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James Lenox.









James Linne

RELIQUES
OF
ANCIENT ENGLISH POETRY.

VOL. I.



RELIQUES
OF
Ancient English Poetry :
CONSISTING OF
OLD HEROIC BALLADS, SONGS,
AND OTHER PIECES
OF OUR
EARLIER POETS ;
TOGETHER WITH SOME FEW OF LATER DATE.

THE FIFTH EDITION.
IN THREE VOLUMES.
VOL. I.

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PRINTED FOR F. C. AND J. RIVINGTON, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD,
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Printed by Richard Taylor and Co., Shoe-Lane, London

TO
ELIZABETH,
LATE DUCHESS AND COUNTESS
OF NORTHUMBERLAND,
IN HER OWN RIGHT
BARONESS PERCY,
ETC. ETC. ETC.
WHO, BEING SOLE HEIRESS
TO MANY GREAT FAMILIES
OF OUR ANCIENT NOBILITY,
EMPLOYED THE PRINCELY FORTUNE,
AND SUSTAINED THE ILLUSTRIOUS HONOURS,
WHICH SHE DERIVED FROM THEM,
THROUGH HER WHOLE LIFE
WITH THE GREATEST DIGNITY,
GENEROSITY, AND SPIRIT;
AND WHO FOR HER MANY PUBLIC
AND PRIVATE VIRTUES
WILL EVER BE REMEMBERED
AS ONE OF THE FIRST CHARACTERS
OF HER TIME,
THIS LITTLE WORK
WAS ORIGINALLY DEDICATED :

[vi]

AND, AS IT SOMETIMES
AFFORDED HER AMUSEMENT,
AND WAS HIGHLY DISTINGUISHED
BY HER INDULGENT APPROBATION,

IT IS NOW,
WITH THE UTMOST REGARD,
RESPECT, AND GRATITUDE,
CONSECRATED
TO HER BELOVED AND HONOURED
MEMORY.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

TO THE FOURTH EDITION.

TWENTY years have near elapsed since the last edition of this work appeared. But, although it was sufficiently a favourite with the public, and had long been out of print, the original Editor had no desire to revive it. More important pursuits had, as might be expected, engaged his attention; and the present edition' would have remained unpublished, had he not yielded to the importunity of his friends, and accepted the humble offer of an Editor in a Nephew, to whom, it is feared, he will be found too partial.

These volumes are now restored to the public with such corrections and improvements as have occurred since the former impression; and the Text in particular hath been emended in many passages by recurring to the old copies. The instances being frequently trivial, are not always noted in the margin; but the alteration hath never been made without good reason: and especially in such pieces as were extracted from the folio Manuscript so often mentioned in the following pages,
where

where any variation occurs from the former impression, it will be understood to have been given on the authority of that MS.

The appeal publicly made to Dr. JOHNSON in the first page of the following Préface, so long since as in the year 1765, and never once contradicted by him during so large a portion of his life, ought to have precluded every doubt concerning the existence of the MS. in question. But such, it seems, having been suggested, it may now be mentioned, that while this edition passed through his press, the MS. itself was left for near a year with Mr. NICHOLS, in whose house, or in that of its Possessor, it was examined with more or less attention by many Gentlemen of eminence in literature. At the first publication of these volumes, it had been in the hands of all, or most of, his friends; but, as it could hardly be expected that he should continue to think of nothing else but these amusements of his youth, it was afterwards laid aside at his residence in the country. Of the many Gentlemen above mentioned, who offered to give their testimony to the public, it will be sufficient to name the Honourable DAINES BARRINGTON, the Reverend CLAYTON MORDAUNT CRACHERODE, and those eminent Critics on Shakespeare,

spere, the Reverend Dr. FARMER, GEORGE STEEVENS, Esq. EDMUND MALONE, Esq. and ISAAC REED, Esq. to whom I beg leave to appeal for the truth of the following representation.

The MS. is a long narrow folio volume, containing 195 Sonnets, Ballads, Historical Songs, and Metrical Romances, either in the whole or in part, for many of them are extremely mutilated and imperfect. The first and last leaves are wanting; and of 54 pages near the beginning half of every leaf hath been torn away, and several others are injured towards the end; besides that through a great part of the volume the top or bottom line, and sometimes both have been cut off in the binding.

In this state is the MS. itself: and even where the leaves have suffered no injury, the transcripts, which seem to have been all made by one person (they are at least all in the same kind of hand), are sometimes extremely incorrect and faulty, being in such instances probably made from defective copies, or the imperfect recitation of illiterate singers; so that a considerable portion of the song or narrative is sometimes omitted; and miserable trash or nonsense not unfrequently introduced into pieces of considerable merit. And often the copyist grew so weary of his labour as to write

on without the least attention to the sense or meaning; so that the word which should form the rhyme is found misplaced in the middle of the line; and we have such blunders as these, *want and will* for *wanton will**; even *pan and wale* for *wan and pale*†, &c. &c.

Hence the Public may judge how much they are indebted to the composer of this collection; who, at an early period of life, with such materials and such subjects, formed a work which hath been admitted into the most elegant libraries; and with which the judicious Antiquary hath just reason to be satisfied, while refined entertainment hath been provided for every Reader of taste and genius.

THOMAS PERCY,

FELLOW OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

* Page 130. Ver. 117. (This must have been copied from a reciter.)

† Page 189. Ver. 164, viz.

“His visage waxed pan and wale.”

THE
P R E F A C E.

THE Reader is here presented with select remains of our ancient English Bards and Minstrels, an order of men, who were once greatly respected by our ancestors, and contributed to soften the roughness of a martial and unlettered people by their songs and by their music.

The greater part of them are extracted from an ancient folio Manuscript, in the Editor's possession, which contains near 200 Poems, Songs, and Metrical Romances. This MS. was written about the middle of the last century; but contains compositions of all times and dates, from the ages prior to Chaucer, to the conclusion of the reign of Charles I.*

This Manuscript was shown to several learned and ingenious friends, who thought the contents too curious to be consigned to oblivion, and importuned the possessor to select some of them, and give them to the press. As most of them are of great simplicity, and seem to have been merely written for the people, he was long in doubt, whether, in the present state of improved literature, they could be deemed worthy the attention of the public. At length the importunity of his friends prevailed, and he could refuse nothing to such judges as the Author of the *RAMBLER* and the late Mr. *SHENSTONE*.

Accordingly such specimens of ancient poetry have been selected, as either show the gradation of our language, exhibit the progress of popular opinions, display the pecu-

* Chaucer quotes the old Romance of "*Libius Disconius*," and some others, which are found in this MS. (See the *ESSAY* prefixed to vol. iii. page 15 et seqq.) It also contains several Songs relating to the Civil War in the last century, but not one that alludes to the Restoration.

liar manners and customs of former ages, or throw light on our earlier classical poets.

They are here distributed into **VOLUMES**, each of which contains an independent **SERIES** of poems, arranged chiefly according to the order of time, and showing the gradual improvements of the English language and poetry from the earliest ages down to the present. Each **VOLUME**, or **SERIES**, is divided into three **BOOKS**, to afford so many pauses, or resting-places to the Reader, and to assist him in distinguishing between the productions of the earlier, the middle, and the latter times.

In a polished age, like the present, I am sensible that many of these reliques of antiquity will require great allowances to be made for them. Yet have they, for the most part, a pleasing simplicity, and many artless graces, which in the opinion of no mean Critics * have been thought to compensate for the want of higher beauties, and, if they do not dazzle the imagination, are frequently found to interest the heart.

To atone for the rudeness of the more obsolete poems, each volume concludes with a few modern attempts in the same kind of writing: and, to take off from the tediousness of the longer narratives, they are every where intermingled with little elegant pieces of the lyric kind. Select ballads in the old Scottish dialect, most of them of the first rate merit, are also interspersed among those of our ancient English Minstrels; and the artless productions of these old rhapsodists are occasionally confronted with specimens of the composition of contemporary poets of a higher class; of those who had all the advantages of learning in the times in which they lived, and who wrote for fame and for posterity. Yet perhaps the palm will be frequently due to the old strolling Minstrels, who composed their rhimes to be sung to their harps, and who

* Mr. ADDISON, Mr. DRYDEN, and the witty Lord DORSET, &c. See the Spectator, No. 70. To these might be added many eminent judges now alive — The learned SELDEN appears also to have been fond of collecting these old things. See below.

looked

looked no further than for present applause, and present subsistence.

The Reader will find this class of men occasionally described in the following volumes, and some particulars relating to their history in an Essay subjoined to this preface.

It will be proper here to give a short account of the other Collections that were consulted, and to make my acknowledgements to those gentlemen who were so kind as to impart extracts from them; for, while this selection was making, a great number of ingenious friends took a share in the work, and explored many large repositories in its favour.

The first of these that deserved notice was the Pepysian library at Magdalen College, Cambridge. Its founder, SAM. PEPYS*, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. had made a large collection of ancient English ballads, near 2000 in number, which he has left pasted in five volumes in folio; besides Garlands and other smaller miscellanies. This collection he tells us was "begun by Mr. SELDEN; improved by the addition of many pieces elder thereto in time; and the whole continued down to the year 1700; when the form peculiar till then thereto, viz. of the black letter with pictures, seems (for cheapness sake) wholly laid aside for that of the white letter without pictures."

In the Ashmole Library at Oxford is a small collection of Ballads made by Anthony Wood in the year 1676, containing somewhat more than 200. Many ancient popular poems are also preserved in the Bodleyan Library.

The archives of the Antiquarian Society at London

* A Life of our curious collector, Mr. PEPYS, may be seen in "The Continuation of Mr. Collier's Supplement to his Great Dictionary, 1715, at the end of vol. iii. folio. ART. PEP." contain

contain a multitude of curious political poems in large folio volumes, digested under the several reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary, Elizabeth, James I. &c.

In the British Museum is preserved a large treasure of ancient English poems in MS. besides one folio volume of printed ballads.

From all these some of the best pieces were selected ; and from many private collections, as well printed as manuscript, particularly from one large folio volume which was lent by a lady.

AMID such a fund of materials, the Editor is afraid he has been sometimes led to make too great a parade of his authorities. The desire of being accurate has perhaps seduced him into too minute and trifling an exactness ; and in pursuit of information he may have been drawn into many a petty and frivolous research. It was however necessary to give some account of the old copies ; though often, for the sake of brevity, one or two of these only are mentioned, where yet assistance was received from several. Where any thing was altered that deserved particular notice, the passage is generally distinguished by two inverted ' commas.' And the Editor has endeavoured to be as faithful as the imperfect state of his materials would admit. For, these old popular rhimes being many of them copied only from illiterate transcripts, or the imperfect recitation of itinerant ballad-singers, have, as might be expected, been handed down to us with less care than any other writings in the world. And the old copies, whether MS. or printed, were often so defective or corrupted, that a scrupulous adherence to their wretched readings would only have exhibited unintelligible nonsense, or such poor meagre stuff as neither came from the Bard nor was worthy the press ; when, by a few slight corrections or additions, a most beautiful or interesting sense hath started forth, and this so naturally and easily, that

that the Editor could seldom prevail on himself to indulge the vanity of making a formal claim to the improvement; but must plead guilty to the charge of concealing his own share in the amendments under some such general title as a "Modern Copy," or the like. Yet it has been his design to give sufficient intimation where any considerable liberties * were taken with the old copies, and to have retained either in the text or margin any word or phrase which was antique, obsolete, unusual, or peculiar, so that these might be safely quoted as of genuine and undoubted antiquity. His object was to please both the judicious antiquary and the reader of taste; and he hath endeavoured to gratify both without offending either.

THE plan of the work was settled in concert with the late elegant Mr. SHENSTONE, who was to have borne a joint share in it had not death unhappily prevented him †. Most of the modern pieces were of his selection and arrangement, and the Editor hopes to be pardoned if he has retained some things out of partiality to the judgement of his friend. The old folio MS. above mentioned was a present from HUMPHREY PITT, Esq. of Prior's-Lee, in Shropshire ‡, to whom this public acknowledgement

* Such liberties have been taken with all those pieces which have three asterisks subjoined, thus * * *.

† That the Editor hath not here underrated the assistance he received from his friend, will appear from Mr. Shenstone's own letter to the Rev. Mr. GRAVES, dated March 1, 1761. See his Works, vol. iii. letter ciii. It is doubtless a great loss to this work, that Mr. Shenstone never saw more than about a third of one of these volumes, as prepared for the press.

‡ Who informed the Editor that this MS. had been purchased in a library of old books, which was thought to have belonged to THOMAS BLOUNT, author of the "Jocular Tenures, 1679," 4to, and of many other publications enumerated in Wood's Athenæ, ii. 73; the earliest of which is "The Art of making Devices, 1646," 4to, wherein he is described to be "of the Inner Temple."

ment is due for that, and many other obliging favours. To Sir DAVID DALRYMPLE, Bart. of Hales, near Edinburgh, the Editor is indebted for most of the beautiful Scottish poems with which this little miscellany is enriched, and for many curious and elegant remarks with which they are illustrated. Some obliging communications of the same kind were received from JOHN MAC GOWAN, Esq. of Edinburgh; and many curious explanations of Scottish words in the glossaries from JOHN DAVIDSON, Esq. of Edinburgh, and from the Rev. Mr. HUTCHINSON, of Kimbolton. Mr. WARTON, who has twice done so much honour to the Poetry Professor's chair at Oxford, and Mr. HEST of Worcester College, contributed some curious pieces from the Oxford libraries. Two ingenious and learned friends at Cambridge deserve the Editor's warmest acknowledgements: to Mr. BLAKEWAY, late fellow of Magdalen College, he owes all the assistance received from the Pepysian library: and Mr. FARMER, fellow of Emanuel, often exerted, in favour of this little work, that extensive knowledge of ancient English literature for which he is so distinguished*.

Many

If the collection was made by this lawyer, (who also published the "Law Dictionary, 1671," folio,) it should seem, from the errors and defects with which the MS. abounds, that he had employed his clerk in writing the transcripts, who was often weary of his task.

* To the same learned and ingenious friend, since Master of Emanuel College, the Editor is obliged for many corrections and improvements in his second and subsequent Editions; as also to the Rev. Mr. BOWLER, of Idmestone, near Salisbury, Editor of the curious edition of Don Quixote, with Annotations, in Spanish, in 6 vols. 4to; to the Rev. Mr. COLE, formerly of Blecheley, near Fenny-Stratford, Bucks; to the Rev. Mr. LAMBE, of Noreham, in Northumberland (author of a learned "History of Chess," 1764, 8vo, and Editor of a curious "Poem on the Battle of Flodden Field," with learned Notes, 1774, 8vo); and to G. PATON, Esq. of Edinburgh. He is particularly indebted to two friends, to whom the public, as well as himself, are under the greatest obligations; to the Honourable DAINES BARRINGTON, for his very learned and curious "Observations on the Statutes," 4to; and

Many extracts from ancient MSS. in the British Museum, and other repositories, were owing to the kind services of THOMAS ASTLE, Esq. to whom the public is indebted for the curious Preface and Index annexed to the Harleian Catalogue*. The worthy Librarian of the Society of Antiquaries, Mr. NORRIS, deserved acknowledgement for the obliging manner in which he gave the Editor access to the volumes under his care. In Mr. GARRICK's curious collection of old plays are many scarce pieces of ancient poetry, with the free use of which he indulged the Editor in the politest manner. To the Rev. Dr. BIRCH he is indebted for the use of several ancient and valuable tracts. To the friendship of Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON he owes many valuable hints for the conduct of the work. And, if the Glossaries are more exact and curious than might be expected in so slight a publication, it is to be ascribed to the supervisal of a friend, who stands at this time the first in the world for Northern literature, and whose learning is better known and respected in foreign nations than in his own country. It is perhaps needless to name the Rev. Mr.

and to THOMAS TYRWHITT, Esq. whose most correct and elegant edition of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," 5 vols. 8vo, is a standard book, and shows how an ancient English classic should be published. The Editor was also favoured with many valuable remarks and corrections from the Rev. GEO. ASHBV, late fellow of St. John's College, in Cambridge, which are not particularly pointed out because they occur so often. He was no less obliged to THOMAS BUTLER, Esq. F. A. S. agent to the Duke of Northumberland, and Clerk of the Peace for the county of Middlesex; whose extensive knowledge of ancient writings, records, and history, has been of great use to the Editor in his attempts to illustrate the literature or manners of our ancestors. Some valuable remarks were procured by SAMUEL PRIGGE, Esq. author of that curious work the "Curialia," 4to; but this impression was too far advanced to profit by them all; which hath also been the case with a series of learned and ingenious annotations inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine for August 1793, April, June, July and October, 1794, and which, it is hoped, will be continued.

* Since Keeper of the Records in the Tower.

LYE, Editor of Junius's Etymologicum, and of the Gothic Gospels.

The NAMES of so many men of learning and character the Editor hopes will serve as an amulet, to guard him from every unfavourable censure for having bestowed any attention on a parcel of OLD BALLADS. It was at the request of many of these gentlemen, and of others eminent for their genius and taste, that this little work was undertaken. To prepare it for the press has been the amusement of now and then a vacant hour amid the leisure and retirement of rural life, and hath only served as a relaxation from graver studies. It has been taken up at different times, and often thrown aside for many months, during an interval of four or five years. This has occasioned some inconsistencies and repetitions, which the candid reader will pardon. As great care has been taken to admit nothing immoral and indecent, the Editor hopes he need not be ashamed of having bestowed some of his idle hours on the ancient literature of our own country, or in rescuing from oblivion some pieces (though but the amusements of our ancestors) which tend to place in a striking light their taste, genius, sentiments, or manners.

✂ Except in one Paragraph, and in the Notes subjoined, this Preface is given with little variation from the first edition in MDCCLXV.

AN
ESSAY
ON
THE ANCIENT MINSTRELS
IN ENGLAND.

I. **THE MINSTRELS** (A) were an order of men in the middle ages, who subsisted by the arts of poetry and music, and sang to the harp verses composed by themselves, or others *. They also appear to have accompanied their songs with mimicry and action ; and to have practised such various means of diverting as were much admired in those rude times, and supplied the want of more refined entertainment (B). These arts rendered them extremely popular and acceptable in this and all the neighbouring countries ; where no high scene of festivity was esteemed complete, that was not set off with the exercise of their talents ; and where, so long as the spirit of chivalry subsisted, they were protected and caressed, because their songs tended to do honour to the ruling passion of the times, and to encourage and foment a martial spirit.

(A) The larger Notes and Illustrations referred to by the capital Letters (A) (B) &c. are thrown together to the end of this Essay.

* Wedded to no hypothesis, the Author hath readily corrected any mistakes which have been *proved* to be in this ESSAY ; and considering the novelty of the subject, and the time, and place, when and where he first took it up, many such had been excusable.—That the term MINSTREL was not confined, as some contend, to a mere Musician, in this country, any more than on the Continent, will be considered more fully in the last Note (G g) at the end of this Essay.

The

The MINSTRELS seem to have been the genuine successors of the ancient BARDS (C), who under different names were admired and revered, from the earliest ages, among the people of Gaul, Britain, Ireland, and the North; and indeed by almost all the first inhabitants of Europe, whether of Celtic or Gothic race*; but by none more than by our own Teutonic ancestors†, particularly by all the Danish tribes‡. Among these they were distinguished by the name of SCALDS, a word which denotes "Smoother and Polishers of language§." The origin of their art was attributed to ODIN or WODEN, the father of their Gods; and the professors of it were held in the highest estimation. Their skill was considered as something divine; their persons were deemed sacred; their attendance was solicited by kings; and they were every where loaded with honours and rewards. In short, Poets and their art were held among them in that rude admiration, which is ever shown by an ignorant people to such as excel them in intellectual accomplishments.

As these honours were paid to Poetry and Song, from the earliest times, in those countries which our Anglo-Saxon ancestors inhabited before their removal into Britain, we may reasonably conclude, that they would not lay aside all their regard for men of this sort immediately on quitting their German forests. At least so long as they retained their ancient manners and opinions, they would still hold them in high estimation. But as the

* Vid. Pelloutier Hist. des Celtes, tom. 1. l. 2. c. 6. 10.

† Tacit. de Mor. Germ. cap. 2.

‡ Vid. Bartholin. de Causis contemptæ a Danis Mortis, lib. 1. cap. 10.—Wormij Literatura Runic. ad finem.—See also "Northern Antiquities, or, A Description of the Manners, Customs, &c. of the ancient Danes and other Northern Nations: from the French of M. Mallet." London, printed for T. Carnan, 1770, 2 vol. 8vo.

§ Torfæi Præfat. ad Orcad. Hist.—Pref. to "Five Pieces of Runie Poetry," &c.

Saxons, soon after their establishment in this island, were converted to Christianity; in proportion as literature prevailed among them, this rude admiration would begin to abate; and Poetry would be no longer a peculiar profession. Thus the POET and the MINSTREL early with us became two persons (D). Poetry was cultivated by men of letters indiscriminately; and many of the most popular rhimes were composed amidst the leisure and retirement of monasteries. But the Minstrels continued a distinct order of men for many ages after the Norman conquest; and got their livelihood by singing verses to the harp at the houses of the great (E). There they were still hospitably and respectfully received, and retained many of the honours shown to their predecessors the BARDS and SCALDS (F). And though, as their art declined, many of them only recited the compositions of others, some of them still composed songs themselves, and all of them could probably invent a few stanzas on occasion. I have no doubt but most of the old heroic Ballads in this collection were composed by this order of men. For although some of the larger metrical Romances might come from the pen of the Monks or others, yet the smaller narratives were probably composed by the Minstrels, who sang them. From the amazing variations which occur in different copies of the old pieces, it is evident they made no scruple to alter each other's productions; and the reciter added or omitted whole stanzas according to his own fancy or convenience.

In the early ages, as was hinted above, the profession of oral itinerant Poet was held in the utmost reverence among all the Danish tribes; and therefore we might have concluded, that it was not unknown or unrespected among their Saxon brethren in Britain, even if History had been altogether silent on this subject. The original country of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors is well known to have lain chiefly in the Cimbric Chersonese, in the tracts of land since distinguished by the name of Jutland, Angelen,

Anglen, and Holstein *. The Jutes and Angles in particular, who composed two thirds of the conquerors of Britain, were a Danish people, and their country at this day belongs to the crown of Denmark †; so that when the Danes again infested England, three or four hundred years after, they made war on the descendants of their own ancestors ‡. From this near affinity we might expect to discover a strong resemblance between both nations in their customs, manners, and even language; and, in fact, we find them to differ no more than would naturally happen between a parent country and its own colonies, that had been severed in a rude uncivilized state, and had dropt all intercourse for three or four centuries: especially if we reflect that the colony here settled had adopted a new religion, extremely opposite in all respects to the ancient Paganism of the mother-country; and that even at first, along with the original Angli, had been incorporated a large mixture of Saxons from the neighbouring parts of Germany; and afterwards, among the Danish invaders, had come vast multitudes of adventurers from the more northern parts of Scandinavia. But all these were only different tribes of the same common Teutonic stock, and spoke only different dialects of the same Gothic language ||.

From this sameness of original and similarity of manners we might justly have wondered, if a character, so dignified and distinguished among the ancient Danes as the SCALD or BARD, had been totally unknown or un-

* Vid. Chronic. Saxon. à Gibson, p. 12, 13, 4to.—Bed. Hist. Eccles. à Smith, lib. 1. c. 15.—“EALDSEXÆ [Regio antiq. Saxonum] in cervice Cimbricæ Chersonesi, Holsatiam proprie dictam, Dithmarsiam, Stormariam, et Wagriam, complectens.” Annot. in Bed. à Smith, p. 52. Et vid. Camdeni Britan.

† “Anglia Vetus, hodie etiam Anglen, sita est inter Saxones et Giotes [Jutos], habens oppidum capitale . . . Sleswick.” Ethelwerd. lib. 1.

‡ See Northern Antiquities, &c. vol. i. pag. 7, 8. 185. 259, 260, 261.

|| Ibid. Preface, p. xxvi.

regarded

regarded in this sister nation. And indeed this argument is so strong, and, at the same time, the early annals of the Anglo-Saxons are so scanty and defective (G), that no objections from their silence could be sufficient to overthrow it. For if these popular bards were confessedly revered and admired in those very countries which the Anglo-Saxons inhabited before their removal into Britain, and if they were afterwards common and numerous among the other descendants of the same Teutonic ancestors, can we do otherwise than conclude, that men of this order accompanied such tribes as migrated hither; that they afterwards subsisted here, though perhaps with less splendour than in the North; and that there never was wanting a succession of them to hand down the art, though some particular conjunctures may have rendered it more respectable at one time than another? And this was evidently the case. For though much greater honours seem to have been heaped upon the northern SCALDS, in whom the characters of historian, genealogist, poet, and musician, were all united, than appear to have been paid to the MINSTRELS and HARPERS (H) of the Anglo-Saxons, whose talents were chiefly calculated to entertain and divert; while the SCALDS professed to inform and instruct, and were at once the moralists and theologues of their Pagan countrymen; yet the Anglo-Saxon Minstrels continued to possess no small portion of public favour; and the arts they professed were so extremely acceptable to our ancestors, that the word GLEE, which peculiarly denoted their art, continues still in our own language to be of all others the most expressive of that popular mirth and jollity, that strong sensation of delight, which is felt by unpolished and simple minds (1).

II. HAVING premised these general considerations, I shall now proceed to collect from history such particular incidents as occur on this subject; and, whether the facts themselves are true or not, they are related by authors who

who lived too near the Saxon times, and had before them too many recent monuments of the Anglo-Saxon nation, not to know what was conformable to the genius and manners of that people; and therefore we may presume, that their relations prove at least the existence of the customs and habits they attribute to our forefathers before the Conquest, whatever becomes of the particular incidents and events themselves. If this be admitted, we shall not want sufficient proofs to show that Minstrelsy and Song were not extinct among the Anglo-Saxons; and that the professor of them here, if not quite so respectable a personage as the Danish Scald, was yet highly favoured and protected, and continued still to enjoy considerable privileges.

Even so early as the first invasion of Britain by the Saxons, an incident is recorded to have happened, which, if true, shows that the Minstrel or Bard was not unknown among this people; and that their princes themselves could, upon occasion, assume that character. Colgrin, son of that Ella who was elected king or leader of the Saxons in the room of Hengist *, was shut up in York, and closely besieged by Arthur and his Britons. Baldulph, brother of Colgrin, wanted to gain access to him, and to apprize him of a reinforcement which was coming from Germany. He had no other way to accomplish his design, but to assume the character of a MINSTREL. He therefore shaved his head and beard, and, dressing himself in the habit of that profession, took his harp in his hand. In this disguise, he walked up and down the trenches without suspicion, playing all the while upon his instrument as a HARPER. By little and little he advanced near to the walls of the city, and, making himself known to the sentinels, was in the night drawn up by a rope.

Although the above fact comes only from the suspi-

* See Rapin's Hist. (by Tindal, fol. 1732, vol. i. p. 36.) who places the incident here related under the year 495.

cious pen of Geoffry of Monmouth (K), the judicious reader will not too hastily reject it; because, if such a fact really happened, it could only be known to us through the medium of the British writers: for the first Saxons, a martial but unlettered people, had no historians of their own; and Geoffry, with all his fables, is allowed to have recorded many true events, that have escaped other annalists.

We do not however want instances of a less fabulous æra, and more indubitable authority: for later History affords us two remarkable facts (L), which I think clearly show that the same arts of poetry and song, which were so much admired among the Danes, were by no means unknown or neglected in this sister nation; and that the privileges and honours which were so lavishly bestowed upon the Northern SCALDS, were not wholly withheld from the Anglo-Saxon MINSTRELS.

Our great King Alfred, who is expressly said to have excelled in music*, being desirous to learn the true situation of the Danish army, which had invaded his realm, assumed the dress and character of a MINSTREL (M); when, taking his harp, and one of the most trusty of his friends disguised as a servant† (for in the early times it was not unusual for a Minstrel to have a servant to carry his harp), he went with the utmost security into the Danish camp; and, though he could not but be known to be a Saxon by his dialect, the character he had assumed procured him a hospitable reception. He was admitted to entertain the king at table, and staid among them long enough to contrive that assault which afterwards destroyed them. This was in the year 878.

About sixty years after ‡, a Danish king made use of the same disguise to explore the camp of our king Athelstan. With his harp in his hand, and dressed like a

* By BALE and SPELMAN. See note (M).

† Ibid.

‡ Anno 938. Vid. Rapin, &c.

MINSTREL (N), Aulaff*, king of the Danes, went among the Saxon tents; and, taking his stand near the king's pavilion, began to play, and was immediately admitted. There he entertained Athelstan and his lords with his singing and his music, and was at length dismissed with an honourable reward, though his songs must have discovered him to have been a Dane (O). Athelstan was saved from the consequences of this stratagem by a soldier, who had observed Aulaff bury the money which had been given him, either from some scruple of honour, or motive of superstition. This occasioned a discovery.

Now if the Saxons had not been accustomed to have **MINSTRELS** of their own, Alfred's assuming so new and unusual a character would have excited suspicions among the Danes. On the other hand, if it had not been customary with the Saxons to show favour and respect to the Danish **SCALDS**, Aulaff would not have ventured himself among them, especially on the eve of a battle (P). From the uniform procedure then of both these kings, we may fairly conclude that the same mode of entertainment prevailed among both people, and that the **MINSTREL** was a privileged character with each.

But, if these facts had never existed, it can be proved from undoubted records, that the Minstrel was a regular and stated officer in the court of our Anglo-Saxon kings: for in Doomesday book, *Joculator Regis*, the **KING's MINSTREL**, is expressly mentioned in Gloucestershire; in which county it should seem that he had lands assigned him for his maintenance (Q).

III. We have now brought the inquiry down to the

* So I think the name should be printed, rather than Anlaßf the more usual form, (the same traces of the letters express both names in MS.) Aulaff being evidently the genuine northern name Olaf, or Olave, Lat. Olaus. In the old Romance of "Horn-Childe" (see vol. iii. p. xxxiii.) the name of the king his father is Allof, which is evidently Ollaf, with the vowels only transposed.

Norman Conquest ; and as the Normans had been a late colony from Norway and Denmark, where the SCALDS had arrived to the highest pitch of credit before Rollo's expedition into France, we cannot doubt but this adventurer, like the other northern princes, had many of these men in his train, who settled with him in his new duchy of Normandy, and left behind them successors in their art : so that, when his descendant, WILLIAM the BASTARD, invaded this kingdom in the following century*, that mode of entertainment could not but be still familiar with the Normans. And that this is not mere conjecture will appear from a remarkable fact, which shows that the arts of Poetry and Song were still as reputable among the Normans in France, as they had been among their ancestors in the North ; and that the profession of MINSTREL, like that of SCALD, was still aspired to by the most gallant soldiers. In William's army was a valiant warrior, named TAILLEFER, who was distinguished no less for the minstrel-arts (R) than for his courage and intrepidity. This man asked leave of his commander to begin the onset, and obtained it. He accordingly advanced before the army, and with a loud voice animated his countrymen with songs in praise of Charlemagne and Roland, and other heroes of France ; then rushing among the thickest of the English, and valiantly fighting, lost his life.

Indeed the Normans were so early distinguished for their minstrel-talents, that an eminent French writer (S) makes no scruple to refer to them the origin of all MODERN POETRY, and shows that they were celebrated for their Songs near a century before the TROUBADOURS of Provence, who are supposed to have led the way to the Poets of Italy, France, and Spain †.

* Rollo was invested in his new duchy of Normandy A. D. 912. William invaded England A. D. 1066.

† Vid. "Hist. des Troubadours, 3 tom." passim ; & vid. "Fables ou Contes du XII. & du XIII. Siècle, traduits, &c. avec des Notes historiques & critiques, &c. par M. LE GRAND. Paris, 1781." 5 tom. 12mo.

We see then that the Norman Conquest was rather likely to favour the establishment of the Minstrel profession in this kingdom, than to suppress it : and although the favour of the Norman conquerors would be probably confined to such of their own countrymen as excelled in the Minstrel Arts ; and in the first ages after the Conquest no other songs would be listened to by the great nobility, but such as were composed in their own Norman French : yet as the great mass of the original inhabitants were not extirpated, these could only understand their own native GLEEMEN or MINSTRELS ; who must still be allowed to exist, unless it can be proved that they were all proscribed and massacred, as, it is said, the Welsh Lards were afterwards by the severe policy of king Edward I. But this we know was not the case ; and even the cruel attempts of that monarch, as we shall see below, proved ineffectual (S 2).

The honours shown to the Norman or French Minstrels, by our Princes and great Barons, would naturally have been imitated by their English Vassals and Tenants, even if no favour or distinction had ever been shown here to the same order of men in the Anglo-Saxon and Danish reigns. So that we cannot doubt but the English Harper and Songster would, at least in a subordinate degree, enjoy the same kind of honours, and be received with similar respect among the inferior English Gentry and Populace. I must be allowed therefore to consider them as belonging to the same community, as subordinate members at least of the same College ; and therefore, in gleaning the scanty materials for this slight history, I shall collect whatever incidents I can find relating to MINSTRELS and their art, and arrange them, as they occur in our own annals, without distinction ; as it will not always be easy to ascertain, from the slight mention of them by our regular historians, whether the artists were Norman or English. For it need not be remarked that subjects of this trivial nature are but incidentally mentioned by our ancient annalists, and were fastidiously rejected by other grave and serious writers ;

so that, unless they were accidentally connected with such events as became recorded in history, they would pass unnoticed through the lapse of ages, and be as unknown to posterity as other topics relating to the private life and amusements of the greatest nations.

On this account it can hardly be expected that we should be able to produce regular and unbroken annals of the Minstrel Art and its professors, or have sufficient information whether every Minstrel or Harper composed himself, or only repeated, the songs he chanted. Some probably did the one, and some the other: and it would have been wonderful indeed, if men whose peculiar profession it was, and who devoted their time and talents to entertain their hearers with poetical compositions, were peculiarly deprived of all poetical genius themselves, and had been under a physical incapacity of composing those common popular rhimes which were the usual subjects of their recitation. Whoever examines any considerable quantity of these, finds them in style and colouring as different from the elaborate production of the sedentary composer at his desk or in his cell, as the rambling Harper or Minstrel was remote in his modes of life and habits of thinking from the retired Scholar or the solitary Monk (T).

It is well known that on the Continent, whence our Norman Nobles came, the Bard who composed, the Harper who played and sang, and even the Dancer and the Mimic, were all considered as of one community, and were even all included under the common name of MINSTRELS *. I must therefore be allowed the same application of the term here, without being expected to prove that every singer composed, or every composer chanted, his own song; much less that every one excelled in all the arts which were occasionally exercised by some or other of this fraternity.

* See Note (B) and (A 2).

IV. AFTER the Norman Conquest, the first occurrence which I have met with relating to this order of men is the founding of a priory and hospital by one of them: scil. the Priory and Hospital of St. Bartholomew, in Smithfield, London, by Royer or Raberus the KING's MINSTREL, in the third year of King Henry I, A. D. 1102. He was the first Prior of his own establishment, and presided over it to the time of his death (T 2).

In the reign of K. Henry II we have upon record the name of Galfrid or Jeffrey, a Harper, who in 1180 received a corrody or annuity from the abbey of Hyde near Winchester; and, as in the early times every Harper was expected to sing, we cannot doubt but this reward was given to him for his Music and his Songs; which, if they were for the solace of the Monks there, we may conclude would be in the English language (U).

Under his romantic son, K. Richard I, the Minstrel profession seems to have acquired additional splendour. Richard, who was the great hero of chivalry, was also the distinguished patron of Poets and Minstrels. He was himself of their number, and some of his poems are still extant*. They were no less patronized by his favourites and chief officers. His Chancellor, William bishop of Ely, is expressly mentioned to have invited Singers and Minstrels from France, whom he loaded with rewards; and they in return celebrated him as the most accomplished person in the world (U 2). This high distinction and regard, although confined perhaps in the first instance to Poets and Songsters of the French nation, must have had a tendency to do honour to Poetry and Song among all his subjects, and to encourage the cultivation of these arts among the natives; as the indulgent

* See a pathetic Song of his in Mr. WALPOLE's Catalogue of Royal Authors, vol. i. p. 5. The reader will find a Translation of it into modern French, in *Hist. littéraire des Troubadours*, 1774, 3 tom. 12mo. See vol. i. (p. 58,) where some more of Richard's Poetry is translated. In Dr. Burney's *Hist. of Music*, vol. ii. p. 238, is a poetical version of it in English.

favour shown by the Monarch or his great courtiers to the Provençal *Troubadour*, or Norman *Rymour*, would naturally be imitated by their inferior vassals to the English Gleeman or Minstrel. At more than a century after the Conquest, the national distinctions must have begun to decline, and both the Norman and English languages would be heard in the houses of the great (U 3); so that probably about this æra, or soon after, we are to date that remarkable intercommunity and exchange of each other's compositions, which we discover to have taken place at some early period between the French and English Minstrels; the same set of phrases, the same species of characters, incidents, and adventures, and often the same identical stories, being found in the old metrical Romances of both nations (V).

The distinguished service which Richard received from one of his own Minstrels, in rescuing him from his cruel and tedious captivity, is a remarkable fact, which ought to be recorded for the honour of Poets and their art. This fact I shall relate in the following words of an ancient writer*.

“ The Englishmen were more then a whole yeare
 “ without hearing any tydings of their King, or in what
 “ place he was kept prisoner. He had trained up in his
 “ court a RIMER or MINSTRILL †, called BLONDELL
 “ DE

* Mons. FAVINE's Theatre of Honour and Knighthood, translated from the French. Lond. 1623. fol. tom. ii. p. 49.—An elegant relation of the same event (from the French of Presid. FAUCHET's Recueil, &c.) may be seen in “ Miscellanies in prose and verse, by ANNA WILLIAMS, Lond. 1766.” 4to. p. 46.—It will excite the reader's admiration to be informed, that most of the pieces of that collection were composed under the disadvantage of a total deprivation of sight.

† Favine's words are, “ JONGLEUR appellé Blondiaux de Nesle.” (Paris, 1620. 4to. p. 1106.) But Fauchet, who has given the same story, thus expresses it, “ Or ce roy ayant nourri un MENESTREL appellé Blondel.” &c. liv. 2. p. 92. “ Des anciens Po-
 VOL. I. c etc

“ DE NESLE: who (so saith the Manuscript of old
 “ Poesies *, and an auncient Manuscript French Chron-
 “ nicle) being so long without the sight of his Lord,
 “ his life seemed wearisome to him, and he became
 “ confounded with melancholly. Knowne it was, that
 “ he came backe from the Holy Land; but none could
 “ tell in what countrey he arrived. Whereupon this
 “ Blondel, resolving to make search for him in many
 “ countries, but he would heare some newes of him;
 “ after expence of divers dayes in travaille, he came to
 “ a towne † (by good hap) neere to the castell where his
 “ maister King Richard was kept. Of his host he de-
 “ manded to whom the castell appertained, and the host
 “ told him, that it belonged to the Duke of Austria.
 “ Then he enquired whether there were any prisoners
 “ therein detained or no: for alwayes he made such
 “ secret questionings wheresoever he came. And the
 “ hoste gave answer, there was one onely prisoner, but
 “ he knew not what he was, and yet he had bin detained
 “ there more then the space of a yeaere. When Blondel
 “ heard this, he wrought such meanes, that he became
 “ acquainted with them of the castell, AS MINSTRELS
 “ DOE EASILY WIN ACQUAINTANCE ANY WHERE ‡ :
 “ but see the King he could not, neither understand that

Étes François.—He is however said to have been another *Blondel*, not *Blondel* (or *Blondiaux*) *de Nesle*; but this no way affects the circumstances of the story.

* This the Author calls in another place, “ An ancient MS. of
 “ old Poesies, written about those very times.”—From this MS.
 Favine gives a good account of the taking of Richard by the
 Duke of Austria, who sold him to the Emperor. As for the
 MS. chronicle, it is evidently the same that supplied FAUCHET
 with this story. See his “ *Recueil de l’Origine de la Langue &
 Poesie Française, Ryme, et Romans,*” &c. Par. 1581.

† TRIBALES.—“ *Retrudi eum præcepit in Triballis: a quo car-
 cere nullus ante dies istos exivit.*” Lat. chron. of Otho of Aus-
 tria: apud Favine.

‡ “ Comme MINSTRELS s’acointent legerement.” Favine.
 (Fauchet expresses it in the same manner).

“ it

" it was he. One day he sat directly before a window
 " of the castell, where King Richard was kept prisoner,
 " and began to sing a song in French, which King
 " Richard and Blondel had sometime composed together.
 " When King Richard heard the song, he knew it was
 " Blondel that sung it: and when Blondel paused at
 " halfe of the song, the King 'BEGAN THE OTHER
 " HALF AND COMPLETED IT*.' Thus Blondel won
 " knowledge of the King his maister, and returning
 " home into England, made the Barons of the countrie
 " acquainted where the King was." This happened
 about the year 1193.

The following old Provençal lines are given as the
 very original song †; which I shall accompany with an
 imitation offered by Dr. Burney, ii. 237.

BLONDEL.

Domna vostra beutas	<i>Your beauty, lady fair,</i>
Elas bellas faissos	<i>None views without delight;</i>
Els bels oils amoros	<i>But still so cold an air</i>
Els gens cors ben taillats	<i>No passion can excite:</i>
Don sieu empresenats	<i>Yet this I patient see</i>
De vostra amor que mi lia.	<i>While all are shun'd like me.</i>

RICHARD.

Si bel trop affansia	<i>No nymph my heart can wound</i>
Ja de vos non portrai	<i>If favour she divide,</i>
Que major honorai	<i>And smiles on all around</i>
Sol en votre deman	<i>Unwilling to decide:</i>
Que sautra des beisan	<i>I'd rather hatred bear</i>
Tot can de vos volria.	<i>Than love with others share.</i>

The

* I give this passage corrected; as the English translator of FAVINE's book appeared here to have mistaken the original:—
 Scil. " Et quant Blondel eut dit la moitie de la Chanson, le Roy
 Richart se prist a dire l'autre moitie et l'acheva." Favine, p. 1106.
 Fauchet has also expressed it in nearly the same words. Re-
 cueil, p. 93.

† In a little romance or novel, entitled, " La Tour Tenebreuse,
 et les Jours Lumineux, Contes Angloises, accompagnez d'Histori-
 ettes,

The access which Blondel so readily obtained in the privileged character of a MINSTREL, is not the only instance upon record of the same nature (V 2). In this very reign of K. Richard I. the young heiress of D'Evreux, Earl of Salisbury, had been carried abroad and secreted by her French relations in Normandy. To discover the place of her concealment, a knight of the Talbot family spent two years in exploring that province, at first under the disguise of a Pilgrim; till having found where she was confined, in order to gain admittance he assumed the dress and character of a Harper, and being a jocose person exceedingly skilled in "the GESTS of the ancients*;" so they called the romances and stories, which were the delight of that age; he was gladly received into the family. Whence he took an opportunity to carry off the young lady, whom he presented to the King; and he bestowed her on his natural brother William Longespee, (son of fair Rosamond) who became in her right Earl of Salisbury (V 3).

The next memorable event which I find in history reflects credit on the ENGLISH MINSTRELS; and this was, their contributing to the rescue of one of the great Earls of Chester, when besieged by the Welsh. This happened in the reign of K. John, and is related to this effect †.

ettes, & tirez d'une ancienne Chronique composee par RICHARD, surnomme COEUR DE LION, Roy d'Angleterre," &c. Paris, 1705. 12mo.—In the Preface to this Romance the Editor has given another song of Blondel de Nesle, as also a copy of the song written by K. Richard, and published by Mr. Walpole, mentioned above (in Note *, page xxxii.) yet the two last are not in Provençal like the sonnet printed here; but in the old French, called *Langage Roman*.

* The words of the original, viz. "Citharisator homo jocosus in GESTIS antiquorum valde peritus," I conceive to give the precise idea of the ancient Minstrel. See Note V 2. That GESTA was appropriated to romantic stories, see Note (I) Part IV. (1.)

† See Dugdale, (Bar. i. 42. 101). who places it after 13 John, A. D. 1212. See also Plot's Staffordsh. Camden's Britann. (Cheshire.)

" Hugh,

"Hugh, the first Earl of Chester, in his charter of foundation of St. Werburg's Abbey in that city, had granted such a privilege to those who should come to Chester fair, that they should not be then apprehended for theft or any other misdemeanour, except the crime were committed during the fair. This special protection occasioning a multitude of loose people to resort to that fair, was afterwards of signal benefit to one of his successors. For Ranulph, the last Earl of Chester, marching into Wales with a slender attendance, was constrained to retire to his castle of Rothelan, (or Rhuydland,) to which the Welsh forthwith laid siege. In this distress he sent for help to the Lord De Lacy, Constable of Chester: "Who, making use of the MINSTRELS of all sorts, then met at Chester fair; by the allurement of their musick, got together a vast number of such loose people, as, by reason of the before specified privilege, were then in that city; whom he forthwith sent under the conduct of Dutton (his steward)" a gallant youth, who was also his son-in-law. The Welsh, alarmed at the approach of this rabble, supposing them to be a regular body of armed and disciplined veterans, instantly raised the siege and retired.

For this good service, Ranulph is said to have granted to De Lacy, by charter, the patronage and authority over the MINSTRELS and the loose and inferior people: who retaining to himself that of the lower artificers, conferred on Dutton the Jurisdiction of the MINSTRELS and Harlots*: and under the descendants of this family the Minstrels enjoyed certain privileges, and protection for many ages. For even so late as the reign of Elizabeth, when this profession had fallen into such discredit that it was considered in law as a nuisance, the Minstrels under the jurisdiction of the family of Dutton are ex-

* See the ancient record in Blount's Law Dictionary. (Art. MINSTREL.)

pressly excepted out of all acts of Parliament made for their suppression; and have continued to be so excepted ever since (W).

The ceremonies attending the exercise of this jurisdiction are thus described by Dugdale*, as handed down to his time, viz. "That at midsummer fair there, " all the Minstrels of that countrey resorting to Chester " do attend the heir of Dutton, from his lodging to St. " John's church, (he being then accompanied by many " gentlemen of the countrey) one of ' the Minstrels ' " walking before him in a surcoat of his arms depicted " on taffata; the rest of his fellows proceeding (two " and two) and playing on their several sorts of musical " instruments. And after divine service ended, give " the like attendance on him back to his lodging; where " a COURT being kept by his [Mr. Dutton's] Steward, " and all the Minstrels formally called, certain orders " and laws are usually made for the better government of " that Society, with penalties on those who transgress."

In the same reign of K. John we have a remarkable instance of a Minstrel, who to his other talents super-added the character of Soothsayer, and by his skill in drugs and medicated potions was able to rescue a Knight from imprisonment. This occurs in Leland's Narrative of the *GESTES* of Guarine (or Warren) and his sons, which he " excerptid owte of an old English boke yn " ryme†", and is as follows:

Whittington Castle in Shropshire, which together with the coheiress of the original proprietor had been won in a solemn tournament by the ancestor of the Guarines‡, had, in the reign of K. John been seized by

* Bar. i. p. 101.

† Leland's *Collectanea*, vol. i. pages 261, 266, 267.

‡ This old feudal custom of marrying an heiress to the Knight who should vanquish all his opponents in solemn contest, &c. appears to be burlesqued in the *Tournament of Totenham*, (see vol. ii. p. 13.) as is well observed by the learned Author of *REMARKS*, &c. in *Gent. Mag.* for July, 1794, p. 613.

the Prince of Wales, and was afterwards possessed by Morice, a retainer of that Prince, to whom the King, out of hatred to the true heir Fulco Guarine, (with whom he had formerly had a quarrel at chess*,) not only confirmed the possession, but also made him governor of the marches, of which Fulco himself had the custody in the time of K. Richard. The Guarines demanded justice of the King, but obtaining no gracious answer, renounced their allegiance and fled into Bretagne. Returning into England, after various conflicts, "Fulco resortid to one John of Raumpayne, a SOTH-SAYER and JOCLAR and MINSTRELLE, and made hym his spy to Morice at Whittington." The privileges of this character we have already seen, and John so well availed himself of them, that in consequence of the intelligence which he doubtless procured, "Fulco and his brethrene laide waite for Morice, as he went toward Salesbyri, and Fulco ther woundid hym: and "Bracy," a knight, who was their friend and assistant, "cut of Morice [s] hedde." This Sir Bracy being in a subsequent rencounter sore wounded, was taken and brought to K. John; from whose vengeance he was however rescued by this notable Minstrel; for "John Rampayne founde the meanes to cast them, that kepte Bracy, into a deadely slepe; and so he and Bracy cam to Fulco to Whittington," which on the death of Morice had been restored to him by the Prince of Wales. As no further mention occurs of the Minstrel, I might here conclude this narrative; but I shall just add, that Fulco was obliged to flee into France, where

* "John, sun to K. Henry, and Fulco felle at variance at Chestes [r. Chesse]; and John brake Fulco [s] hed with the Chest borde: and then Fulco gave him such a blow, that he had almost killid hym." (Lel. Coll. i. p. 264.) A curious picture of courtly manners in that age! Notwithstanding this fray, we read in the next paragraph, that "K. Henry dubbid Fulco & 3 of his bretherne Knights at Winchester." Ibid.

assuming

assuming the name of Sir Amice, he distinguished himself in Justs and Turnaments; and, after various romantic adventures by sea and land; having in the true style of chivalry rescued "certayne ladies owt of prison;" he finally obtained the King's pardon, and the quiet possession of Whittington Castle.

In the reign of K. Henry III., we have mention of MASTER RICARD the King's Harper, to whom in his 36th year (1252) that monarch gave not only forty shillings and a pipe of wine, but also a pipe of wine to Beatrice his wife*. The title of *Magister*, or Master, given to this Minstrel deserves notice, and shows his respectable situation.

V. The Harper, or Minstrel, was so necessary an attendant on a royal personage, that Prince Edward (afterwards K. Edward I.) in his Crusade to the Holy Land, in 1271, was not without his Harper: who must have been officially very near his person; as we are told by a contemporary Historian†, that, in the attempt to assassinate that heroic prince, when he had wrested the poisoned knife out of the Sarazen's hand, and killed him with his own weapon; the attendants, who had stood apart while he was whispering to their master, hearing the struggle, ran to his assistance, and one of them, to wit his Harper, seizing a tripod or trestle, struck the assassin on the head and beat out his brains‡.

And

* Burney's Hist. ii. p. 355.—Rot. Pip. An. 36 H. III. "Et in uno dolio vini empto & dato MAGISTRO RICARDO Citharistæ Regis, xl. sol. per br Reg. Et in uno dolio empto & dato Beatrici uxori ejusdem Ricardi."

† Walter Hemmingford, (vixit temp. Edw. I.) in Chronic. cap. 35. inter V. Hist. Ang. Scriptores, vol. ii. Oxon. 1687. fol. pag. 591.

‡ "Accurrentes ad hæc Ministri ejus, qui a longe steterunt, invenerunt eum [scil. Nuntium] in terra mortuum, et apprehendit unus eorum tripodem, scilicet CITHAREDA SUUS, & percussit eum
in

And though the Prince blamed him for striking the man after he was dead, yet his near access shows the respectable situation of this officer; and his affectionate zeal should have induced Edward to entreat his brethren the Welsh Bards afterwards with more lenity.

Whatever was the extent of this great Monarch's severity towards the professors of music and of song in Wales; whether the executing by martial law such of them as fell into his hands was only during the heat of conflict, or was continued afterwards with more systematic rigour*; yet in his own court the Minstrels appear to have been highly favoured: for when, in 1306, he conferred the order of knighthood on his son and many others of the young nobility, a multitude of Minstrels were introduced to invite and induce the new knights to make some military vow (X). And

Under the succeeding reign of K. Edward II. such extensive privileges were claimed by these men, and by dissolute persons assuming their character, that it became a matter of public grievance, and was obliged to be reformed by an express regulation in A. D. 1315 (Y). Notwithstanding which, an incident is recorded in the ensuing year, which shows that MINSTRELS still retained the liberty of entering at will into the royal presence, and had something peculiarly splendid in their dress. It is thus related by Stow (Z).

in capite, et effundit cerebrum ejus. Incepavitque eum Edwardus quod hominem mortuum percussisset." Ibid. These MINSTRELS must have been upon a very confidential footing, as it appears above in the same chapter, that they had been made acquainted with the contents of the letters which the assassin had delivered to the Prince from his master.

* See Gray's Ode; and the Hist. of the Gwedir Family in "Miscellanies by the Hon. DAINES BARRINGTON," 1781. 4to. p. 386; who in the Laws, &c. of this Monarch could find no instances of severity against the Welsh. See his Observations on the Statutes, 4to. 4th edit. p. 358.

"In

“ In the year 1316, Edward the Second did solemnize his feast of Pentecost at Westminster, in the great hall : where sitting royally at the table with his peers about him, there entered a woman **ADORNED LIKE A MINSTREL**, sitting on a great horse trapped, as **MINSTRELS THEN USED** ; who rode round about the tables, shewing pastime ; and at length came up to the King's table, and laid before him a letter, and forthwith turning her horse saluted every one and departed.”——The subject of this letter was a remonstrance to the King on the favours heaped by him on his minions, to the neglect of his knights and faithful servants.

The privileged character of a Minstrel was employed on this occasion, as sure of gaining an easy admittance ; and a female the rather deputed to assume it, that, in case of detection, her sex might disarm the King's resentment. This is offered on a supposition that she was not a real Minstrel ; for there should seem to have been women of this profession, (A a) as well as of the other sex ; and no accomplishment is so constantly attributed to females, by our ancient Bards, as their singing to, and playing on, the Harp. (A a. 2.)

In the fourth year of K. Richard II. John of Gaunt erected at Tutbury in Staffordshire, a **COURT OF MINSTRELS**, similar to that annually kept at Chester (p. xxxviii.) and which, like a Court-Leet or Court-Baron, had a legal jurisdiction, with full power to receive suit and service from the men of this profession within five neighbouring counties, to enact laws, and determine their controversies ; and to apprehend and arrest such of them as should refuse to appear at the said court annually held on the 16th of August. For this they had a charter, by which they were empowered to appoint a **KING OF THE MINSTRELS** with four officers to preside over them (B b). These were every year elected with great

great ceremony; the whole form of which, as observed in 1680, is described by Dr. Plot *: in whose time however they appear to have lost their singing talents, and to have confined all their skill to "wind and string music †."

The Minstrels seem to have been in many respects upon the same footing as the Heralds: and the King of the Minstrels, like the King at Arms, was both here and on the continent an usual officer in the courts of princes. Thus we have in the reign of K. Edward I. mention of a King Robert, and others. And in 16 Edw. II. is a grant to William de Morlee "the King's Minstrel, styled *Roy de North* ‡," of houses which had belonged to another king, John le Boteler (B b 2). Rymer hath also printed a licence granted by K. Richard II. in 1387, to John Caumz, the King of his Minstrels, to pass the seas, recommending him to the protection and kind treatment of all his subjects and allies §.

In the subsequent reign of K. Henry IV. we meet with no particulars relating to the Minstrels in England, but we find in the Statute Book a severe law passed against their brethren the Welsh Bards; whom our ancestors could not distinguish from their own *Rimours*, *Ministralx*; for by these names they describe them. (B b 3.) This act plainly shows, that far from being extirpated by the rigorous policy of K. Edward I., this

* Hist. of Staffordshire, ch. 10. § 69—76. p. 433 et seqq. of which see Extracts in Sir J. Hawkins's Hist. of Music, vol. ii. p. 64; and Dr. Burney's Hist. vol. ii. p. 360 et seqq.

N. B. The barbarous diversion of bull-running was no part of the original Institution, &c. as is fully proved by the Rev. Dr. Pegge, in *Archæologia*, vol. ii. no. xiii. page 86.

† See the charge given by the Steward, at the time of the Election, in Plot's Hist. ubi supra; and in Hawkins, p. 67. Burney, p. 363-4.

‡ So among the Heralds *Norrey* was anciently styled *Roy d'Armes de North*. (Anstis, ii. 300.) And the Kings at Arms in general were originally called *Reges Heraldorum*, (Ibid. p. 302.) as these were *Reges Minstratorum*.

§ Rymer's *Fœdera*, tom. vii. p. 555.

order of men were still able to alarm the English Government, which attributed to them "many diseases and "mischiefs in Wales," and prohibited their meetings, and contributions.

When his heroic son K. Henry V. was preparing his great voyage for France, in 1415, an express order was given for his Minstrels, fifteen in number, to attend him *: and eighteen are afterwards mentioned, to each of whom he allowed xii. *d.* a day, when that sum must have been of more than ten times the value it is at present †. Yet when he entered London in triumph after the battle of Agincourt, he, from a principle of humility, slighted the pageants and verses which were prepared to hail his return; and, as we are told by Holingshed ‡, would not suffer "any Dities to be made and song by MINSTRELS, "of his glorious victorie; for that he would whollie "have the praise and thanks altogether given to God." (B b 4.) But this did not proceed from any disregard for the professors of music or of song; for at the feast of Pentecost, which he celebrated in 1416, having the Emperor, and the Duke of Holland for his guests, he ordered rich gowns for sixteen of his Minstrels, of which the particulars are preserved by Rymer §. And having

* Rymer, ix. 255.

† Ibid. p. 260.

‡ See his Chronicle, sub anno 1415, (p. 1170.) He also gives this other instance of the King's great modesty, "that he would "not suffer his Helmet to be carryed with him, and shewed to "the people, that they might behold the dintes and cuttes whiche "appeared in the same, of such blowes and stripes, as hee received the daye of the battell." Ibid. Vid. T. de Elmham, c. 29. p. 72.

The prohibition against vain and secular songs would probably not include that inserted in our 2d vol. No. V. (p. 25.) which would be considered as a Hymn. The original Notes engraven on a plate at the end of the vol. may be seen reduced and set to score in Mr. Stafford Smith's "Collection of English Songs for "three and four Voices," and in Dr. Burney's Hist. of Music, ii. p. 384.

§ Tom. ix. 336.

before

before his death orally granted an annuity of 100 shillings to each of his Minstrels, the grant was confirmed in the first year of his son K. Henry VI. A. D. 1423, and payment ordered out of the Exchequer *.

The unfortunate reign of K. Henry VI. affords no occurrences respecting our subject; but in his 34th year, A. D. 1456, we have in Rymer † a Commission for impressing boys or youths, to supply vacancies by death among the King's Minstrels: in which it is expressly directed that they shall be elegant in their limbs, as well as instructed in the Minstrel art, wherever they can be found, for the solace of his Majesty.

In the following reign, K. Edward IV. (in his 9th year, 1469) upon a complaint that certain rude husbandmen and artificers of various trades had assumed the title and livery of the King's Minstrels, and under that colour and pretence had collected money in diverse parts of the kingdom, and committed other disorders, the King grants to WALTER HALIDAY, MARSHAL, and to seven others his own Minstrels whom he names, a Charter ‡, by which he creates, or rather restores, a Fraternity or Perpetual GILD (such as, he understands, the Brothers and Sisters of the Fraternity of Minstrels had in times past) to be governed by a MARSHAL appointed for life, and by two WARDENS to be chosen annually; who are empowered to admit Brothers and Sisters into the said Gild, and are authorized to examine the pretensions of all such as affected to exercise the Minstrel profession; and to regulate, govern, and punish them throughout the realm (those of Chester excepted).—This seems to

* Rymer, tom. x. 287. They are mentioned by name, being ten in number: one of them was named THOMAS CHATTERTON.

† Tom. xi. 375.

‡ See it in Rymer, tom. xi. 642. and in Sir J. Hawkins, vol. iv. p. 366. Note. The above Charter is recited in letters patent of K. Charles I. 15 July. (11 Anno Regni) for a Corporation of Musicians, &c. in Westminster, which may be seen *ibid*.

have

have some resemblance to the Earl Marshal's Court among the Heralds, and is another proof of the great affinity and resemblance which the Minstrels bore to the members of the College of Arms.

It is remarkable that Walter Haliday, whose name occurs as Marshal in the foregoing Charter, had been retained in the service of the two preceding Monarchs K. Henry V. * and VI. † Nor is this the first time he is mentioned as Marshal of the King's Minstrels, for in the third year of this reign, 1464, he had a grant from K. Edward of 10 marks per annum during life, directed to him with that title ‡.

But besides their Marshal we have also in this reign mention of a SERGEANT of the Minstrels, who upon a particular occasion was able to do his royal master singular service, wherein his confidential situation and ready access to the King at all hours is very apparent. for "as he [K. Edward IV.] was in the north contray
" in the monneth of Septembre, as he lay in his bedde
" one namid Alexander Carlile, that was SARIAUN
" OF THE MYNSTRELLIS, cam to him in grete hast
" and badde hym aryse for he hadde enemyes cummyng
" for to take him, the which were within vi. or vii. mylis
" of the which tydinges the king gretely marveyld.
" &c. §" This happened in the same year, 1469, wherein the King granted or confirmed the Charter for the Fraternity or Gild above mentioned; yet this Alexander Carlile is not one of the eight Minstrels to whom that Charter is directed ||.

The same Charter was renewed by K. Henry VIII. in 1520, to John Gilman, his then Marshal, and to seven others his Minstrels ¶: and on the death of Gilman, he

* Rymer, ix. 255.

† Ibid. xi. 375.

‡ Ibid. xi. 512.

§ Here unfortunately ends a curious fragment, (an. 9 E. IV.) ad calcem Sprotti Chron. Ed. Hearne, Oxon. 1719, 8vo. Vid. T. Warton's Hist. ii. p. 134. Note (c).

|| Rymer, xi. 642.

¶ Ibid. xiii. 705.

granted

granted in 1529 this office of Marshal of his Minstrels to Hugh Wodehouse *, whom I take to have borne the office of his Serjeant over them †.

VI. In all the establishments of royal and noble Households, we find an ample provision made for the Minstrels; and their situation to have been both honourable and lucrative. In proof of this it is sufficient to refer to the Household Book of the Earl of Northumberland, A. D. 1512 (C c). And the rewards they received so frequently recur in ancient writers that it is unnecessary to crowd the page with them here (C c 2).

The name of Minstrel seems however to have been gradually appropriated to the Musician only, especially in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; yet we occasionally meet with applications of the term in its more enlarged meaning, as including the Singer, if not the Composer, of heroic or popular rhymes ‡.

In the time of K. Henry VIII. we find it to have been a common entertainment to hear verses recited, or moral speeches learned for that purpose, by a set of men who got their livelihood by repeating them, and who intruded without ceremony into all companies; not only in taverns, but in the houses of the nobility themselves. This we learn from Erasmus, whose argument led him only to describe a species of these men who DID NOT SING their compositions; but the others

* Rymer, tom. xiv. 2, 93.

† So I am inclined to understand the term *Serviens noster Hugo Wodehouse*, in the original Grant. (See Rymer ubi supra.) It is needless to observe that *Serviens* expressed a Serjeant as well as a Servant. If this interpretation of *Serviens* be allowed, it will account for his placing Wodehouse at the head of his Gild, although he had not been one of the eight Minstrels who had had the general direction. The Serjeant of his Minstrels, we may presume, was next in dignity to the Marshal, although he had no share in the government of the Gild.

‡ See below, and Note G g.

that

that DID, enjoyed, without doubt, the same privileges. (D d.)

For even long after, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it was usual "in places of assembly" for the company to be "desirous to heare of old adventures and valiaunces of noble knights in times past, as those of King Arthur, and his knights of the round table, Sir Bevy of Southampton, Guy of Warwicke and others like" in "short and long meetres, and by Breaches or Divisions, [sc. Firs *] to be more commodiously sung to the harpe" as the reader may be informed, by a courtly writer, in 1589 †. Who himself had "written for pleasure a litle brief Romance or historical Ditty... of the Isle of Great Britaine" in order to contribute to such entertainment. And he subjoins this caution: "Such as have not premonition hereof," (viz. that his poem was written in short metre, &c. to be sung to the harpe in such places of assembly) "and consideration of the causes alledged, would peradventure reprove and disgrace every Romance, or short historical ditty, for that they be not written in long meeters or verses Alexandrins," which constituted the prevailing versification among the poets of that age, and which no one now can endure to read.

And that the recital of such Romances sung to the harp was at that time the delight of the common people, we are told by the same writer ‡, who mentions that "common Rimers" were fond of using rimes at short distances, "in small and popular Musickes song by these Cantabanqui" [the said common Rimers] "upon benches and barrels heads," &c. "or else by blind Harpers or such like Taverne MINSTRELS that give a Fit of mirth for a groat; and their matter being for

* See vol. ii. page 174.

† Puttenham in his "Arte of English Poesie," 1589, 4to. p. 33. See the quotation in its proper order in vol. ii. page 175.

‡ Puttenham, &c. p. 69. (See vol. ii. p. 174, 175).

" the

" the most part stories of old time, as the Tale of Sir Topas, the reportes of Bevis of Southampton, Guy of Warwicke, Adam Bell, and Clymme of the Clough, " and such other old Romances, or historicall rimes," &c. " also they be used in Carols and Rounds, and such " light or lascivious Poemes, which are commonly more " commodiously uttered by these Buffons, or Vices in " Playes, then by any other person. Such were the rimes " of Skelton (usurping the name of a Poet Laureat) being " in deede but a rude railing rimer, and all his doings " ridiculous *."

But although we find here that the Minstrels had lost much of their dignity, and were sinking into contempt and neglect: yet that they still sustained a character far superior to any thing we can conceive at present of the singers of old ballads, I think, may be inferred from the following representation.

When Queen Elizabeth was entertained at Killingworth Castle by the Earl of Leicester in 1575, among the many devices and pageants which were contrived for her entertainment, one of the personages introduced was to have been that of an ancient MINSTREL; whose appearance and dress are so minutely described by a writer there present †, and gives us so distinct an idea of the character, that I shall quote the passage at large. (E c.)

" A PERSON very meet seemed he for the purpose, of " a xlv years old, apparelled partly as he would himself.

* Puttenham, &c. p. 69.

† See a very curious " Letter; whearin, part of the entertain- ment untoo the Queenz Maiesty, at Killingwoorth Castl, in " Warwick Sheer, in this soomerz Progress 1575, iz signified," &c. bl. l. 4to. vid. p. 46 & seqq. (Printed in Nichols's Collection of Queen Elizabeth's Progresses, &c. in 2 vols. 4to.) We have not followed above the peculiar and affected orthography of this writer, who was named RO. LANSHAM, or rather LANGHAM; see p. 84.

" His cap off; his head seemly rounded Tonsterwise *:
 " fair kembered, that with a sponge daintily dipt in a little
 " capon's greace was finely smoothed, to make it shine
 " like a mallard's wing. His beard smugly shaven: and
 " yet his shirt after the new trink, with ruffs fair starched,
 " sleeked and glistening like a pair of new shoes, mar-
 " shalled in good order with a setting stick, and strut,
 " that every ruff stood up like a wafer. A side [i. e.
 " long] gown of Kendal green, after the freshness of
 " the year now, gathered at the neck with a narrow
 " gorget, fastened afore with a white clasp and a keeper
 " close up to the chin; but easily, for heat to undo when
 " he list. Seemly begirt in a red caddis girdle: from
 " that a pair of capped Sheffield knives hanging a' two
 " sides. Out of his bosom drawn forth a lappet of his
 " napkin † edged with a blue lace, and marked with a
 " true love, a heart, and a D for Damian, for he was but
 " a batchelor yet.

" His gown had side [i. e. long] sleeves down to mid-
 " leg, slit from the shoulder to the hand, and lined
 " with white cotton. His doublet-sleeves of black
 " worsted: upon them a pair of poynets ‡ of tawny
 " chanlet laced along the wrist with blue threaden
 " points, a wealt towards the hand of fustian-a-napes.
 " A pair of red neather stocks. A pair of pumps on
 " his feet, with a cross cut at the toes for corns: not
 " new indeed, yet cleanly blackt with soot, and shining
 " as a shoing horn.

" About his neck a red ribband suitable to his girdle.
 " His HARP in good grace dependent before him. His
 " WREST § tyed to a green lace and hanging by. Under
 " the gorget of his gown a fair flaggon chain (pewter ||,
 " for)

* I suppose " tonsure-wise," after the manner of the Monks.

† i. e. handkerchief. So in Shakspear's Othello, *passim*.

‡ Perhaps, points.

§ The key, or screw, with which he tuned his harp.

|| The Reader will remember that this was not a REAL MIN-
STEEL,

"for) silver, as a **SQUIRE MINSTREL OF MIDDLESEX**,
 "that travelled the country this summer season, unto
 "fairs and worshipful mens houses. From his chain/
 "hung a scutcheon, with metal and colour, resplendant
 "upon his breast, of the ancient arms of Islington."

—This Minstrel is described as belonging to that village. I suppose such as were retained by noble families wore the arms of their patrons hanging down by a silver chain as a kind of badge *. From the expression of **SQUIRE MINSTREL** above, we may conclude there were other inferior orders, as **YEOMEN MINSTRELS**, or the like.

This Minstrel, the author tells us a little below,
 "after three lowly courtesies, cleared his voice with a
 "hem . . . and . . . wiped his lips with the hollow of his
 "hand for filing his napkin, tempered a string or two
 "with his **WREST**, and after a little warbling on his **HARP**
 "for a prelude, came forth with a solemn song, war-
 "ranted for story out of King Arthur's acts, &c."—
 This song the reader will find printed in this work,
 vol. iii. pag. 64.

Towards the end of the sixteenth century this class of

STREL, but only one personating that character; his ornaments therefore were only such as **OUTWARDLY** represented those of a real Minstrel.

* As the **HOUSE OF NORTHUMBERLAND** had anciently **THREE MINSTRELS** attending on them in their Castles in Yorkshire, so they still retain **THREE** in their service in Northumberland, who wear the badge of the family, (a **SILVER CRESCENT** on the right arm,) and are thus distributed, viz. One for the barony of Prudhoe, and two for the barony of Rothbury. These attend the court leets and fairs held for the lord, and pay their annual suit and service at Alnwick Castle; their instrument being the ancient Northumberland bagpipe (very different in form and execution from that of the Scots; being smaller, and blown, not with the breath, but with a small pair of bellows).

This, with many other venerable customs of the ancient Lord **PERCYS**, was revived by their illustrious representatives the late **DUKE and DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND**.

men had lost all credit, and were sunk so low in the public opinion, that in the 39th year of Elizabeth *, a statute was passed by which " Minstrels, wandering abroad," were included among " rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars," and were adjudged to be punished as such. This act seems to have put an end to the profession (E e 2).

VII. I CANNOT include this account of the ancient English MINSTRELS, without remarking that they are most of them represented to have been of the North of England. There is scarce an old historical song or ballad (F f) wherein a Minstrel or Harper appears, but he is characterized by way of eminence to have been " OF THE NORTH COUNTRYE †;" and indeed the prevalence of the Northern dialect in such compositions, shews that this representation is real ‡. On the other hand

* Anno Dom. 1597. Vid. Pult. Stat. p. 1110, 39^e Eliz.

† See this vol. Song VI. v. 156, 180. &c.

‡ Giraldus Cambrensis, writing in the reign of K. Henry II. mentions a very extraordinary habit or propensity, which then prevailed in the North of England, beyond the Humber, for " symphonious harmony" or singing " in two parts, the one murmuring in the base, and the other warbling in the acute or treble." (I use Dr. Burney's Version, vol. ii. p. 108.) This he describes, as practised by their very children from the cradle; and he derives it from the Danes [So *Daci* signifies in our old writers] and Norwegians, who long over-ran and in effect new-peopled the Northern parts of England, where alone this manner of singing prevailed. (Vide *Cambriz Descriptio*, cap. 13. and in Burney ubi supra.)—Giraldus is probably right as to the origin or derivation of this practice, for the Danish and Icelandic Scalds had carried the Arts of Poetry and Singing to great perfection at the time the Danish settlements were made in the North. And it will also help to account for the superior skill and fame of our Northern Minstrels and Harpers afterwards: who had preserved and transmitted the arts of their Scaldic ancestors. See *Northern Antiquities*, vol. i. c. 13. p. 386. and *Five Pieces of Runic Poetry*, 1763, 8vo.—Compare the original passage

hand the scene of the finest Scottish ballads is laid in the South of Scotland; which should seem to have been peculiarly the nursery of Scottish Minstrels. In the old song of Maggy Lawder, a Piper is asked, by way of distinction, *COME ZE FRAE THE BORDER**?—The martial spirit constantly kept up and exercised near the frontier of the two kingdoms, as it furnished continual subjects for their songs, so it inspired the inhabitants of the adjacent counties on both sides with the powers of poetry. Besides, as our Southern Metropolis must have been ever the scene of novelty and refinement, the northern countries, as being most distant, would preserve

passage in Giraldus, as given by Sir John Hawkins i. 408, and by Dr. Burney, ii. 108. who are both at a loss to account for this peculiarity, and therefore doubt the fact. The credit of Giraldus, which hath been attacked by some partial and bigoted antiquaries, the reader will find defended in that learned and curious work, “*Antiquities of Ireland*, by Edward Ledwich, “LL. D. &c. Dublin, 1790,” 4to. p. 207 & seqq.

* This line being quoted from memory, and given as old Scottish Poetry is now usually printed, (see pag. 385 note) would have been readily corrected by the copy published in “*Scottish Songs*, 1794.” 2 vols. 12mo. i. p. 267. thus, (though apparently corrupted from the Scottish Idiom,)

“Live ye upo’ the Border?”

had not all confidence been destroyed by its being altered in the “*Historical Essay*” prefixed to that publication (p. cx.) to

“Ye live upo’ the Border.”

the better to favour a position, that many of the Pipers “might live upon the border, for the conveniency of attending fairs, &c. in both kingdoms.” But whoever is acquainted with that part of England, knows that on the English frontier, rude mountains and barren wastes reach almost across the island, scarcely inhabited by any but solitary shepherds; many of whom durst not venture into the opposite border on account of the ancient feuds and subsequent disputes concerning the *DEBATABLE LANDS*, which separated the boundaries of the two kingdoms, as well as the estates of the two great families of *PERCY* and *DOUGLAS*; till these disputes were settled, not many years since, by arbitration between the *present* Lord Douglas and the *late* Duke and Duchess of Northumberland.

their

their ancient manners longest, and of course the old poetry, in which those manners are peculiarly described.

The reader will observe in the more ancient ballads of this Collection, a cast of style and measure very different from that of contemporary poets of a higher class; many phrases and idioms, which the Minstrels seem to have appropriated to themselves, and a very remarkable license of varying the accent of words at pleasure, in order to humour the flow of the verse, particularly in the rhimes; as

<i>Countrie</i>	<i>harpèr</i>	<i>battèl</i>	<i>mornìng</i>
<i>Ladìe</i>	<i>singèr</i>	<i>damsèl</i>	<i>loving,</i>

instead of *countrie*, *lady*, *hàrper*, *singer*, &c.—This liberty is but sparingly assumed by the classical poets of the same age; or even by the latter composers of heroic ballads; I mean, by such as professedly wrote for the press. For it is to be observed, that so long as the Minstrels subsisted, they seem never to have designed their rhimes for literary publication, and probably never committed them to writing themselves: what copies are preserved of them were doubtless taken down from their mouths. But as the old Minstrels gradually wore out, a new race of Ballad-writers succeeded, an inferior sort of minor poets, who wrote narrative songs merely for the press. Instances of both may be found in the reign of Elizabeth. The two latest pieces in the genuine strain of the old Minstrelsy that I can discover, are No. III. and IV. of Book III. in this volume. Lower than these I cannot trace the old mode of writing.

The old Minstrel ballads are in the northern dialect, abound with antique words and phrases, are extremely incorrect, and run into the utmost license of metre; they have also a romantic wildness, and are in the true spirit of chivalry. The other sort are written in exacter measure, have a low or subordinate correctness, sometimes bordering on the insipid, yet often well adapted to the pathetic; these are generally in the southern dialect,

exhibit

exhibit a more modern phraseology, and are commonly descriptive of more modern manners.—To be sensible of the difference between them, let the reader compare in this volume No. III. of Book III. with No. XI. of Book II.

Towards the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign (as is mentioned above) the genuine old Minstrelsy seems to have been extinct, and thenceforth the Ballads that were produced were wholly of the latter kind, and these came forth in such abundance, that in the reign of James I. they began to be collected into little miscellanies, under the name of GARLANDS, and at length to be written purposely for such collections (F f 2).

P. S. *By way of POSTSCRIPT, should follow here the discussion of the question whether the term MINSTRELS was applied in English to Singers, and Composers of Songs, &c. or confined to Musicians only. But it is reserved for the concluding Note (G g).*

NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS

REFERRED TO IN THE
 FOREGOING ESSAY.

(A) The MINSTRELS, &c. The word *Minstrel* does not appear to have been in use here before the Norman Conquest; whereas it had long before that time been adopted in France*.—*MENZESTREL*, so early as the eighth century, was a title given to the *Maestro di Capella* of K. Pepin, the father of Charlemagne; and afterwards to the Coryphæus, or Leader of any Band of Musicians. [Vid. Burney's Hist. of Music, ii. 268.] This term *Menestrel*, *Menestrier*, was thus expressed in Latin, *Ministellus*, *Ministrellus*, *Ministrallus*, *Menesterellus*, &c. [Vid. Gloss. Du Cange & Supplem.]

Menage derives the French words above mentioned from *Ministerialis* or *Ministeriarius*, barbarous Latin terms, used in the middle ages to express a workman or artificer, (still called in Languedoc *Ministral*,) as if these men were styled ARTIFICERS or PERFORMERS by way of excellence. [Vid. Diction. Etym.] But the origin of the name is given perhaps more truly by Du Cange: "*MINISTELLI*, . . . quos vulgo *Menestreaux* vel *Menestriers* appellamus, quod minoribus aulae *Ministris* accenserentur." [Gloss. iv. p. 769.] Accordingly, we are told, the word "*Minister*" is sometimes used "*pro Ministellus*," [Ibid.] and an instance is produced which I shall insert at large in the next paragraph.

* The Anglo-Saxon and primary English name for this character was *GLEEMAN* [see below, Note (I) sect. 1.] so that, wherever the term *MINSTREL* is in these pages applied to it before the Conquest, it must be understood to be only by anticipation. Another early name for this profession in English was *JOGLER*, or *JOCULAR*. Lat. *Joculator*. [See p. xxviii. as also Note (V 2) and note (Q)] To prevent confusion, we have chiefly used the more general word *MINSTREL*: which (as the Author of the *Observ.* on the Statutes hath suggested to the Editor) might have been originally derived from a diminutive of the Lat. *Minister*, scil. *Ministerellus*, *Ministrellus*.

Minstrels

Minstrels sometimes assisted at divine service, as appears from the record of the 9th of Edw. IV. quoted above in p. xlv. by which Haliday and others are erected into a perpetual GILD, &c. See the Original in Rymer, xi. 642. By part of this record it is recited to be their duty "to pray (*exorare*: which it is presumed they did by assisting in the chant, and musical accompaniment, &c.) in the King's chapel, and particularly for the departed souls of the King and Queen when they shall die, &c."—The same also appears from the passage in the Supplem. to Du Cange, alluded to above. "MINISTER . . . pro *Ministellus* Jocularior *.—Vetus Cereemoniale MS. B. M. deauratæ Tolos. "Item, etiam congregabuntur Piscatores, qui debent interesse isto die in processione cum MINISTRIS seu Jocularioribus: quia ipsi Piscatores tenentur habere isto die *Joculatores*, seu *Mimos* ob HONOREM CRUCIS—et vadunt primi ante processionem cum *Ministris* seu Jocularioribus semper pulsantibus usque ad Ecclesiam S. Stephani." [Gloss. 773.]—This may perhaps account for the clerical appearance of the MINSTRELS, who seem to have been distinguished by the TONSURE, which was one of the inferior marks of the clerical character †. Thus Jeffery of Monmouth, speaking of one who acted the part of a Minstrel, says, "Rasit capillos suos et barbam" (see note K.) Again, a writer in the reign of Elizabeth, describing the habit of an ancient Minstrel, speaks

* MINISTERS seems to be used for MINSTRELS in the Account of the Inthronization of Abp. Neville. (An. 6. Edw. IV.) "Then all the Chaplyns must say grace, and the MINISTERS do sing." Vid. Lelandi Collectanea, by Hearne, vol. vi. p. 13.

† It has however been suggested to the Editor by the learned and ingenious author of "Irish Antiquities," 4to. that the ancient *Mimi* among the Romans had their heads and beards shaven, as is shown by Salmāsīus in *Notis ad Hist. August. Scriptores VI.* Paris. 1620, fol. p. 385. So that this peculiarity had a classical origin, though it afterwards might make the Minstrels sometimes pass for Ecclesiastics, as appears from the instance given below. Dr. Burney tells us that *Histriones*, and *Mimi*, abounded in France in the time of Charlemagne (ii. 221.) so that their profession was handed down in regular succession from the time of the Romans, and therewith some leading distinctions of their habit or appearance; yet with a change in their arts of pleasing, which latterly were most confined to singing and music.

of

of his head as "rounded Tonster-wise," (which I venture to read Tonsure-wise,) "his beard smugly shaven." See above, p. 1.

It must however be observed, that notwithstanding such clerical appearance of the Minstrels, and though they might be sometimes countenanced by such of the Clergy as were of more relaxed morals, their sportive talents rendered them generally obnoxious to the more rigid Ecclesiastics, and to such of the religious orders as were of more severe discipline; whose writings commonly abound with heavy complaints of the great encouragement shown to those men by the princes and nobles, and who can seldom afford them a better name than that of *Scurræ*, *Famelici*, *Nebulones*, &c. of which innumerable instances may be seen in *Du Cange*. It was even an established order in some of the monasteries, that no Minstrel should ever be suffered to enter the gates*.

We have however innumerable particulars of the good cheer and great rewards given to the Minstrels in many of the Convents, which are collected by T. Warton (i. 91, &c.) and others. But one instance, quoted from Wood's *Hist. Antiq. Univ. Ox.* i. 67. (sub an. 1224) deserves particular mention. Two itinerant priests, on a supposition of their being *Mimi* or *Minstrels*, gained admittance. But the cellarer, sacrist, and others of the brethren, who had hoped to have been entertained with their diverting arts, &c. when they found them to be only two indigent Ecclesiastics, who could only administer spiritual consolation, and were consequently disappointed of their mirth, beat them and turned them out of the monastery. (*Ibid.* p. 92.) This passage furnishes an additional proof that a Minstrel might by his dress or appearance be mistaken for an Ecclesiastic.

(B) "The Minstrels use mimicry and action, and other means "of diverting, &c.]" It is observable, that our old monkish historians do not use the words *Cantator*, *Citharædus*, *Musicus*, or

* Yet in St. Mary's church at Beverley, one of the columns hath this inscription: "Thys Pillar made the Mynstrylls;" having its capital decorated with figures of five men in short coats; one of whom holds an instrument resembling a Lute. See Sir J. Hawkins, *Hist.* ii. 298.

the like, to express a MINSTREL in Latin, so frequently as *Minus*, *Histrion*, *Joculator*, or some other word that implies gesture. Hence it might be inferred, that the Minstrels set off their songs with all the arts of gesticulation, &c. or, according to the ingenious hypothesis of Dr. Brown, united the powers of melody, poem, and dance. [See his History of the Rise of Poetry, &c.]

But indeed all the old writers describe them as exercising various arts of this kind. Joinville, in his Life of St. Lewis, speaks of some Armenian MINSTRELS, who were very dextrous Tumblers and Posture-masters. "Avec le Prince vinrent trois Menestriers de la Grande Hyermenie (Armenia) . . . et avoient trois cors—Quand ils encommenceoient a corner, vous dissiez que ce sont les voix de cygnes, . . . et fesoient les plus douces melodies.—Ils fesoient trois merveilles saus, car on leur mettoit une touaille desous les piez, et tournoient tout debout . . . Les deux tournoient les testes arieres," &c. [See the Extract at large, in the Hon. D. Barrington's Observations on the Anc. Statutes, 4to. 2d Edit. p. 273. omitted in the last impression.]

This may also account for that remarkable clause in the press warrant of Henry VI. "De Ministrallis propter solatium Regis providendis," by which it is required, that the boys; to be provided "in arte Ministrallatûs instructos," should also be "membris naturalibus elegantes." See above pag. xlv. (Observ. on the Anc. Stat. 4th Edit. p. 337.)

Although by MINSTREL was properly understood, in English, one who sung to the harp, or some other instrument of music, verses composed by himself or others; yet the term was also applied by our old writers to such as professed either music or singing separately, and perhaps to such as practised any of the sportive arts connected with these*. Music however being the leading idea, was at length peculiarly called MINSTRELSY, and the name of MINSTREL at last confined to the Musician only.

In the French language all these Arts were included under the general name of *Menestraudie*, *Menestraudise*, *Jonglerie*, &c. [Med. Lat. *Menestellorum Ars*, *Ars Joculatoria*, &c.]—"On peut com-

* Vid. infra, Not. (A a.)

"prendre

"prendre sous le nom de JONGLERIE tout ce qui appartient aux
 "anciens chansonniers Provençaux, Normands, Picards, &c. Le
 "corps de la Jonglerie étoit formé des Trouveres, ou Troubadours,
 "qui composoient les chansons, et parmi lesquels il y avoit des
 "Improvisateurs, comme on en trouve en Italie; des Chanteurs ou
 "Chanterres qui exécutoient ou chantoient ces compositions; des
 "Conteurs qui faisoient en vers ou en prose les contes, les récits,
 "les histoires; des Jongleurs ou Menestrels qui accompagnoient
 "de leurs instruments. — L'art de ces Chantres ou Chansonniers,
 "étoit nommé la Science Gaie, *Gay Saber*." (Pref. Anthologie
 "Franç. 1765. 8vo. p. 17.)—See also the curious FAUCHET
 "(De l' Orig. de la Lang. Fr. p. 72, &c.) "Bien tost apres la di-
 "vision de ce grand empire François en tant de petits royaumes,
 "duchez, et comtez, au lieu des Poetes commencerent a se faire
 "cognoistre les Trouverres, et Chanterres, Contours, et Juglours:
 "qui sont Trouveurs, Chantres, Conteurs, JONGLEURS, ou Ju-
 "GLEURS, c'est à dire, MENESTRELS chantans avec la viole."

We see then that *Jongleur*, *Jugleur*, (Lat. *Joculator*, *Juglator*)
 was a peculiar name appropriated to the Minstrels. "*Les Jon-
 gleurs ne faisoient que chanter les poesies sur leurs instrumens.
 On les appelloit aussi MENESTRELS:*" says Fontenelle, in his
 Hist. du Théat. Franc. prefixed to his Life of Corneille.

(C) "Successors of the ancient BARDS."] That the MIN-
 STRELS in many respects bore a strong resemblance both to the
 British BARDS and to the Danish SCALDS, appears from this, that
 the old Monkish writers express them all without distinction by
 the same names in Latin. Thus Geoffery of Monmouth, himself
 a Welshman, speaking of an old pagan British king, who excelled
 in singing and music so far as to be esteemed by his countrymen
 the Patron Deity of the BARDS, uses the phrase *Deus JOCULATORUM*;
 which is the peculiar name given to the English and French
 Minstrels*. In like manner, William Malmesbury, speaking of a
 Danish king's assuming the profession of a SCALD, expresses it by
Professus MIMUM; which was another name given to the Min-
 strels in Middle Latinity†. Indeed DU CANGE, in his Glossary,

* Vid. Not. (B) (K) (Q.)

† Vid. Note (N.)

quotes

quotes a writer, who positively asserts that the MINSTRELS of the middle ages were the same with the ancient BARDS. I shall give a large extract from this learned glossographer, as he relates many curious particulars concerning the profession and arts of the Minstrels; whom, after the Monks, he stigmatizes by the name of *Scuræ*; though he acknowledges their songs often tended to inspire virtue.

"MINISTRELLI, dicti præsertim *Scuræ*, Mimi, Joculatores."
 "Ejusmodi *Scurarum* munus erat principes non suis dumtaxat ludicris oblectare, sed et eorum aures variis avorum, adeoque ipsorum principum laudibus, non sine ASSENTATIONE, cum cantilenis et musicis instrumentis demulcere

"Interdum etiam virorum insignium et heroum gesta, aut explicata et jocunda narratione commemorabant, aut suavi vocis inflexione, fidibusque decantabant, quo sic dominorum, cæterorumque qui his intererant ludicris, nobilium animos ad VIRTUTEM capessendam, et summorum virorum imitationem accenderent: quod fuit olim apud Gallos Bardorum ministerium, ut auctor est Tacitus. Neque enim alios à *Ministrellis*, veterum Gallorum *Bardos* fuisse pluribus probat Henricus Valesius ad 15 "Ammiani. Chronicon Bertrandi Guesclini.

"Qui vent avoir renom des bons et des vaillans

"Il doit aler souvent a la pluie et au champs

"Et estre en la bataille, ainsy que fu Rollans,

"Les Quatre Fils Haimon, et Charlon li plus grans,

"Li das Lions de Bourges, et Guions de Connans,

"Perceval li Galois, Lancelot, et Tristans,

"Alixandres, Artus, Godfroi li Sachans,

"De quoy cils MINESTRIERS font les nobles ROMANS."

"Nicolaus de Braia describens solenne convivium, quo post inaugurationem suam proceres excepit Lud. VIII. rex Francorum, ait inter ipsius convivii apparatus, in medium produsse MINIMUM, qui regis laudes ad cytharam decantavit."—

Our author then gives the lines at length, which begin thus,

"Dumque foveat genium geniali munere Bacchi,

"Nectare commixto curas removere Lyæo

"Principis a facie, citharæ celeberrimus arte

"Assurgit

- "Assurgit MIMUS, ars musica quem decoravit.
- "Hic ergo chorda rescuante subintulit ista:
- "Inclyte rex regum, probitatis stemmate vernans,
- "Quem vigor et virtus extollit in æthera famæ," &c.

The rest may be seen in Du Cange, who thus proceeds, "Mitto
"reliqua similia, ex quibus omnino patet ejusmodi Mimorum et
"Ministellorum cantilenas ad virtutem principes excitasse. . . .
"Id præsertim in pugna præcinctu, dominis suis occinebant, ut
"martium ardorem in eorum animis concitarent: cujusmodi can-
"tum *Cantilenam Rollandi* appellat Will. Malmesb. lib. 3.—
"Aimoinus, lib. 4. de Mirac. S. Bened. c. 37. 'Tanta vero illis
"securitas . . . ut SCURRAM se precedere facerent, qui musico
"instrumento res fortiter gestas et priorum bella præcineret,
"quatenus his acrius incitarentur, &c.'" As the writer was a
monk, we shall not wonder at his calling the Minstrel, *Scurram*.

This word *Scurra*, or some one similar, is represented in the
Glossaries as the proper meaning of *Leccator* (Fr. *Leccour*) the
ancient term by which the *Minstrel* appears to be expressed in the
Grant to Dutton, quoted above in page xxxvii. On this head I
shall produce a very curious passage, which is twice quoted in
Du Cange's Glossary, (sc. ad verb. MENESTELLUS et ad verb.
LECCATOR.)—"Philippus Mouskes in Philip. Aug. fingit Caro-
lum M. Provincie comitatum Scurris et Mimis suis olim donasse,
"indeque postea tantum in hac regione poetarum numerum ex-
"crevisse.

- "Quar quant li buens Rois Karlemaigne
- "Ot toute mise a son demaine
- "Provence, qui mult iert plentive
- "De vins, de bois, d'aigue, de rive,
- "As Leccours as MENESTREUS
- "Qui sont auques luxurieux
- "Le donna toute et departi."

(D) "The Poet and the Minstrel early with us became two
"persons."] The word SCALD comprehended both characters
among the Danes, nor do I know that they had any peculiar
name for either of them separate. But it was not so with the
Anglo-

Anglo-Saxons. They called a poet *Sceop*, and *Leodþyhta*: the last of these comes from *Leod*, a *SONG*; and the former answers to our old word *MAKER* (Gr. *Παιστης*) being derived from *Scippan* or *Sceopan*, *formare, facere, fingere, creare* (Ang. to shape). As for the *MINSTREL*, they distinguished him by the peculiar appellation of *Lægman*, and perhaps by the more simple title of *Heapepe*, *Harper*: [See below, Notes (H), (I)] This last title, at least, is often given to a Minstrel by our most ancient English rhymists. See in this work vol. i. p. 72, &c. vol. iii. p. 84, &c.

(E) "Minstrels . . . at the houses of the great, &c.]" Du Cange affirms, that in the middle ages the courts of princes swarmed so much with this kind of men, and such large sums were expended in maintaining and rewarding them, that they often drained the royal treasuries: especially, he adds, of such as were delighted with their flatteries ("præsertim qui ejusmodi Ministellorum assentationibus delectabantur.") He then confirms his assertion by several passages out of monastic writers, who sharply inveigh against this extravagance. Of these I shall here select only one or two, which show what kind of rewards were bestowed on these old Songsters.

"Rigordus de Gestis Philippi Ang. an. 1185. "Cum in curiis regum seu aliorum principum, frequens turba HISTRIONUM convenire soleat, ut ab eis AURUM, ARGENTUM, EQUOS, seu VESTES *, quos persæpe mutare consueverunt principes, ab eis extorqueant, verba jocularia variis adulationibus plena proferre nituntur. Et ut magis placeant, quicquid de ipsis principibus probabiliter fingi potest, videlicet omnes delitias et lepores,

* The Minstrels in France were received with great magnificence in the 14th century. Froissart describing a Christmas entertainment given by the Comte de Foix, tells us, that "there were many MYNSTRELS, as well of hys own as of straungers, and each of them dyd their devoyre in their faculties. The same day the Erle of Foix gave to Haraulds and Minstrelles the som of FIVE HUNDRED FRANKES: and gave to the Duke of Tou- rayns Mynstreles Gownes of Clothe of Gold furred with Ermyne valued at two hundred Frankes." B. iii. c. 31. Eng. Trans. Lond. 1525. (Mr. C.)

"et

"et visu dignas urbanitates et cæteras ineptias, trutinantibus bu
 "cis in medium eructare non erubescunt. Vidimus quonda
 "quosdam principes, qui vestes diu excogitatas, et variis fi
 "rum picturationibus artificiosè elaboratas, pro quibus forsân
 "vel. 30 marcas argenti consumpserant, vix revolutis septe
 "diebus, HISTRIONIBUS, ministris diaboli, ad primam voce
 "dedisse, &c."

The curious reader may find a similar, though at the sam
 time a more candid account, in that most excellent writer, Pr
 sid. FAUCHET : (Recueil de la Lang. Fr. p. 73.) who says tha
 like the ancient Greek *Λαῶες*, "Nos Trouverres, ainsi que ceux l
 "prenans leur subject sur les faits des vaillans (qu'ils appelloyer
 "Geste, venant de *Gesta* Latin) alloient . . . par les cours rejoy
 "les Princes . . . Rempotans des grandes recompences des se
 "gneurs, qui bien souvent leur donnoient jusques aux ROBS
 "qu'ils avoyent vestues : et lesquelles ces Jogleours ne failloyer
 "de porter aux autres cours, à fin d'inviter les seigneurs a pareill
 "liberalité. Ce qui a duré si longuement, qu'il ME SOUVIEN
 "AVOIR VEU Martin Baraton (ja viel Menestrier d'Orleans) le
 "quel aux festes et nopces batoit un tabourin d'argent, semé de
 "plaques aussi d'argent, gravees des armoiries de ceux a qui
 "avoit appris a DANSER."—Here we see that a Minstrell some
 times performed the function of a Dancing-master.

Fontenelle even gives us to understand, that these men wer
 often rewarded with favours of a still higher kind. "Les prin
 "cesses & les plus grandes dames y joignoient souvent leur
 "faveurs. Elles estoient fort foibles contre les beaux esprits.
 (Hist. du Théat.) We are not to wonder then that this professio
 should be followed by men of the first quality, particularly the
 younger sons and brothers of great houses. "Tel qui par le
 "partages de sa famille n'avoit que la moitié ou le quart d'un
 "vieux chateaux bien seigneurial, alloit quelque temps courir le
 "monde en rimant, et revenoit acquerir le reste de Chateau."
 (Fontenelle Hist. du Théat.) We see then, that there was no
 improbable fiction in those ancient songs and romances, which
 are founded on the story of Minstrels being beloved by king
 daughters, &c. and discovering themselves to be the sons of
 some foreign prince, &c.

(F) The honours and rewards lavished upon the Minstrels were not confined to the continent. Our own countryman Johannes Sarisburiensis (in the time of Henry II.) declaims no less than the Monks abroad, against the extravagant favour shewn to these men. "Non enim more nugatorum ejus seculi in Histri-
"onibus et Mimis, et hujusmodi monstra hominum; ob famę re-
"demptionem et dilatationem nominis effunditis opes vestras," &c. [Epist. 247 *.]

The Monks seem to grudge every act of munificence that was not applied to the benefit of themselves and their convents. They therefore bestow great applauses upon the Emperor Henry, who, at his marriage with Agnes of Poitou, in 1044, disappointed the poor Minstrels, and sent them away empty. "Infinitam Histri-
"onum et Joculatorum multitudinem sine cibo et muneribus
"vacuam et morentem abire permisit." (Chron. Virtzburg.) For which I doubt not but he was sufficiently stigmatized in the Songs and Ballads of those times. Vid. Du Cange, Gloss. tom. iv. p. 771, &c.

(G) "The annals of the Anglo-Saxons are scanty and defective." Of the few histories now remaining that were written before the Norman Conquest, almost all are such short and naked sketches and abridgements, giving only a concise and general relation of the more remarkable events, that scarce any of the minute circumstantial particulars are to be found in them: nor do they hardly ever descend to a description of the customs, manners, or domestic æconomy of their countrymen. The SAXON CHRONICLE, for instance, which is the best of them, and upon some accounts extremely valuable, is almost such an epitome as Lucius Florus and Eutropius have left us of the Roman history. As for ÆTHELWARD, his book is judged to be an imperfect translation of the Saxon Chronicle †; and the *Pseudo-Asser*, or Chronicle of St. Neot, is a poor defective performance. How absurd would it be then to argue against the existence of customs or facts, from the silence of such scanty records as these! Whoever would carry his

* Et vid. Policraticon, cap. 8, &c.

† Vid. Nicolson's Eng. Hist. Lib. &c.

researches deep into that period of history, might safely plead the excuse of a learned writer, who had particularly studied the Ante-Norman historians. "Conjecturis (licet nusquam verisimili fundamento) aliquoties indulgemus . . . utpote ab Historicis jejune nimis et indiligenter res nostras tractantibus coacti . . . Nostri . . . nudâ factorum commemoratione plerumque contenti, reliqua omnia, sive ob ipsarum rerum, sive meliorum literarum, sive Historicorum officii ignorantiam, fere intacta prætereunt." Vide plura in Præfat. ad Ælfr. Vitam à Spelman. Ox. 1678. fol.

(H) "Minstrels and Harpers."] That the *HARP* (*Cithara*) was the common musical instrument of the Anglo-Saxons, might be inferred from the very word itself, which is not derived from the British, or any other Celtic language, but of genuine Gothic original, and current among every branch of that people: viz. Ang. Sax. *Heapne*, *Heappa*. Iceland. *Harpa*, *Haurpa*. Dan. and Belg. *Harpe*. Germ. *Harpe*, *Harpe*. Gal. *Harpe*. Span. *Harpa*. Ital. *Arpa*. [Vid. Jun. Etym.—Menage Etym. &c.] As also from this, that the word *Heappe* is constantly used, in the Anglo-Saxon versions, to express the Latin words *Cithara*, *Lyra*, and even *Cymbalum*: the word *Psalmus* itself being sometimes translated *Heapp rang*, *HARP SONG*. [Gloss. Jun. R. apud Lye Anglo-Sax. Lexic.]

But the fact itself is positively proved by the express testimony of Bede, who tells us that it was usual at festival meetings for this instrument to be handed round, and each of the company to sing to it in his turn. See his Hist. Eccles. Anglor. Lib. 4. c. 24. where speaking of their sacred poet Cædmon, who lived in the times of the Heptarchy (ob. circ. 680) he says:—

"Nihil unquam frivoli et supervacui poematis facere potuit; sed ea tantummodo, quæ ad religionem pertinent, religiosam ejus linguam decebant. Siquidem in habitu sæculari, usque ad tempora provectoris ætatis constitutus, nil Carminum aliquando didicerat. Unde nonnunquam in convivio, cum esset lætitiæ causa decretum ut omnes per ordinem CANTARE deberent, ille ubi appropinquare sibi CITHARAM cernebat, surgebat à mediâ cænâ, et egressus, ad suam domum repedabat."

I shall

I shall now subjoin king ALFRED's own Anglo-Saxon translation of this passage, with a literal interlineary English version.

"He...næfne noht leafrunga. ne weleþ leoðer pypcean ne mihte.

He... never no leasings, nor idle songs compose ne might; ac efne ða an ða ðe to æpernerre belumpon. 7 hiþ ða but to / only those things which to religion [piety] belong, and his then æpertan tungan geðapenode ringan: Wær he se man in pious tongue became to sing: He was the [a] man in

peopols - hæde gefeted oð ða tide ðe he wæs of zelypeþne worldly [secular] state set to the time in which he was of an advanced yðo. 7 he næfne ænig leoþ geleornode. 7 he forþon oft in age; and he never any song learned. And he therefore oft in

gebeornscipe ðonne ðær wæs blisse intinga geðemed an entertainment, when there was for merriment-sake adjudged [or de-

þ hi ealle sceoldan ðurh enðebyrðnerre be heappan creed] that they all should through their turns by [to the] HARP

ringan. ðonne he gereah ða heappan him nealæcean. ðonne sing; when he saw the HARP him approach, then

arap he for srome fram ðam rymle. 7 ham eode to hiþ arose he FOR SHAME from the supper, and home yode [went] to his

huse."

Bed. Hist. Eccl. a Smith. Cantab. 1722. fol. p. 597.

In this version of Alfred's it is observable, (1) that he has expressed the Latin word *cantare*, by the Anglo-Saxon words "be heappan ringan," SING TO THE HARP; as if they were synonymous, or as if his countrymen had no idea of singing unaccompanied with the Harp: (2) That when Bede simply says, *surgebat a mediâ cend*; he assigns a motive, "arap for srome," AROSE FOR SHAME: that is, either from an austerity of manners, or from his being deficient in an accomplishment, which so generally prevailed among his countrymen.

(1) "The word GLEE, which peculiarly denoted their art, &c." This word GLEE is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *Gligg*, [Gligg] *Musica*, MUSIC, *Minstrel[s]* (Somn). This is the common radix, whence arises such a variety of terms and phrases relating to the Minstrel Art, as affords the strongest internal proof,

that this profession was extremely common and popular here before the Norman Conquest. Thus we have

I.

(1) *Glip*, [*Gliw*] *Mimus*, a MINSTREL.

Gligman, *gligmon*, *gلمان*, [*Glee-man* *] *Histrion*, *Mimus Pantomimus*; all common names in Middle Latin for a MINSTREL: and Somner accordingly renders the original by a *Minstrel*; a *Player on a Timbrel* or *Caber*. He adds, a *fidler* but although the *Fythel* or *Fiddle* was an ancient instrument, by which the *Jogelar* or Minstrel sometimes accompanied his song (see Warton, i. 17) it is probable that Somner annexes here only a modern sense to the word, not having at all investigated the subject.

Glumen, *glugmen*. [*Glee-men*]. *Histriones*, MINSTRELS Hence

Gligmannayppe. *Orchestra vel Pulpitus*. The place where the Minstrels exhibited their performances.

(2) But their most proper and expressive name was

Glipheoppnenb. *Musicus*, a *Minstrel*; and

Glipheoppnenblica. *Musicus*, *MUSICAL*.

* GLEEMAN continued to be the name given to a Minstrel both in England and Scotland almost as long as this order of men continued.

In DE BRUNNE's metrical version of Bishop Grossthead's *Manuel de Peche*, A. D. 1303. (See Warton, i. 61), we have this,

"—Gode men, ye shall here

"When ye any GLEMAN here."

FABYAN (in his *Chronicle*, 1533. f. 32.) translating the passage from Geoffrey of Monmouth, quoted below in pag. lxxiv. Note (K) renders *Deus JOCULATORUM*, by God of GLEEMEN. (Warton's *Hist. Eng. Poet. Diss. I.*) Fabyan died in 1592.

DUNBAR, who lived in the same century, describing, in one of his poems, intitled, "The Daunce", what passed in the infernal regions "amaugis the Feyndis" says

"Na Menstralls playit to thame, but dowl,

"For GLE-MEN thaire wer haldin out,

"Be day and eke by nycht."

See Poems from Baunatyne's MS. Edinb. 1770. 12mo. pag. 80. Maitland's MS. at Cambridge reads here, GLEWE MEN.

These

These two words include the full idea of the Minstrel character, expressing at once their music and singing, being compounded of *Lilip*, *Musicus*, *Mimus*, a MUSICIAN, MINSTREL, and *Leod*, *Carmen*, a SONG.

(3) From the above word *Liligg*, the profession itself was called

Lilignæft. [*Glig*- or *Glee*-craft.] *Musica*, *Histrionia*, *Mimica*, *Gesticulatio*: which Somner rightly gives in English, *Minstrelsy*, *Mimical Gesticulation*, *Minstrelsy*. He also adds, *Stage-playing*; but here again I think he substitutes an idea too modern, induced by the word *Histrionia*, which in Middle Latinity only signifies the Minstrel Art.

However, it should seem that both mimical gesticulation and a kind of rude exhibition of characters were sometimes attempted by the old Minstrels: But

(4) As Musical Performance was the leading idea, so

Lilopian, *Cantus musicos edere*; and

Liligbeam, *gligbeam*. [*Glig*- or *Glee*-beam]. *Tympanum*; a Minstrel or *Caber*. (So Somn.) Hence

Lilippan. *Tympanum pulsare*; and

Lilipmeden; *Lilippende-maden*; [*Glee*-maiden] *Tympanistria*: which Somner renders a *She-Minstrel*; for it should seem that they had Females of this profession; one name for which was also *Lilipbenederpa*.

(5) Of congenial derivation to the foregoing, is

Lilypc. - [*Glywc*]. *Tibia*, a PIPE or FLUTE.

Both this and the common radix *Liligg*, are with great appearance of truth derived by Junius from the Icelandic *Fliggut*, *Flatus*: as supposing the first attempts at music among our Gothic ancestors were from wind-instruments. Vid. Jun. Etym. Ang. V. GLEE.

II.

But the Minstrels, as is hinted above, did not confine themselves to the mere exercise of their primary arts of Music and Song, but occasionally used many other modes of diverting. Hence, from the above root was derived, in a secondary sense,

(1) *Lileo*, and *pinrum glig*. *Facetia*.

Lileopian,

Eleopman, jocari; to jest, or be merry; (Somn.) and

Eleopmæn, jocans; jesting, speaking merrily; (Somn.)

Elgman also signified *Jocista*, a JESTER.

Elg-gamen. [Glee-games.] joci. Which Somner renders Merriments, or merry Jest, or Tricks, or Sports; Gambols.

(2) Hence, again, by a common metonymy of the cause for the effect,

Elc, gaudium, alacritas, lætitia, facetiæ; Joy, Mirth, Gladness, Cheerfulness, Glee. [Somner.] Which last application of the word still continues, though rather in a low debasing sense.

III.

But however agreeable and delightful the various arts of the Minstrels might be to the Anglo-Saxon laity, there is reason to believe that before the Norman Conquest at least, they were not much favoured by the clergy; particularly by those of monastic profession. For, not to mention that the sportive talents of these men would be considered by those austere ecclesiastics as tending to levity and licentiousness, the Pagan origin of their art would excite in the Monks an insuperable prejudice against it. The Anglo-Saxon *HARPERS* and *GLEEMEN* were the immediate successors and imitators of the Scandinavian *SCALDS*; who were the great promoters of Pagan superstition, and fomented that spirit of cruelty and outrage in their countrymen the Danes which fell with such peculiar severity on the religious and their convents. —Hence arose a third application of words derived from *Elg*, *MINSTRELSY*, in a very unfavourable sense, and this chiefly prevails in books of religion and ecclesiastic discipline. Thus

(1) *Elg* is *Ludibrium*, LAUGHING TO SCORN* So in *S. Basil. Regul. 11. Hæ hædon him to glize halpende mænegunge. Ludibrio habebant salutarem ejus admonitionem. (10.)* —This sense of the word was perhaps not ill-founded; for as the sport of rude

* To *GLEEK*, is used in Shakespeare, for 'to make sport, to jest,' &c.

uncultivated minds often arises from ridicule, it is not improbable but the old Minstrels often indulged a vein of this sort, and that of no very delicate kind. So again,

Ælg-man was also used to signify *Scurra*, a saucy Jester. (Somn.)

Ælg-georn. *Dicax, Scurriles jocos supra quàm par est amens.* Officium Episcopale, 3.

Ælþan. *Scurrilibus oblectamentis indulgere; Scurram agere.* Canon. Edgar, 58.

(2) Again, as the various attempts to please, practised by an order of men who owed their support to the public favour, might be considered by those grave censors as mean and debasing: Hence came from the same root,

Ælþen. *Parasitus, Asschlator*; a *Æawner*, a Tagger, a Parasite, a Flatterer * (Somn.)

IV.

To return to the Anglo-Saxon word *Ællyg*; notwithstanding the various secondary senses in which this word (as we have seen above) was so early applied; yet

The derivative *GLEE* (though now chiefly used to express Merriment and Joy) long retained its first simple meaning, and is even applied by Chaucer to signify *MUSIC* and *MINSTRELSY*. (Vid. Jun. Etym.) E. g.

“ For though that the best harper upon live

“ Would on the beste soundid jolly harpe

“ That evir was, with all his fingers five

* The preceding list of Anglo-Saxon words, so full and copious beyond any thing that ever yet appeared in print on this subject, was extracted from Mr. LYE's curious *ANGLO-SAXON LEXICON*, in MS. but the arrangement here is the Editor's own. It had however received the sanction of Mr. LYE's approbation, and would doubtless have been received into his printed copy, had he lived to publish it himself.

It should also be observed, for the sake of future researches, that without the assistance of the old English Interpretations given by SOMNER, in his *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*, the Editor of this book never could have discovered that *GLEE* signified *Minstrelsy*, or *GLIGMAN* a *Minstrel*.

“ Touch

" Touch aie o string, or aie o warble harpe,
 " Were his nailes pointet nevir so sharpe
 " It shoulde makin every wight to dull
 " To heare is GLEZ, and of his strokes ful.

Troyl. lib. ii, 10:

Junius interprets GLEZ by *Musica Instrumenta*, in the following passages of Chaucer's THIRD BOOK of Fame.

" . . Stoden . . the castell all aboutin
 " Of all maner of MYNSTRALES
 " And JESTOURS that tellen tales
 " Both of wepyng and of game,
 " And of all that longeth unto fame;
 " There herde I play on a harpe
 " That sowned both well and sharpe
 " Hym Orpheus full craftily;
 " And on this syde fast by
 " Sate the harper Orion;
 " And Eacides Chirion;
 " And other harpers many one,
 " And the Briton GLASKYRION.

After mentioning these, the great masters of the art, he proceeds

" And small Harpers with her GLEZ
 " Sat under them in divers sees.

* * * *

Again, a little below, the poet having enumerated the former on all the different sorts of instruments, adds,

" There sawe I syt in other sees
 " Playing upon other sundry GLEZ,
 " Which that I cannot neven *
 " More than starres ben in heven, &c.

Upon the above lines I shall only make a few observations:

(1) That by JESTOURS, I suppose we are to understand stours; scil. the relaters of GESTS, (Lat. *Gesta*) or stor

* Neven, i. e. name.

adventures both comic and tragical; whether true or feigned; I am inclined to add, whether in prose or verse. (Compare the record below, in marginal note subjoined to (V) 2. Of the stories in prose, I conceive we have specimens in that singular book the *Gesta Romanorum*, and this will account for its seemingly improper title. These were evidently what the French called *Conteurs*, or Story-tellers, and to them we are probably indebted for the first Prose Romances of chivalry: which may be considered as specimens of their manner.

(2) That the "Briton GLASKERTON," whoever he was, is apparently the same person with our famous Harper GLASGERION. of whom the reader will find a tragical ballad, in Vol. iii. pag. 84. — In that song may be seen an instance of what was advanced above in note (E), of the dignity of the minstrel profession, or at least of the artifice with which the Minstrels endeavoured to set off its importance.

Thus "a king's son is represented as appearing in the character of a Harper or Minstrel in the court of another king. He wears a collar (or gold chain) as a person of illustrious rank; rides on horseback, and is admitted to the embraces of a king's daughter."

The Minstrels lost no opportunity of doing honour to their art.

(3) As for the word GLEES, it is to this day used in a musical sense, and applied to a peculiar piece of composition. Who has not seen the advertisements proposing a reward to him who should produce the best Catch, Canon, or GLEE?

(K) "Comes from the pen of Geoffrey of Monmouth."] Geoffrey's own words are, "Cum ergo alterius modi aditum [Baldulphus] non haberet, rasis capillos suos et barbam*, cultumque

* Geoffrey of Monmouth is probably here describing the appearance of the *Joculatores* or Minstrels, as it was in his own time. For they apparently derived this part of their dress, &c. from the *Mimi* of the ancient Romans, who had their heads and beards shaven: (see above, p. lvii. note †,) as they likewise did the mimicry, and other arts of diverting, which they super-added to the composing and singing to the harp heroic songs, &c. which they inherited from their own progenitors the Bards
and

"tumque JOCLATORIS cum Cythara fecit. Deinde intra castra "deambulans, modulis quos in Lyra componebat, sese CYTHARISTAM exhibebat." Galf. Monum. Hist. 4to, 1508, lib. vii. c. 1.—That *Joculator* signifies precisely a MINSTREL appears not only from this passage, where it is used as a word of like import to *Citharista* or HARPER, (which was the old English word for Minstrel,) but also from another passage of the same author, where it is applied as equivalent to *Cantor*. See lib. i. cap. 92, where, speaking of an ancient (perhaps fabulous) British King, he says, "Hic omnes CANTORES quos præcedens ætas habuerat "et in modulis et in omnibus musicis instrumentis excedebat; ita "ut Deus JOCLATORUM videretur."—Whatever credit is due to Geoffrey as a relater of FACTS, he is certainly as good authority as any for the signification of WORDS.

(L) "Two remarkable facts."] Both of these facts are recorded by WILLIAM of MALMESBURY; and the first of them, relating to ALFRED, by INGULPHUS also. Now Ingulphus (afterwards abbot of Croyland) was near forty years of age at the time of the Conquest *, and consequently was as proper a judge of the Saxon manners, as if he had actually written his history before that event; he is therefore to be considered as an Ante-Norman writer: so that whether the fact concerning Alfred be true or not, we are assured from his testimony, that the *Joculator* or MINSTREL was a common character among the Anglo-Saxons. The same also may be inferred from the relation of WILLIAM of MALMESBURY, who outlived INGULPHUS but thirty-three

and Scalds of the ancient Celtic and Gothic nations. The Longobardi had, like other Northern people, brought these with them into Italy. For in the year 774, when Charlemagne entered Italy and found his passage impeded, he was met by a Minstrel of Lombardy, whose Song promised him success and victory. "Contigit JOCLATOREM ex Longobardorum gente ad Carolum "venire, et CANTIUNCULAM a se COMPOSITAM, rotando in conspectu suorum cantare." Tom. ii. p. 2. Chron. Monast. Nov. lib. iii. cap. x. p. 717. (T. Warton's Hist. vol. ii. Emend. of vol. i. p. 113.)

* Natus 1030, scripsit 1091, obiit 1109. Tanner.

years

years *. Both these writers had doubtless recourse to innumerable records and authentic memorials of the Anglo-Saxon times which never descended down to us; their testimony therefore is too positive and full to be overturned by the mere silence of the two or three slight Anglo-Saxon epitomes that are now remaining. Vid. note (G).

As for *ASSER MENINGENSIS*, who has given a somewhat more particular detail of Alfred's actions, and yet takes no notice of the following story, it will not be difficult to account for his silence, if we consider that he was a rigid Monk, and that the Minstrels, however acceptable to the laity, were never much respected by men of the more strict monastic profession, especially before the Norman Conquest, when they would be considered as brethren of the Pagan Scalds †. Asser therefore might not regard Alfred's skill in Minstrelsy in a very favourable light; and might be induced to drop the circumstance related below, as reflecting in his opinion no great honour on his patron.

The learned Editor of Alfred's Life, in Latin, after having examined the scene of action in person, and weighed all the circumstances of the event, determines, from the whole collective evidence, that Alfred could never have gained the victory he did if he had not with his own eyes previously seen the disposition of the enemy by such a stratagem as is here described. Vid. Annot. in *Ælfr. Mag. Vitam*, p. 53. Oxon. 1678, fol.

(M) "Alfred . . . assumed the dress and character of a Minstrel." "Fingens se JOCULATOREM, assumpta cithara," &c. *Ingulphi Hist.* p. 869.—"Sub specie MIMI . . . ut JOCULATORIS professor artis." *Gul. Malmesb. l. ii. c. 4.* p. 43. That both *Joculator* and *Mimus* signify literally, a MINSTREL, see proved in notes (B) (K) (N) (Q) &c. See also Note (G g).

Malmesbury adds, "Unius tantum fidelissimi fruebatur conspectu." As this confidant does not appear to have assumed the

* Obiit anno 1142. Tanner.

† (See above, p. lxx.) Both *Ingulph.* and *Will. of Malmesb.* had been very conversant among the Normans, who appear not to have had such prejudices against the Minstrels as the Anglo-Saxons had.

disguise

disguise of a Minstrel himself, I conclude that he only appeared as the Minstrel's attendant. Now that the Minstrel had sometimes his servant or attendant to carry his harp; and even to sing to his music, we have many instances in the old Metrical Romances, and even some in this present collection: See vol. i. Song vi.; Vol. iii. Song vii. &c. Among the French and Provençal Bards, the *Trouverre*, or Inventor, was generally attended with his singer, who sometimes also played on the harp, or other musical instrument. "Quelque fois durant le repas d'un prince on voyoit arriver un Trouverre inconnu avec ses Menestrels ou Jongleurs, et il leur faisoit chanter sur leurs harpes ou vielles les vers qu'il avoit composés. Ceux qui faisoient les sons aussi bien que les mots étoient les plus estimés." Fontenelle Hist. du Theatr.

That ALFRED excelled in Music is positively asserted by BALE, who doubtless had it from some ancient MS. many of which subsisted in his time that are now lost: as also by Sir J. Spelman, who, we may conclude, had good authority for this anecdote, as he is known to have compiled his life of Alfred from authentic materials collected by his learned father: this writer informs us that Alfred "provided himself of musitians, not common, or such as knew but the practick part, but men skilful in the art itself, whose skill and service he yet further improved with his own instruction." p. 199. This proves Alfred at least to have understood the theory of music; and how could this have been acquired without practising on some instrument? which we have seen above, note (H), was so extremely common with the Anglo-Saxons, even in much ruder times, that Alfred himself plainly tells us, it was SHAMEFUL to be ignorant of it. And this commonness might be one reason, why ASSEK did not think it of consequence enough to be particularly mentioned in his short life of that great monarch. This rigid Monk may also have esteemed it a slight and frivolous accomplishment savouring only of worldly vanity. He has however particularly recorded Alfred's fondness for the oral Anglo-Saxon poems and songs ["Saxonica poemata die nocteque . . . audiens . . . memoriter retinebat." p. 16. "Carmina Saxonica memoriter discere", &c. p. 43, et ib.] Now the poems learnt by rote, among all ancient unpolished

polished nations, are ever songs chanted by the reciter, and accompanied with instrumental melody *.

(N) "With his harp in his hand, and dressed like a MINSTREL." "Assumptâ manu citharâ . . . professus MIMUM, qui hujusmodi arte stipem quotidianam mercaretur . . . Jussus abire pretium CANTUS accepit." Malmesb. l. ii. c. 6. We see here that which was rewarded was (NOT any mimicry or tricks, but) his SINGING (*Cantus*); this proves, beyond dispute, what was the nature of the entertainment Aulaff afforded them. Perhaps it is needless by this time to prove to the reader, that *Mimus* in Middle Latinity signifies a Minstrel, and *Mimia*, Minstrelsy, or the Minstrel-art. Should he doubt it, let him cast his eye over the two following extracts from Du Cange.

"MIMUS: Musicus, qui instrumentis musicis canit. Leges Palatinæ Jacobi II. Reg. Majoric. In domibus principum, ut tradit antiquitas, MIMI seu Jocolatores licitè possunt esse. Nam illorum officium tribuit lætitiâ . . . Quapropter volumus et ordinamus, quod in nostra curia MIMI debeant esse quinque, quorum duo sint tubicinatores, et tertius sit tabelerius: [i. e. a player on the tabor †]. Lit. remiss. ann. 1374. Ad MIMOS cornicitantes, seu bucinantes accesserunt."

MIMIA,

* Thus *Leod*, the Saxon word for a Poem, is properly a Song, and its derivative *Lied* signifies a Ballad to this day in the German tongue: And *Cantare*, we have seen above, is by Alfred himself rendered *Be heappan riugan*.

† The TABOUR or TABOURIN was a common instrument with the French Minstrels, as it had also been with the Anglo-Saxon: (vid. p. lxi.) thus in an ancient Fr. MS. in the Harl. collection (2253, 75.) a Minstrel is described as riding on horseback and bearing his TABOUR.

"Entour son col porta son TABOUR,

"Depeynt de Or, e riche Açour."

See also a passage in Menage's Diction. Etym. [v. MENESTRIERS.] where *Tabours* is used as synonymous to *Menestriers*.

Another frequent instrument with them was the *VIELE*. This, I am told, is the name of an instrument at this day, which differs from a Guitar, in that the player turns round a handle at the
top

MIMIA, Ludus Mimicus, Instrumentum. [potius, Ars Joculæ-toria.] Ann. 1482. . . . "MIMIA et cantu victum acquiro."

Du Cange, Gloss. tom. iv. 1762. Supp. c. 1225.

(O) "To have been a Dane."] The northern historians produce such instances of the great respect shown to the Danish SCALDS in the courts of our Anglo-Saxon kings, on account of their musical and poetic talents, (notwithstanding they were of so hateful a nation) that if a similar order of men had not existed here before, we cannot doubt but the profession would have been taken up by such of the natives as had a genius for poetry and music.

"Extant Rhythmi hoc ipso [Islandico] idiomate ANGLIÆ, Hy-bernique Regibus oblatis et liberaliter compensati, &c. Ita-que hinc colligi potest linguam Danicam in aulis vicinorum re-gum, principumque familiarem fuisse, non secus ac hodie in aulis principum peregrina idiomata in deliciis haberi cernimus. "Imprimis Vita Egilli Skallagrimii id invicto argumento adstruit. "Quippe qui interrogatus ab ADALSTEINO, Angliæ rege, quo-modo manus Eirici Blodoxii, Northumbriæ regis, postquam in ejus potestatem venerat, evasisset, cujus filium propinquosque occiderat, . . rei statim ordinem metro, nunc satis obscuro, ex-positus nequaquam ita narraturus non intelligenti." [Vid plura apud Torfæii Præfat. ad Orcad. Hist. fol.]

This same EGILL was no less distinguished for his valour and skill as a soldier, than for his poetic and singing talents as a SCALD; and he was such a favourite with our king ÆTHELSTAN, that he at one time presented him with "duobus annulis et scriniis, duobus" bene magnis argento repletis . . . Quinetiam hoc addidit, ut "Egillus quidvis præterea a se petens, obtineret; bona mobilia,

top of the instrument, and with his other hand plays on some keys that touch the chords and produce the sound.

See Dr. Burney's account of the Vielle, vol. ii. p. 263, who thinks it the same with the *Rote*, or wheel. See p. 270 in the note.

"Il ot un Jougleor a Sens,

"Qui navoit pas sovent robe entiere;

"Sovent estoit sans sa VIELE." Fabliaux et Cont. ii. 184, 5.

"sive

"sive immobilia, præbendam vel præfecturas. Egillus porro regiam munificentiam gratus excipiens, Carmen Encomiasticon, à se lingua Norvegicâ, (quæ tum his regnis communis) compositum, regi dicat; ac pro eo, duas marcas auri puri (pondus "marca . . . 8 uncias æquabat) honorarii loco retulit." [Arngr. Jon. Rer. Islandic. lib. ii. p. 129.]

See more of EGILL, in the "Five Pieces of Runic Poetry," p. 45, whose poem, there translated, is the most ancient piece all in rime, that is, I conceive, now to be found in any European language, except Latin. See Egil's Islandic original, printed at the end of the English Version in the said Five Pieces, &c.

(P) "If the Saxons had not been accustomed to have Minstrels of their own . . . and to show favour and respect to the Danish Scalds,"] if this had not been the case, we may be assured, at least, that the stories given in the text could never have been recorded by writers who lived so near the Anglo-Saxon times as Malmesbury and Ingulphus, who, though they might be deceived as to particular facts, could not be so as to the general manners and customs which prevailed so near their own times among their ancestors.

(Q) "In Doomesday Book," &c.] Extract. ex Libro Domesday: Et vid. Antis Ord. Gart. ii. 304.

Gloucestershire.

Fol. 162. Col. 1. *Serbie Joculator Regis habet iii villas, et ibi v. car. nil reddit.*

That *Joculator* is properly a MINSTREL, might be inferred from the two foregoing passages of Geoffrey of Monmouth, (v. note K) where the word is used as equivalent to *Citharista* in one place, and to *Cantor* in the other: this union forms the precise idea of the character.

But more positive proofs have already offered, vid. supra, p. lx. lxxv. lxxvii. note. See also Du Cange's Gloss. vol. iii. c. 1543. "*JOCULATOR* pro *Joculator*.—Consilium Masil. an. 1381. Nullus "*Ministres, Jogulator, audeat pinsare vel sonare instrumentum "cujuscunque generis," &c. &c.*

As the Minstrel was termed in French *Jongleur* and *Jugleur*; so he

he was called in Spanish *Jutglar* and *Juglar*. "Tenemos canciones y versos para recitar muy antiguos y memorias ciertas de los JUGLARES, que assistian en los banquetes, como los que pinta "Homero." Prolog. a las Comed. de Cervantes, 1749, 4to.

"El anno 1328, en las siestas de la Coronacion del Rey, Don Alonso el IV. de Aragon, . . . * el JUGLAR RAMASET cantò una Villanesca de la Composicion del . . . infante [Don Pedro]: y otro JUGLAR, llamado NOVELLET, recitó y representò en voz y sin cantar mas de 600 versos, que hizo el Infante en el metro que llamaban RIMA VULGAR." Ibid.

"Los TROBADORES inventaron la GAYA Ciencia . . . estos TROBADORES eran casi todos de la primera Nobleza.—Es verdad, que ya entonces se havian entrometido entre las diversiones "Cortesanos, los *Contadores*, los *Cantores*, los JUGLARES, los "Truanes, y los *Bufones*." Ibid.

In England THE KING'S JUGLAR continued to have an establishment in the royal household down to the reign of Henry VIII. [vid. Note (C c)] But in what sense the title was there applied does not appear. In Barklay's EGLOGES written circ. 1514, Juglers and Pipers are mentioned together. EGL. iv. (vid. T. War-ton's Hist. ii. 254.)

(R) "A valiant warrior, named TAILLEFER," &c.] See Du Cange, who produces this as an instance, "Quod Ministellorum munus interdum præstabant milites probatissimi. Le Roman DE VACCE, MS.

"Quant il virent Normanz venir
"Mout veissiez Engleiz fremir. . .
"TAILLEFER qui mout bien chantoit,
"Sur un cheval, qui tost alloit,
"Devant euls aloit chantant
"De Kallemaigne et de Roullant,
"Et d'Olivier de Vassaux,
"Qui moururent en Rainschevaux.

* "ROMANSET JUTGLAR canta alt veux . . . devant lo senyor "Rey." Chron. d'Aragon, apud Du Cange, iv. 771.

"Qui

"Qui quidem TAILLEFER a Gulielmo obtinuit ut primus in hostes irrueret, inter quos fortiter dimicando occubuit."

Gloss. tom. iv. 769, 770, 771.

"Les anciennes chroniques nous apprennent, qu'en premier rang de l'Armée Normande, un écuyer nommé *Taillefer*, monté sur un cheval armé, chanta la *Chanson de Roland*, qui fut si long tems dans les bouches des François, sans qu'il soit resté le moindre fragment. Le *Taillefer* après avoir ENTONNÉ la chanson que les soldats répétoient, se jeta le premier parmi les Anglois, et fut tué." [Voltaire Add. Hist. Univ. p. 69.]

The reader will see an attempt to restore the *Chanson de Roland*, with musical notes, in Dr. Burney's Hist. ii. p. 276.—See more concerning the Song of Roland, vol. iii. p. 13. Note (m.)

(S) "An eminent French writer," &c.] "M. l'Evêque de la Ravalère, qui avoit fait beaucoup de recherches sur nos anciennes Chansons, prétend que c'est à la Normandie que nous devons nos premiers Chansonniers, non à la Provence, et qu'il y avoit parmi nous des Chansons en langue vulgaire avant celles de Provençaus, mais postérieurement au Règne de Philippe I, ou à l'an 1100." [v. Révolutions de la Langue Française, à la suite des POÉSIES DU ROI DE NAVARRE.] "Ce seroit une antériorité de plus d'une demi siècle à l'époque des premiers Troubadours, que leur historien Jean de Nostredame fixe à l'an 1162," &c. Pref. à l'Anthologie Franç. 8vo. 1765.

This subject hath since been taken up and prosecuted at length in the Prefaces, &c. to M. L'E GRAND's "Fabliaux ou Contes du XIIE et du XIIIIE. Siècle, Paris, 1783," 5 tom. 12mo. who seems pretty clearly to have established the priority and superior excellence of the old *Rimeurs* of the North of France over the *Troubadours* of Provence, &c.

(S 2) "Their own native Gleemen or Minstrels must be allowed to exist." Of this we have proof positive in the old metrical Romance of Horn-Child (Vol. iii. No. 1, p. 24.) which although from the mention of Sarazens, &c. it must have been written at least after the first crusade in 1096, yet, from its Anglo-Saxon language or idiom, can scarce be dated later than

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f

within

within a century after the Conquest. This, as appears from its very exordium, was intended to be sung to a popular audience, whether it was composed by, or for, a Gleeman, or Minstrel. But it carries all the internal marks of being the production of such a composer. It appears of genuine English growth; for, after a careful examination, I cannot discover any allusion to French or Norman customs, manners, composition, or phraseology: no quotation "As the Romance sayth:" not a name or local reference, which was likely to occur to a French Rimeur. The proper names are all of Northern extraction. Child Horn is the son of *Allof* (i. e. Olaf or Olate) king of *Sudenne* (I suppose Sweden) by his Queen *Godylde* or *Godyll*. *Athulf* and *Fykenyld* are the names of subjects. *Eylmer* or *Aylmere* is king of *Westnesse*, (a part of Ireland), *Rymenyld* is his daughter; as *Erminyld* is of another king *Thurstan*; whose sons are *Alkyld* and *Beryld*. *Athelbrus* is steward of K. Aylmer, &c. &c. All these savour only of a Northern origin, and the whole piece is exactly such a performance as one would expect from a Gleeman or Minstrel of the North of England, who had derived his art and his ideas from his Scaldic predecessors there. So that this probably is the original from which was translated the old French fragment of *Dan Horn*, in the Harleian MS. 527, mentioned by Tyrwhitt, (Chaucer, iv. 68,) and by T. Warton (Hist. i. 38), whose extract from Horn-Child is extremely incorrect.

Compare the style of Child-Horn with the Anglo-Saxon specimens in short verses and rime, which are assigned to the century succeeding the Conquest, in Hicckes's Thesaurus, tom. i. cap. 24, p. 224 and 231.

(T) "The different production of the sedentary composer and "the rambling Minstrel."] Among the old metrical romances, a very few are addressed to Readers, or mention Reading: these appear to have been composed by writers at their desk, and exhibit marks of more elaborate structure and invention. Such is *Eglamour of Artas* (vol. iii. No. 20, p. 32.) of which I find in a MS. copy in the Cotton Library, A. 2, folio 3, the II Fitte thus concludes,

. . . thus ferr have I red.

Such

Such is *Ipomydon* (vol. iii. No. 23, p. 33.) of which one of the divisions (Sign. E. ii. b. in pr. copy) ends thus,

Let hym go, God him spede

Tyll eft-soone we of him reed [i. e. read.]

So in *Amys and Amylion**, (vol. iii. No. 31, p. 35.) in sta. 3d we have

In Geste as we rede,

and similar phrases occur in stanzas 34, 125, 140, 196, &c.

These are all studied compositions, in which the story is invented with more skill and ingenuity, and the style and colouring are of superior cast to such as can with sufficient probability be attributed to the Minstrels themselves.

Of this class I conceive the Romance of *Horn Child* (mentioned in the last note (S 2) and in vol. iii. No. 1. p. 24.) which, from the naked unadorned simplicity of the story, I would attribute to such an origin.

But more evidently is such the *Squire of Lowe Degree*, (vol. iii. No. 24. p. 34.) in which is no reference to any French original, nothing like the phrase, which so frequently occurs in others, "As the Romance sayth †", or the like. And it is just such a rambling performance as one would expect from an itinerant Bard. And

Such also is *A lytell Geste of Robyn Hode*, &c. in 8 Fyttes, of which are extant two editions, 4to, in black letter, described more

* It ought to have been observed in its proper place in vol. iii. No. 31, p. 35, that *Amys and Amylion* were no otherwise "Brothers" than as being fast friends: as was suggested by the learned Dr. Samuel Pegge, who was so obliging as to favour the Essayist formerly with a curious transcript of this poem accompanied with valuable illustrations, &c.; and that it was his opinion that both the fragment of the *Lady Bellesent* mentioned in the same No. 31, and also the mutilated Tale, No. 37, (p. 37.) were only imperfect copies of the above Romance of *Amys and Amylion*, which contains the two lines quoted in No. 37.

† Wherever the word *Romance* occurs in these metrical narratives, it hath been thought to afford decisive proof of a translation from the Romance or French language. Accordingly it is so urged by T. Warton, (i. 146, note) from two passages in the pr. copy of *Sir Eglamour*, viz. Sign. E. i.

In Romaunce as we rede.

more fully in page 85 of this volume. — This is not only of undoubted English growth, but, from the constant satire aimed at Abbots and their Convents, &c. could not possibly have been composed by any Monk in his cell.

Other instances might be produced; but especially of the former kind is *Syr Launful*, (vol. iii. No. 2, p. 25.) the 121st st. of which has

In Romances as we rede.

This is one of the best invented stories of that kind, and I believe the only one in which is inserted the name of the author.

(T 2) "Royer or Raherus the King's Minstrel." He is recorded by Leland under both these names, in his *Collectanea*, scil. vol. i. p. 61.

"Hospitale S. Bartholomæi in West Smithfelde in London,

"Royer Mimus Regis fundator."

"Hosp. Sti. Barthol. Londini.

"Raherus Mimus Regis H. 1. primus fundator, an. 1102, 3 H. 1. qui fundavit etiam Priorat. Sti. Barthol." Ibid. pag. 99.

That *Mimus* is properly a Minstrel in the sense affixed to the word in this essay, one extract from the accounts [Lat. *Computis*] of the priory of Maxtrock, near Coventry, in 1441, will sufficiently show.—Scil. "Dat. Sex. MIMIS Dni. Clynton cantantibus, "citharisantibus, ludentibus, &c. iiis. (T. Warton, ii. 106, note q.) The same year the Prior gave to a *doctor prædicans*, for a sermon preached to them, only 6d.

In the *Monasticon*, tom. ii. p. 166, 167, is a curious history of the founder of this priory, and the cause of its erection; which

Again in fol. ult.

In Romaunce this cronycle is.

But in the Cotton MS. of the original the first passage is

As I herd a Clerke rede.

And the other thus,

In Rome this Gest cronycled ys,

So that I believe references to "the Romaunce," or the like, were often mere expletive phrases inserted by the oral Reciters; one of whom I conceive had altered or corrupted the old *Syr Eglamour* in the manner that the copy was printed.

seems

seems exactly such a composition as one of those which were manufactured by Dr. Stone, the famous Legend-maker, in 1380; (see T. Warton's curious account of him, in vol. ii. p. 190, note.) who required no materials to assist him in composing his Narratives, &c. for in this legend are no particulars given of the founder, but a recital of miraculous visions exciting him to this pious work, of its having been before revealed to K. Edward the Confessor, and predicted by three Grecians, &c. Even his Minstrel profession is not mentioned, whether from ignorance or design, as the profession was perhaps falling into discredit when this legend was written. There is only a general indistinct account that he frequented royal and noble houses, where he ingratiated himself *suavitate joculari*. (This last is the only word that seems to have any appropriated meaning.) This will account for the indistinct incoherent account given by Stow. "Rahere, a pleasant-witted gentleman, and therefore in his time called the "King's Minstrel." Survey of Lond. Ed. 1598, p. 308.

(U) "In the early times, every Harper was expected to sing."] See on this subject K. Alfred's Version of Cædmon, above in note (H) page lxvii.

So in Horn-Child, K. Allof orders his steward Athelbrus to —teche him of harpe and of song.

In the Squire of Lowe Degree the King offers to his daughter, Ye shall have harpe, sautry*, and song.

And Chaucer, in his description of the Limitour or Mendicant Friar, speaks of harping as inseparable from singing (i. p. 11, ver. 268.)

—in his harping, whan that he hadde songe.

(U 2) "As the most accomplished," &c.] See Hoveden, p. 103. in the following passage, which had erroneously been applied to

* The Harp (Lat. *Cithara*) differed from the Sautry, or Psaltry (Lat. *Psalterium*) in that the former was a stringed instrument, and the latter was mounted with wire: there was also some difference in the construction of the bellies, &c. See "Bartholomæus de proprietatibus rerum," as Englished by Trevisa and Batman, Ed. 1584, in Sir J. Hawkins's Hist. ii. p. 285.

K. Richard himself, till Mr. TYRWITT (Chaucer, iv. p. 622) showed it to belong to his Chancellor. "Hic ad augmentum et famam sui nominis, emendicata carmina, et rhythmos adulatorios comparabat; et de regno Francorum CANTORES et SCULATORES muneribus allexerat, ut de illo canerent in plateis: et jam dicebatur ubique, quod non erat talis in orbe." For other particulars relating to this Chancellor, see T. Warton's Hist. vol. ii. Addit. to p. 113 of vol. i.

(U 3) "Both the Norman and English languages would be heard at the houses of the great."] A remarkable proof of this is, that the most diligent inquirers after ancient English rimes find the earliest they can discover in the mouths of the Norman nobles. Such as that of Robert Earl of Leicester, and his Flemings in 1173, temp. Hen. II. (little more than a century after the Conquest) recorded by Lambarde in his Dictionary of England, p. 36.

Hoppe Wyliken, hoppe Wyliken

Inglaund is thine and myne, &c.

And that noted boast of Hugh Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, in the same reign of K. Henry II. vid. Camdeni Britannia, (art. Suffolk) 1607, folio.

Were I in my castle of Bungey

Ypon the riuer of Waueney

I would ne care for the king of Cockeney.

Indeed many of our old metrical romances, whether originally English, or translated from the French to be sung to an English audience, are addressed to persons of high rank, as appears from their beginning thus—"Listen, Lordings," and the like—These were prior to the time of Chaucer, as appears from vol. iii. p. 15 et seqq. And yet to his time our Norman nobles are supposed to have adhered to their French language.

(V) "That intercommunity, &c. between the French and English Minstrels," &c.] This might perhaps, in a great measure, be referred even to the Norman Conquest, when the victors brought with them all their original opinions and fables; which could not fail to be adopted by the English Minstrels and others, who

who solicited their favour. This interchange, &c. between the Minstrels of the two nations would be afterwards promoted by the great intercourse produced among all the nations of Christendom in the general crusades, and by that spirit of chivalry which led Knights and their attendants the Heralds, and Minstrels, &c. to ramble about continually from one court to another, in order to be present at solemn tournaments, and other feats of arms.

(V 2) "Is not the only instance," &c.] The constant admission granted to Minstrels was so established a privilege, that it became a ready expedient to writers of fiction. Thus, in the old Romance of Horn-Child, the Princess Rymenyld being confined in an inaccessible castle, the Prince her lover and some assistant Knights with concealed arms assume the Minstrel character, and approaching the castle with their "Gleyinge" or Minstrely, are heard by the Lord of it, who being informed they were "har-peira, jogelers, and fythelers *," has them admitted, when

Horn sette him abenche [i. e. on a bench.]

Is [i. e. his] harpe he gan clenche

He made Rymenild a lay.

This sets the Princess a-weeping, and leads to the catastrophe; for he immediately advances to "the Borde" or table, kills the ravisher, and releases the lady.

(V 3) . . "assumed the dress and character of a Harper, &c."]

* JOGELER (Lat. *Joculator*) was a very ancient name for a Minstrel. Of what nature the performance of the *Joculator* was, we may learn from the Register of St. Swithin's Priory at Winchester (T. Warton, i. 69). "Et cantabat JOCLATOR quidam "nomine Herebertus Canticum *Colbrondi*, necnon *Gestum Emme* "regine a judicio ignis liberate, in aula Prioris." His instrument was sometimes the FYTHELE, or Fiddle, Lat. *Fidicula*: which occurs in the Anglo-Saxon Lexicon. On this subject we have a curious passage from a MS. of the Lives of the Saints in metre, supposed to be earlier than the year 1200, (T. Warton's Hist. i. p. 17), viz.

Christofre him served longe

The kyng loved melodye much of fithle and of songe:

So that his Jogeler on a day beforen him gon to pleye faste,

And in a tyme he nemped in his song the devil at laste.

W_a

We have this curious *Historiette* in the records of Lacock Nunnery, in Wiltshire, which had been founded by this Countess of Salisbury. See Vincent's *Discovery of Errors in Brooke's Catalogue of Nobility*, &c. folio, pag. 445, 6, &c. Take the following extract (and see Dugdale's *Baron. i. p. 175*).

"Ela uxor Guillelmi Longespee primi, nata fuit apud Ambrosiam, patre et matre Normannis.

"Pater itaque ejus defectus senio migravit ad Christum, A. D. 1196. Mater ejus ante biennium obiit Interea Domina charissima clam per cognatos adducta fuit in Normanniam, et ibidem sub tutâ et arctâ custodiâ nutrita. Eodem tempore in Angliam fuit quidam miles nomine Gulielmus Talbot, qui induit se habitum PEREGRINI [Anglice, *a Pilgrim*] in Normanniam transfretavit et moratus per duos annos, huc atque illuc vagans, ad explorandam dominam Elam Sarum. Et illâ inventâ, exiit habitum Peregrini, et induit se quasi CYTHARISATOR et curiam ubi morabatur intravit. Et ut erat homo Jocosus, in GESTIS ANTIQVORVM valde peritus, ibidem grateranter fuit acceptus quasi familiaris. Et quando tempus aptum invenit, in Angliam repatriavit, habens secum istam venerabilem dominam Elam et hæredem comitarus Sarum; et eam Regi Richardo præsentavit. Ac ille lætissime eam suscepit, et FRATRI suo Guillelmo Longespee maritavit . . .

"A. D. 1226, Dominus Guill. Longespee primus nonas Martii obiit. Ela vero uxor ejus 7 annis supervixit Una die Duo monasteria fundavit primo mane xvi Kal. Maii, A. D. 1232, apud Lacock, in quo sanctæ degunt Canonissæ . . . Et Henton post nonam, Anno vero ætatis suæ xlv. &c."

(W) For the preceding account, Dugdale refers to *Monast. Angl. i. [r. ii.] p. 185*, but gives it as enlarged by D. Powel, in his *Hist. of Cambria*, p. 196, who is known to have followed ancient Welsh MSS. The words in the *Monasticon* are—"Qui accersitis Sutoribus Cestriæ et Histrionibus, festinanter cum exercitu suo venit domino suo facere succursum. Walenses vero videntes multitudinem magnam venientem, relictâ obediētia fugerunt Et propter hoc dedit Comes antedictus Constabulario dominationem Sutorum et Histrionum. "Constabu-

"Constabularius vero retinuit sibi et hæredibus suis dominationem Sutorum : et Histrionum dedit vero Seneschallo." (So the passage should apparently be pointed ; but either *et* or *vero* seems redundant.)

We shall see below in note (Z) the proper import of the word *Histriones* ; but it is very remarkable that this is not the word used in the grant of the Constable De Lacy to Dutton, but "*Magisterium omnium Leccatorum et Meretricium totius Cestreshire, sicut liberius illum [sic] Magisterium teneo de Comite.*" (vid. Blount's *Ancient Tenures*, p. 156.) Now, as under this grant the heirs of Dutton confessedly held for many ages a *magisterial* jurisdiction over all the Minstrels and Musicians of that country, and as it could not be conveyed by the word *Meretrices*, the natural inference is that the Minstrels were expressed by the term *Leccatores*. It is true, Du Cange, compiling his Glossary, could only find in the writers he consulted this word used in the abusive sense, often applied to every synonyme of the sportive and dissolute Minstrel, viz. *Scurra, vaniloquus, parasitus, epulo*, &c. (This I conceive to be the proper arrangement of these explanations, which only express the character given to the Minstrel elsewhere : see Du Cange *passim* and notes, (C) (E) (F) (I) vol. iii. 2, &c.) But he quotes an ancient MS. in French metre, wherein the *Leccour* (Lat. *Leccator*) and the *MINSTREL* are joined together, as receiving from Charlemagne a grant of the territory of Provence, and from whom the Provençal Troubadours were derived, &c. See the passage above in note (C) pag. lxii.

The exception in favour of the family of Dutton is thus expressed in the Statute, Anno 39 Eliz. chap. iv. entitled, "An Act for punishment of Rogues, Vagabonds, and Sturdy Beggars."

' § II. . . . All Fencers, Bearwards, Common Players of Enterludes, and MINSTRELS, wandering abroad, (other than Players of Enterludes belonging to any Baron of this Realm, or any other honourable Personage of greater degree, to be authorised to play under the hand and seal of arms of such Baron or Personage :) all Juglers, Tinkers, Pedlers, &c. . . . shall be adjudged and deemed Rogues, Vagabonds, and Sturdy Beggars, &c.

' § X. Provided always that this Act, or any thing therein contained,

‘tained, or any authority thereby given, shall not in any wi
‘extend to disinherit, prejudice, or hinder JOHN DUTTON
‘DUTTON, in the county of Chester, Esquire, his heirs or
‘signs, for, touching or concerning any liberty, preheminence
‘authority, jurisdiction, or inheritance, which the said Jol
‘Dutton now lawfully useth, or hath, or lawfully may or oug
‘to use within the County-Palatine of Chester, and the Coun
‘of the City of Chester, or either of them, by reason of a
‘ancient Charters of any Kings of this Land, or by reason
‘any prescription, usage, or title whatsoever.’

The same clauses are renewed in the last Act on this subject
passed in the present Reign of GEO. III.

(X) “Edward I. . . . at the knighting of his son,” &c.] &c.] S.
Nic. Trivetii Annales, Oxon. 1719, 8vo. p. 342.

“In festo Pentecostes Rex filium suum armis militaribus cinxi
“et cum eo Comites Warenniæ et Arundeliæ, aliosque, quorum
“numerus ducentos et quadraginta dicitur excessisse. Eodem die
“cum sedisset Rex in mensa, novis militibus circumdatus, in
“gressa MINISTRELLORUM MULTITUDO, portantium multipli
“ornatu amictum, ut milites præcipue novos invitarent, et indi
“cerent, ad vovendum factum armorum aliquod coram signo.”

(Y) “By an express regulation, &c.”] See in Hearne’s Ap
pend. ad Lelandi Collectan. vol. vi. p. 36. “A DIETARIE, Written
“published after the Ordinance of Earles and Barons, Anno
“Dom. 1315.”

‘EDWARD by the grace of God, &c. to Sheriffes, &c. greetyn
‘Forasmuch as . . . many idle persons, under colour of MYN
‘STRELSIE, and going in messages, and other faigned busine
‘have ben and yet be receaved in other mens houses to meate an
‘drynke, and be not therewith contented yf they be not largel
‘considered with gyftes of the Lordes of the houses: &c. . . .
‘We wylling to restrayne suche outrageous enterprises and idl
‘nes, &c. have ordeyned . . . that to the houses of Prelates, Earle
‘and Barons, none resort to meate and drynke, unlesse he be
‘MYNSTREL, and of these MINSTRELS that there come non
‘except it be three or four MINSTRELS OF HONOUR at the mos
‘i

“in one day, unlesse he be desired of the Lorde of the House.
 “And to the houses of meaner men that none come unlesse he be
 “desired, and that such as shall come so, holde themselves con-
 “tented with meate and drynke, and with such curtesie as the
 “Maister of the House wyl shewe unto them of his owne good
 “wyl, without their askyng of any thyng. And yf any one do
 “agaynst this Ordinaunce, at the firste tyme he to lose his MIN-
 “STRELSIE, and at the second tyme to forswear his craft, and
 “never to be receaved for a MINSTREL in any house.... Yeven at
 “Langley the vi. day of August, in the ix yere of our reigne.”

These abuses arose again to as great a height as ever in little more
 than a century after, in consequence, I suppose, of the licentious-
 ness that crept in during the civil wars of York and Lancaster.
 This appears from the Charter 9 E. IV, referred to in p. xlv.
 “Ex querulosâ insinuatione... MINISTRALLORUM nostrorum ac-
 “cepimus qualiter nonnulli rudes agricolæ et artifices diversarum
 “misterarum regni nostri Angliæ, sinxerunt se fore MINISTRAL-
 “LOS, quorum aliqui Liberatam nostram eis minime datam por-
 “tarent, seipsos etiam fingentes esse MINSTRALLOS nostros
 “PROPRIOS, cujus quidem Liberatæ ac dictæ artis sive occupatio-
 “nis MINISTRALLORUM colore, in diversis partibus regni nostri
 “prædicti grandes pecuniarum exactiones de ligeis nostris de-
 “ceptive colligunt, &c.”

Abuses of this kind prevailed much later in Wales, as appears
 from the famous Commission issued out in 9 Eliz. (1567), for be-
 stowing the SILVER HARP on the best *Minstrel*, *Rythmer*, or *Bard*,
 in the principality of North Wales; of which a fuller account
 will be given below in note (B b 3).

(Z) “It is thus related by Stow.”] See his Survey of London,
 &c. fol. 1633, p. 521. [Acc. of Westm. Hall.] Stow had this
 passage from Walsingham’s Hist. Ang.... “Intravit quædam
 “mulier ornata HISTRIONALI habitu, equum bonum insidens
 “HISTRIONALITER phaleratum, quæ mensas more HISTRIONUM
 “circuivit; et tandem ad Regis mensam per gradus ascendit, et
 “quandam literam coram rege posuit, et retracto freno (salutatis
 “ubique discumbentibus) prout venerat ita recessit,” &c. Anglic.
 Norm. Script. &c. Franc. 1603, fol. p. 109.

It may be observed here that MINSTRELS and others often rode on horseback up to the royal table, when the Kings were feasting in their great halls. See in this vol. p. 74, &c.

The answer of the Porters (when they were afterwards blamed for admitting her) also deserves attention. "Non esse moris domus regie HISTRIONES ab ingressu quomodolibet prohibere," &c. Walsingh.

That Stow rightly translated the Latin word *Histrion* here by *Minstrel*, meaning a musician that sung, and whose subjects were stories of chivalry, admits of easy proof: for in the *Gesta Romanorum*, chap. cxi. Mercury is represented as coming to Argus in the character of a Minstrel; when he *incepit, more Histrionico, fabulas dicere, et plerumque cantare.*" (T. Warton, iii. p. li.) And Muratori cites a passage in an old Italian chronicle, wherein mention is made of a stage erected at Milan—"Super quo HISTRIONES CANTABANT, sicut modo cantatur de Rolando et Oliverio." Antich. Ital. ii. p. 6. (Observ. on the Statutes, 4th edit. p. 362.)

See also (E) pag. lxiii. &c. (F) p. lxxv. &c.

(A a) "There should seem to have been women of this profession." This may be inferred from the variety of names appropriated to them in the middle ages, viz.: Anglo-Sax. *Elpmeten*, [Glee-maiden,] &c. *γλύπειναιμαβεν*, *γλύπβυβενετρα*. (vid. *supra*, p. lxxvii.) Fr. *Jengleresse*, Med. Lat. *Joculatrix*, *Ministralissa*, *Femina Ministerialis*, &c. (vid. Du Cange Gloss. and Suppl.)

See what is said in page xlv. concerning the "sisters of the fraternity of Minstrels;" see also a passage quoted by Dr. Burney (ii. 315), from Muratori, of the Chorus of women singing through the streets accompanied with musical instruments in 1268.

Had the female described by Walsingham been a *Tumbestre*, or dancing-woman, (see Tyrwhitt's Chaucer, iv. 307, and v. Gloss.) that historian would probably have used the word *Saltatrix*. (See T. Warton, i. 240, note m.)

These *Saltatrices* were prohibited from exhibiting in churches and church-yards along with *Joculatores*, *Histriones*, with whom they were sometimes classed, especially by the rigid ecclesiastics, who

who censured, in the severest terms, all these sportive characters. (Vid. T. Warton, in loco citato, et vide supra not. (E) (F) &c.)

And here I would observe, that although Fauchet and other subsequent writers affect to arrange the several members of the minstrel profession under the different classes of *Troverres* (or *Troubadours*) *Chanterres*, *Conteurs*, and *Jugleurs*, &c. (vid. pag. lx.) as if they were distinct and separate orders of men, clearly distinguished from each other by these appropriate terms, we find no sufficient grounds for this in the oldest writers; but the general names in Latin, *Histrion*, *Mimus*, *Joculator*, *Ministrallus*, &c. in French, *Menestrier*, *Menestrel*, *Jongleur*, *Jugleur*, &c. and in English, *Jogeleur*, *Jugler*, *Minstrel*, and the like, seem to be given them indiscriminately. And one or other of these names seems to have been sometimes applied to every species of men whose business it was to entertain or divert (*joculari*) whether with poesy, singing, music, or gesticulation, singly, or with a mixture of all these. Yet as all men of this sort were considered as belonging to one class, order, or community, (many of the above arts being sometimes exercised by the same person,) they had all of them doubtless the same privileges, and it equally throws light upon the general History of the Profession, to show what favour or encouragement was given, at any particular period of time, to any one branch of it. I have not therefore thought it needful to inquire, whether, in the various passages quoted in these pages, the word *Minstrel*, &c. is always to be understood in its exact and proper meaning of a Singer to the Harp, &c.

That men of very different arts and talents were included under the common name of MINSTRELS, &c. appears from a variety of authorities. Thus we have *Menestrels de Trompes* and *Menestrels de Bouche* in the Suppl. to Du Cange, c. 1227, and it appears still more evident from an old French Rhymer, whom I shall quote at large.

" Le Queens * manda les MENESTRELS;

* Le Compte.

" Et si a fet † crier entre els,

† fait.

" Qui la meilleur truffe ‡ sauroit

‡ Sornette, [a gibe, a jest,

" Dire, ne faire, qu'il auroit

(or flouting.)

" Sa robe d'escarlate nueve.

" L'uns Menestrels à l'autre reuve

" Fere

" Fere son mestier, tel qu'il sot,
 " Li uns fet l'yvre, l'autre sot;
 " Li uns chante, li autre note;
 " Et li autres dit la riote;
 " Et li autres la jenglerie ‡; ‡ *Janglerie, babillage, raillerie*
 " Cil qui sevent de jonglerie
 " Vielent par devant le Conte;
 " Aucuns ja qui fabliaus conte
 " Il i ot dit mainte risée," &c.

Fabliaux et Contes, 12mo, tom. ii. p. 161.

And what species of entertainment was afforded by the ancient *Jugglers*, we learn from the following citation from an old romance, written in 1230.

" Quand les tables ostees furent
 " C'il *juggleurs* in pies esturent
 " S'ont vielles, et harpes prisees
 " Chansons, sons, vers, et reprises
 " Et gestes chanté nos ont."

Sir J. Hawkins, ii. 44. from Andr. Du Chene. See also Tyrwhitt's Chaucer, iv. p. 299.

All the before-mentioned sports went by the general name of *Ministralcia*, *Ministellorum Ludicra*, &c.—" Charta an. 1377, " apud Rymer, vii. p. 160. " Peracto autem prandio, ascendebat " D. Rex in cameram suam cum Prælati, Magnatibus, et Procuratoribus prædictis: et deinceps Magnates, Milites, et Domini, alii, " que Generosi diem illum, usque ad tempus cœnæ, in TRIPUDIIS, " CORIIS, et SOLEMNIBUS MINISTRALCIIS, præ gaudio solemnitatis illius continuarunt." " (Du Cange, Gloss. 773.) [This was at the Coronation of K. Richard II.]

It was common for the Minstrels to dance, as well as to harp and sing, (see above, note (E) p. lxiv.) Thus in the old Romance of Tirante el Blanco; Val. 1511, the 14th cap. lib. ii. begins thus, " Despues que las Mesas fueron alçadas vinieron los Ministriles; y " delante del Rey, y de la Reyna dançaron un rato: y despues " truxeron colacion."

They also probably, among their other feats, played tricks of slight of hand; hence the word JUGLER came to signify a Performer of Legerdemain; and it was sometimes used in this sense (to

(to which it is now appropriated) even so early as the time of Chaucer, who in his *Squire's Tale* (ii. 108) speaks of the horse of brass, as

———— like

An appareñce ymade by som magike,
As JOGELOURS plaien at thise festes grete.

See also the *Frere's Tale*, i. p. 279. v. 7049.

(A 2) "Females playing on the Harp." Thus in the old Romance of "Syr Degore (or Degree," vol. iii. No. 22. p. 33.) we have [Sign. D. i.]

The lady, that was so faire and bright,
Upon her bed she sate down ryght;
She harped notes swete and fine.
[Her mayds filled a piece of wine.]
And Syr Degore sate him downe,
For to hear the harpes sowne.

The 4th line being omitted in the pr. copy is supplied from the folio MS.

In the "Squyr of lowe Degree" (vol. iii. No. 24, p. 34.) the king says to his daughter [Sign. D. i.]

Ye were wont to harpe and syng,
And be the meryest in chamber comyng.

In the "Carle of Carlisle," (vol. iii. No. 10, p. 29.) we have the following passage. [Folio MS. p. 451, v. 217.]

Downe came a lady faire and free,
And sett her on the Carles knee:
One whiles shee harped another whiles song,
Both of paramours and louinge amonge.

And in the Romance of "Eger and Grime" (vol. iii. No. 12, p. 30.) we have [Ibid. p. 127. col. 2.] in Part I. v. 263.

The ladye fayre of hew and hyde
Shee sate downe by the bed side
Shee laid a souter [psaltry] vpon her knee
Theron shee plaid full lovesomelye.

.... And her 2 maydens sweetlye sange.

A similar passage occurs in Part IV. v. 129. (pag. 136.)—But these instances are sufficient.

(B b)

(B b) "A charter to appoint a king of the *Ministrells*." Intituled *Certa Le Roy de Ministraults*. (in Latin *Histriones*, *vid.* Plott, p. 437.) A copy of this charter is printed in *Monast. Anglic.* i. 355, and in Blount's *Law Diction.* 1717. (art. *KING*.)

That this was a most respectable officer, both here and on the Continent, will appear from the passages quoted below, and therefore it could only have been in modern times, when the proper meaning of the original terms *Ministraults*, and *Histriones*, was forgot, that he was called KING OF THE FIDLERS; on which subject see below, Note (E c 2).

Concerning the KING OF THE MINSTRELS we have the following curious passages collected by Du Cange, Gloss. iv. 773.

"*REX MINISTELLORUM*; supremus inter *Ministellos*: de cuius munere, potestate in ceteros *Ministellos* agit Charta Henrici IV. Regis Angliæ in Monast. Anglicano, tom. i. pag. 355. — Charta originalis an. 1338. Je Robert Caveron Roy des Menestreuls du Royaume de France. Aliz ann. 1337 et 1362. Copin de Brequin Roy des Menestres du Royaume de France. Computum de auxiliis pro redemptione Regis Johannis, ann. 1367. Pour une COURONNE D'ARGENT qu'il donna le jour de la Tiphaine au Roy des Menestrels. Regestum Magnorum Dierum Trecentium an. 1296. Super quod Joannes dictus Charmillons Juglator, cui Dominus Rex per suas literas tanquam *REGEM JUGLATORUM* in civitate Trecenti Magisterium Juglatorum, quemadmodum suæ placeret voluntati, concesserat." Gloss. c. 1587.

There is a very curious passage in Pasquier's "*Recherches de la France*," Paris, 1633, folio, liv. 7. ch. 5. p. 611, wherein he appears to be at a loss how to account for the title of *LE ROY* assumed by the old composers of metrical Romances; in one of which the author expressly declares himself to have been a *MINSTREL*. The solution of the difficulty, that he had been *Le Roy des Menestrels*, will be esteemed more probable than what Pasquier here advances; for I have never seen the title of *Prince* given to a Minstrel, &c. scil. — "A nos vieux Poetes . . . comme . . . fust qu'ils eussent certain jeux de prix en leurs Poesies, ils . . . honoroient du nome, tantot de ROY, tantot de PRINCE, celuy qui avoit le mieux faict comme nous voyons entre les Archers, Arbalastiers, "
"et

"*« Harquebusiers estre fait le semblable. Ainsi l'Autheur du*

"*Roman d'Oger le Danois s'appelle Roy.*

"*Icy endrpiot est cil Livre finez*

"*Qui des enfans Oger est appelez*

"*Or vueille Diex qu'il soit parachevez*

"*En tel maniere kestre n'en puist blamez*

"*Le Roy Adams [r. Adenes] ki il' est rimez.*

"*Et en celuy de Cleomades,*

"*Ce Livre de Cleomades*

"*Rimé-je le Roy Adenes*

"*Menestre au bon Duc Henry.*

"*Mot de Roy, qui seroit très-mal approprié à un MENESTRIER,*
si d'ailleurs on ne le rapportoit à un jeu du prix : Et de faict il
semble que de nostre temps, il y en eust encores quelque remar-
ques, en ce que le mot de JOUINGLEUR s'estant par succession
de temps tourné en batelage, nous avons veu en nostre jeunesse
les Jouingleurs se trouver à certain jour tous les ans en la ville
de Chauny en Picardie, pour faire monstre de leur mestrier de-
vant le monde, à qui mieux. Et ce que j'en dis icy n'est pas
pour vilipender ces anciens Rimeurs, ainsi pour monstre qu'il
n'y a chose si belle qui ne s'anéantisse avec le temps."

We see here that in the time of Pasquier the poor MINSTREL
 was sunk into as low estimation in France, as he was then or after-
 wards in England; but by his apology for comparing the JOUIN-
 GLEURS, who assembled to exercise their faculty, in his youth, to
 the ancient Rimeurs, it is plain they exerted their skill in rhyme.

As for king Adenes, or Adenez, (whose name in the first passage
 above is corruptly printed Adams,) he is recorded in the "Biblio-
 thèque des Romans, Amst. 1734," 12mo. vol. i. p. 232. to have
 composed the two Romances in verse above mentioned, and a
 third entitled *Le Roman de Bertin*: all three being preserved in a
 MS. written about 1270. His *Bon Duc Henry* I conceive to have
 been Henry Duke of Brabant.

(B b 2) "King of the Minstrels," &c.] See Anstis's Register of
 the Order of the Garter, ii. p. 303, who tells us "The President
 "or Governour of the Minstrels had the like denomination of *Roy*
 VOL. I. g "in

"in France and Burgundy: and in England, John of Gaunt constituted such an Officer by a Patent; and long before his time payments were made by the Crown to [a] King of the Minstrels by Edw. I. Regi Roberto Ministrallo scutifero ad arma commoranti ad vadia Regis anno 5to. [Bibl. Cotton. Vespas. c. 16. f. 8.] as likewise [Libro Garderob. 25 E. 1.] Ministrallis in die nuptiarum Comitissæ Hollandiæ Regis, Regi Pago, Johanni Vidulatori, &c. Morello Regi, &c. Druetto Monthaut, et Jacketto de Scot. Regibus, cuilibet eorum xl. s. Regi Pago de Hollandia, &c. Under Ed. II. we likewise find other entries, Regi Roberto et aliis Ministrallis facientibus Ministrallias [Ministralcias qu.] suas coram Rege. [Bibl. Cotton. Nero. c. 8. p. 84. b. Comp. Garderob.] That King granted Willielmo de Morles dicto Roy de North, Ministrallo Regis, domos quæ fuerunt Johannis le Boteler dicti Roy Brunhaud. [Pat. de terr. forisfact. 16 E. III.] He adds below (p. 304) a similar instance of a *Rex Juglatorum*, and that the "King of the Minstrels" at length was styled in France *Roy des Violons*, (Furetière Diction. Univers.) as with us "King of the Fiddlers;" on which subject see below, note (E e 2).

(B b 3) The Statute 4 Hen. IV. (1402) c. 27. runs in these terms, "Item, pur eschuir plusieurs diseases et mischies qont advenuz devaunt ces heures en la terre de Gales par plusieurs Westours Rymours, Minstralx et autres Vacabondes, ordeignes est et establiz qe nul Westour, Rymour Ministral ne Vacabond soit aucunement sustenuz en la terre de Gales pur faire kymorthas ou coillage sur la commune poeple illoeques." This is among the severe laws against the Welsh, passed during the resentment occasioned by the outrages committed under Owen Glendour; and as the Welsh Bards had excited their countrymen to rebellion against the English Government, it is not to be wondered, that the Act is conceived in terms of the utmost indignation and contempt against this class of men, who are described as *Rymours*, *Minstralx*, which are apparently here used as only synonymous terms to express the Welsh Bards with the usual exuberance of our Acts of Parliament: for if their *Minstralx* had been

been mere musicians, they would not have required the vigilance of the English legislature to suppress them. It was their songs exciting their countrymen to insurrection which produced "les *diseases et mischiefs en la Terre de Gales.*"

It is also submitted to the reader, whether the same application of the terms does not still more clearly appear in the Commission issued in 1567, and printed in Evan Evans's *Specimens of Welsh Poetry*, 1764, 4to. p. v. for bestowing the SILVER HARP on "the chief of that faculty." For after setting forth "that vagrant and idle persons, naming themselves *Minstrels, Rythmers*, and *Bards*, had lately grown into such intolerable multitude within the Principality in North Wales, that not only gentlemen and others by their shameless disorders are oftentimes disquieted in their habitations, but also expert *Minstrels* and *Musicians* in *tonge and cunynge* thereby much discouraged, &c." and "hindered [of] livings and preferment," &c. it appoints a time and place, wherein all "persons that intend to maintain their living by name or colour of *Minstrels, Rythmers, or Bards*," within five shires of N. Wales, "shall appear to show their learnings accordingly, &c." And the Commissioners are required to admit such as shall be found worthy, into and under the degrees heretofore in use, so that they may "use, exercise, and follow the sciences and faculties of their professions in such decent order as shall appertain to each of their degrees." And the rest are to return to some honest labour, &c. upon pain to be taken as sturdy and idle vagabonds, &c.

(B b 4) Holingshed translated this passage from Tho. de Elmham's "Vita et Gesta Henrici V." scil. "Soli Omnipotenti Deo se velle victoriam imputari . . . in tantum, quod cantus de suo triumpho fieri, seu per Citharistas vel alios quoscunque cantari penitus prohibebat." [Edit. Hearnii, 1727, p. 72.] As in his version Holingshed attributes the MAKING as well as SINGING Duties to MINSTRELS, it is plain he knew that men of this profession had been accustomed to do both.

['C c] "The Houshold Book," &c.] See Section V.

"Of the Noubre of all my lords Servaunts."

"Item, MYNSTRALES in Houshold iii. viz. A Taberet, a Lute, and a Rebeck." [The Rebeck was a kind of Fiddle with three strings.]

Sect. XLIV. 3.

"Rewardes to his lordship's Servaunts, &c."

"Item, My lord usith ande accustomed to gif yerly, when his lordschipp is at home, to his MINSTRALLS that be daily in his houshold, as his Tabret, Lute, ande Rebeke, upon New Yeresday in the mornyng when they do play at my lordis chamber dour for his Lordschip and my Lady, xx. s. viz. xiii. s. iiiii. d. for my Lord; and vi. s. viii. d. for my Lady, if sche be at my lords fyndyng, and not at hir owen; and for playing at my lordis Sone and Heire's chamber doure, the lord Percy, ii. s. And for playinge at the chamber doures of my lords Yonger Sonnes, my yonge masters, after viii. d. the pece for every of them. — xxiii. s. iiiii. d."

Sect. XLIV. 2.

"Rewardes to be geven to strangers, as Players,

"Mynstralls, or any other, &c."

"Furst, my lorde usith and accustomed to gif to the KINGES JUGLER; . . . when they custome to come unto hym yerly, vi. s. viii. d.

"Item, my lorde usith and accustomed to gif yerely to the kings or queenes Bearwarde, if they have one, when they custome to come unto hym yerly, — vi. s. viii. d.

"Item, my lorde usith and accustomed to gyfe yerly to every Erles MYNSTRELLS, when they custome to come to hym yerely, iii. s. iiiii. d. And if they come to my lorde seldome, ones in ii or iii yeres, than vi. s. viii. d.

"Item, my lorde usith and accustomed to gif yerely to an Erles MYNSTRALES, if he be his speciall lorde, friende, or kynsmann, if they come yerely to his lordschipp. . . . And, if they come to my 'lord' seldome, ones in ii or iii years. . . ."

* * * * *

"Item,

"Apud Anglos est simile genus hominum, quales apud Italos sunt Circulatores [Mountebanks] de quibus modo dictum est; qui irrumpunt in convivia MAGNATUM, aut in CAUPONAS VINDICIAS; et argumentum aliquod, quod edidicerunt, recitant puta mortem omnibus dominari, aut laudem matrimonii. Sed quoniam ea lingua monosyllabis fere constat, quemadmodum Germanica; atque illi [sc. this peculiar species of Reciters] studio vitant cantum, nobis (sc. Erasmus, who did not understand a word of English) latrare videntur verius quam loqui." Opera, tom. v. c. 958. (Jortin, vol. ii. p. 193.) As Erasmus was correcting the vice of Preachers, it was more to his point to bring an instance from the Moral Reciters of Prose than from Chanters of Rime; though the latter would probably be more popular, and therefore more common.

(E e) This character is supposed to have been suggested by descriptions of Minstrels in the romance of *Morte Arthur*; but none, it seems, have been found, which come nearer to it than the following, which I shall produce, not only that the reader may judge of the resemblance, but to show how nearly the idea of the MINSTREL character given in this Essay corresponds with that of our old writers.

Sir Lancelot, having been affronted by a threatening abusive letter, which Mark King of Cornwall had sent to Queen Guenever, wherein he "spake shame by her, and Sir Lancelot," is comforted by a Knight named Sir Dinadan, who tells him "I will make a LAY for him, and when it is made, I shall make an HARPER to sing it before him. So anon he went and made it, and taught it an Harper, that hyght Elyot; and when hee could it, hee taught it to many Harpers. And so....the Harpers went straight unto Wales and Cornwaile to sing the Lay.... which was the worst Lay that ever Harper sung with Harpe or with any other instrument. And [at a] great feast that King Marke made for joy of [a] victorie which hee had,... came Eliot the Harper;... and because he was a curious Harper, men heard him sing the same Lay that Sir Dinadan had made, the which spake the most vilanie by King Marke of his treason, that ever man heard. When the Harper had sung his song to
"the

"the end, King Marke was wonderous wroth with him, and said,
 "Thou Harper, how durst thou be so bold to sing this song be-
 fore me? Sir, said Eliot, wit you well I am a MINSTRELL, and
 "I must doe as I am commanded of these Lords that I bear the
 "armes of. And, Sir King, wit you well that Sir Dinadan a
 "knight of the Round Table made this Song, and he made me
 "to sing it before you. 'Thou saiest well, said King Marke, I
 "charge thee that thou hie thee fast out of my sight. So the
 "Harper departed, &c." [Part II. c. 113, Ed. 1634. See also
 Part III. c. 5.]

(E e 2) "This Act seems to have put an end to the profes-
 sion," &c.] Although I conceive that the character ceased to
 exist, yet the appellation might be continued, and applied to
 Fiddlers, or other common Musicians: which will account for the
 mistakes of Sir Peter Leicester, or other modern writers. (See
 his Historical Antiquities of Cheshire, 1673, p. 141.)

In this sense it is used in an Ordinance in the times of Crom-
 well, (1656,) wherein it is enacted, that if any of the "persons
 "commonly called FIDLERS or MINSTRELS shall at any time be
 "taken playing, fiddling, and making music in any Inn, Ale-house,
 "or Tavern, or shall be taken proffering themselves, or desiring,
 "or intreating any . . . to hear them play or make music in any
 "of the places aforesaid;" they are to be "adjudged and de-
 clared to be rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars."

This will also account why John of Gaunt's KING OF THE MIN-
 STRELS at length came to be called, like *Le Roy des Violons* in
 France, v. note (B b 2), KING OF THE FIDLERS. See the common
 ballad entitled "The Pedigree, Education, and Marriage of Ro-
 binhood with Clorinda, Queen of Tutbury Feast:" which,
 though prefixed to the modern collection on that subject *, seems
 of

* Of the twenty-four songs in what is now called "Robin
 Hood's Garland," many are so modern as not to be found in
 Pepys's collection completed only in 1700. In the folio MS. (de-
 scribed in p. xiii.) are ancient fragments of the following, viz.—
 Robin

of much later date than most of the others; for the writer appears to be totally ignorant of all the old traditions concerning this celebrated Outlaw, and has given him a very elegant bride instead of his old noted Lemman "Maid MARIAN;" who together with his chaplain "Frier Tuck" were his favourite companions, and probably on that account figured in the old Morrice Dance, as may be seen by the engraving in Mr. Steevens's and Mr. Malone's Editions of Shakespeare: by whom she is mentioned, 1 Hen. IV. act iii. sc. 3. (See also Warton, i. 245. ii. 237.) Whereas, from this ballad's concluding with an exhortation to "pray for the King," and "that he may get children," &c. it is evidently posterior to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and can scarce be older than the reign of K. Charles I; for K. James I had no issue after his accession to the throne of England. It may even have been written since the Restoration, and only express the wishes of the nation for issue on the marriage of their favourite K. Charles II, on his marriage with the Infanta of Portugal. I think it is not found in the Pepys collection.

(Ff) "Historical Song, or Ballad." The English word BALLAD is evidently from the French *Ballade*, as the latter is from the Italian *Ballata*; which the Crusca Dictionary defines, *Canzone, che si canta Ballando*, "A Song, which is sung during a Dance." So Dr. Burney, [ii. 342] who refers to a collection of *Ballette* published by Gastaldi, and printed at Antwerp in 1596. [iii. 226.]

But the word appears to have had an earlier origin: for in the decline of the Roman Empire these trivial songs were called *Bal-listea* and *Saltatiunculae*. *Balkisteum*, Salmasius says, is properly *Ballistium*. Gr. Βαλλιστιον. "ἀπὸ τοῦ Βαλλίζω . . . Βαλλισία Salta-

Robin Hood and the Beggar.—Robin Hood and the Butcher.—Robin Hood and Fryer Tucke.—Robin Hood and the Pindar.—Robin Hood and Queen Catharine, in two parts.—Little John and the four Beggars, and "Robine Hooode his Death." This last, which is very curious, has no resemblance to any that have been published; and the others are extremely different from the printed copies; but they unfortunately are in the beginning of the MS. where half of every leaf hath been torn away.

"inde

"*Ho... Ballistium igitur est quod vulgo vocamus Ballet; nam inde deducta vox nostra.*" Salmas. Not. in Hist. Ang. Scriptores VI. p. 349.

In the Life of the Emperor Aurelian by Fl. Vopiscus may be seen two of these *Ballistea*, as sung by the boys skipping and dancing, on account of a great slaughter made by the Emperor with his own hand in the Sarmatic War. The first is,

"Mille, mille, mille decollavimus,

"Unus homo mille decollavimus,

"Mille vivat, qui mille occidit.

"Tantum vini habet nemo

"Quantum fudit sanguinis."

The other was

"Mille Sarmatas, mille Francos

"Semel et semel occidimus.

"Mille Persas quærimus."

Salmasius (in loc.) shows that the trivial Poets of that time were wont to form their metre of Trochaic Tetrametre Cataleptics, divided into Distichs. [Ibid. p. 350.] This becoming the Metre of the Hymns in the Church service, to which the Monks at length superadded riming terminations, was the origin of the common Trochaic Metre in the modern languages. This observation I owe to the learned author of Irish Antiquities, 4to.

(F f 2) "Little Miscellanies named GARLANDS," &c.] In the Pepysian and other libraries are preserved a great number of these in black letter, 12mo. under the following quaint and affected titles, viz.

1. A Crowne Garland of Goulden Roses gathered out of England's Royal Garden, &c. by Richard Johnson, 1612. [In the Bodleyan Library.]—2. The Golden Garland of Princely Delight.—3. The Garland of Good-will, by T. D. 1631.—4. The Royal Garland of Love and Delight, by T. D.—5. The Garland of Delight, &c. by Tho. Delone.—6. The Garland of Love and Mirth, by Thomas Lanfier.—7. Cupid's Garland set round with Gilded Roses.

Roses.—8. The Garland of Withered Roses, by Martin Parker 1656.—9. The Shepherd's Garland of Love, Loyalty, &c.—10. The Country Garland.—11. The Golden Garland of Mirth and Merriment.—12. The Lover's Garland.—13. Neptune's fair Garland.—14. England's fair Garland.—15. Robin Hood's Garland.—16. The Maiden's Garland.—17. A Loyal Garland of Mirth and Pastime.—18. A Royal Garland of New Songs.—19. The Jovial Garland, 8th Edit. 1691.—&c. &c. &c.

This sort of petty publications had anciently the name of PENNY-MERRIMENTS: as little religious tracts of the same size were called PENNY GODLINESSSES. In the Pepysian Library are multitudes of both kinds.

(G g) "The term MINSTREL was not confined to a mere Musician in this country any more than on the Continent." The discussion of the question, Whether the term MINSTREL was applied in England to Singers and Composers of Songs, &c. or confined to the performers on musical instruments, was properly reserved for this place, because much light hath already been thrown upon the subject in the preceding Notes, to which it will be sufficient to refer the Reader.

That on the Continent the MINSTREL was understood not to be a mere Musician, but a Singer of Verses, hath been shown in Notes (B) (C) (R) (Aa) &c.* And that he was also a Maker of them is evident from the passage in (C) p. lx. where the most noted Romances are said to be of the composition of these men. And

* That the French Minstrel was a Singer and Composer, &c. appears from many passages translated by M. LE GRAND, in "Fabliaux ou Contes," &c. see tom. i. p. 37, 47. ii. 306, 313 et seqq. iii. 266, &c. Yet this writer, like other French Critics, endeavours to reduce to distinct and separate classes the men of this profession, under the precise names of *Fablier*, *Conteur*, *Menetrier*, *Menestrel*, and *Jongleur*, (tom. i. pref. p. xcvi.) whereas his own Tales confute all these nice distinctions, or prove at least that the title of *Menetrier* or Minstrel was applied to them all.

in (B b) p. xcvi. we have the Titles of some of which a Minstrel was the author, who has himself left his name upon record.

The old English names for one of this profession were GLEEMAN*, JOGELER†, and latterly MINSTREL; not to mention HARPER, &c. In French he was called *Jongleur* or *Jugleur*, *Menestrel* or *Menestrier*‡. The writers of the middle ages expressed the character in Latin by the words *Joculator*, *Mimus*, *Histrion*, *Ministrellus*, &c. These terms, however modern critics may endeavour to distinguish, and apply them to different classes, and although they may be sometimes mentioned as if they were distinct, I cannot find after a very strict research to have had any settled appropriate difference, but they appear to have been used indiscriminately by the oldest writers, especially in England; where the most general and comprehensive name was latterly MINSTREL, Lat. *Ministrellus*, &c.

Thus *Joculator* (Eng. Jogeler, or Juglar) is used as synonymous to *Citharista* Note (K p. lxxiii.) and to *Cantor* (p. lxxiv.) and to MINSTREL. (vid. infra p. cviii.) We have also positive proof that the subjects of his songs were Gestes and Romantic Tales. (V 2) note.

So *Mimus* is used as synonymous to *Joculator*, (M) p. lxxv. He was rewarded for his singing, (N) p. lxxvii. and he both sang, harped, and dealt in that sport (T 2) which is elsewhere called *Ars Joculatoria*, (M) ubi supra.

Again, *Histrion* is also proved to have been a singer, (Z) p. xci. and to have gained rewards by his *Verba Joculatoria*, (E) p. lxiii. And *Histriones* is the term by which the Fr. word *Ministralx* is most frequently rendered into Latin, (W) p. lxxxviii. (B b) p. xcvi. &c.

The fact therefore is sufficiently established that this order of

* See pag. lxviii.

† See pag. lxxvii.

‡ See pag. xxxiii. Note.

men were in England, as well as on the Continent, SINGERS: so that it only becomes a dispute about words, whether here, under the more general name of MINSTRELS, they are described as having sung.

But in proof of this we have only to turn to so common a book as T. WARTON's History of Eng. Poetry; where we shall find extracted from Records the following instances.

Ex Registr. Priorat. S. Swithin Winton. (sub anno 1374.) "In festo Alwyni Epi. . . . Et durante pietancia in Aula Conventus "sex MINISTRALLI, cum quatuor CITHARISATORIBUS, faciebant "Ministralcias suas. Et post cenam, in magna camera arcuata "Dom. Prioris cantabant idem *Gestum* in qua Camera suspendebatur, ut moris est, magnum dorsale Prioris habens picturas "trium Regum Colein. Veniebant autem dicti JOCLATORES a "Castello Domini Regis et ex familia Epi. (vol. ii. p. 174.) Here the Minstrels and Harpers are expressly called *Joculatores*; and as the Harpers had Musical Instruments, the Singing must have been by the Minstrels, or by both conjointly.

For that Minstrels sang we have undeniable proof in the following entry in the Accompt Roll of the Priory of Bicester, in Oxfordshire (under the year 1432). "Dat. Sex MINISTRALLIS "de Bokyngham *cantantibus* in refectorio Martyrium Septem "Dormientium in Festo Epiphanie, iv. a." (Vol. ii. p. 175.)

In like manner our old English writers abound with passages wherein the MINSTREL is represented as singing. To mention only a few:

In the old Romance of *Emaré* (vol. iii. No. 15. p. 31) which from the obsoleteness of the style, the nakedness of the story, the barrenness of incidents, and some other particulars, I should judge to be next in point of time to *Hornchild*, we have

—"I have herd Menstrelles syng yn sawe."

Stanza 27.

In a Poem of Adam Davie (who flourished about 1312) we have this Distich,

"Merry

"Merry it is in halle to here the harpe,
 "The Minstrelles synge, the Jogelours carpe."

T. Warton, i. p. 225.

So William of Nassyngton (circ. 1480) as quoted by Mr. Tyr-whitt, (Chaucer, iv. 319.)

—"I will make no vain carpinge
 "Of dedes of armys ne of amours
 "As dus Mynstrelles and Jestours [Gestours]
 "That makys carpinge in many a place
 "Of Octaviane and Isembrase,
 "And of many other Jestes [Gestes]
 "And namely whan they come to festes *.

See also the Description of the Minstrel in note (E e) from *Morte Arthur*, which appears to have been compiled about the time of this last writer. (See T. Warton, ii. 235.)

By proving that Minstrels were Singers of the old Romantic Songs and Gestes, &c. we have in effect proved them to have been the Makers at least of some of them. For the Names of their Authors being not preserved, to whom can we so probably ascribe the composition of many of these old popular rimes, as to the men who devoted all their time and talents to the recitation of them? especially as in the rimes themselves Minstrels are often represented as the Makers or Composers.

Thus in the oldest of all, *Horn-Child*, having assumed the character of a Harper or Jogeler, is in consequence said (fo. 92.) to have

"made Rymenild [his mistress] a lay."

* The fondness of the English (even the most illiterate) to hear Tales and Rimes, is much dwelt on by Rob. de Brunne, in 1330. (Warton, i. p. 59. 65. 75.) All Rimes were then sung to the harp: even Troilus and Cresseide, though almost as long as the *Æneid*, was to be "redde or else songe." l. ult. (Warton, i. 388.)

In the old Romance of *Emaré*, we have this exhortation to Minstrels, as composers, otherwise they could not have been at liberty to choose their subjects. (st. 2.)

" Menstrelles that walken fer and wyde
 " Her and ther in every a syde
 " In mony a dyverse londe
 " Sholde ut her hygynnyng
 " Speke of that rightwes kyng
 " That made both see and londe." &c.

And in the old Song or Geste of Guy and Colbronde (vol. iii. No. 4. p. 26.) the Minstrel thus speaks of himself in the first person :

" When-meate and drinke is great plentye
 " Then lords and ladyes still wil be
 " And sitt and solace lythe
 " Then itt is time for mee to speake
 " Of keene knights and kempes great
 " Such carping for to kythe."

We have seen already that the Welsh *Bards*, who were undoubtedly composers of the songs they chanted to the Harp, could not be distinguished by our legislators from our own *Rimers*, *Minstrels*. Vid. (B b 3) p. xliii.)

And that the Provençal *Troubadour* of our King Richard, who is called by M. Favine *Jongleur*, and by M. Fauchet *Menestrel*, is by the old English Translator termed a *RIMER* or *MINSTREL* when he is mentioning the fact of his composing some verses, (p. xxxiii.

And lastly, that Holinshed, translating the prohibition of K. Henry V, forbidding any songs to be composed on his Victory, or to be sung by Harpers or others, roundly gives it, he would not permit " any ditties to be made and sung by Minstrels on his glorious Victory," &c. Vid. p. xlv. and note (B b 4).

Now

this order of Men, at first called **GLEREMEN**, then Jugglers, afterwards more generally **MINSTRELS**, existed here in quest, who entertained their hearers with chanting or other instruments Songs and Tales of Chivalry, or as called **GESTS** * and Romances in verse in the English is proved by the existence of the very compositions cited, which are still preserved in great abundance; and regular series from the time our language was almost after its improvements in the age of Chaucer, who many of them. And as the Norman French was in this Bard still the Courtly language, it shows that the not thereby excluded from affording entertainment to us, who are so often addressed therein by the title of Lord and sometimes more positively "Lords and Ladies."

Though many of these were translated from the French, evidently of English origin †, which appear in their various afforded Versions into that language; a sufficient proof of intercommunity between the French and English which hath been mentioned in a preceding page. Even the use of such Translations into English, being all adapted for recitation, sufficiently establishes the fact, that the minstrels had a great demand for such compositions, and were glad to supply whether from their own native tongue or from other languages.

at length came to signify Adventures or Incidents in a narrative of the Journey into Scotland, of Queen Mary and her attendants, on her marriage with K. James IV, Appendix to Leland. Collect. iv. p. 265.] we are proud to recount "of their Gestys and manners during the said

romance of *Richard Cœur de Lion* (No. 25.) I should be of English origin from the names *Wardrewe* and *Eldrede*, p. 34. 30. As is also *Eger and Grime* (No. 12.) wherein named *Sir Gray Steel*, and a lady who excels in surmounted *Loospaine*, or *Lose-pain*: these surely are not de France.

We

We have seen above that the *Joculator*, *Mimus*, *Histris*, whether these characters were the same, or had any real difference, were all called MINSTRELS; as was also the HARPER *, when the term implied a Singer, if not a Composer, of Songs, &c. By degrees the name of Minstrel was extended to Vocal and Instrumental MUSICIANS of every kind: and as in the establishment of Royal and Noble houses, the latter would necessarily be most numerous, so we are not to wonder that the Band of Music (entered under the general name of Minstrels) should consist of instrumental Performers chiefly, if not altogether: for, as the Composer or Singer of heroic Tales to the harp would necessarily be a solitary performer, we must not expect to find him in the Band along with the Trumpeters, Fluters, &c.

However, as we sometimes find mention of "Minstrels of Music †:" so at other times we hear of "expert Minstrels and Musicians of Tongue and Cunning," (B b 3) p. xcix. ‡ meaning doubtless by the former Singers, and probably by the latter phrase Composers of Songs. Even "Minstrels Music" seems to be ap-

* See the Romance of *Sir Isenbras* (vol. iii. No. 14. p. 31) sign. a.

Harpers loved him in Hall
With other Minstrels all.

† T. Warton, ii. 258. note (a) from Leland's Collect. (vol. iv. Append. edit. 1774, p. 267.)

‡ The curious author of the "Tour in Wales, 1773," 4to. p. 435, I find to have read these words "in toune and contrey;" which I can scarce imagine to have been applicable to Wales at that time. Nor can I agree with him in the representation he has given (p. 367.) concerning the *Cymmorth* or: meeting, wherein the BARDS exerted their powers to excite their countrymen to war; as if it were by a deduction of the particulars he enumerates, and as it should seem in the way of harangue, &c. After which, "the band of Minstrels. . . . struck up; the harp, the *crueth*, and the pipe filled the measures of enthusiasm, which the others had begun to inspire." Whereas it is well known, that the Bard chanted his enthusiastic effusions to the Harp; and as for the term MINSTREL, it was not, I conceive, at all used by the Welsh; and in English it comprehended both the Bard and the Musician.

plied to the species of Verse used by Minstrels in the passage quoted below*.

But although, from the predominancy of instrumental Music, Minstralsy was at length chiefly to be understood in this sense, yet it was still applied to the Poetry of Minstrels so late as the time of Queen Elizabeth, as appears in the following extract from Puttenham's "Arte of Eng. Poesie," p. 9. Who, speaking of the first composers of Latin Verses in ryme, says, "all that they wrote to the favor or prayse of Princes, they did it in such manner of MINSTRALSIE; and thought themselves no small fooles, when they could make their verses go all in RYME."

I shall conclude this subject with the following description of MINSTRALCY given by John Lidgate at the beginning of the 15th century, as it shows what a variety of entertainments were then comprehended under this term, together with every kind of instrumental Music then in use.

—"Al maner MYNSTRALCYE,

"That any man kan specifye.

"Ffor there were Rotys of Almayne,

"And eke of Arragon, and Spayne:

"SONGES, Stamples, and eke Daunces;

"Divers plente of plesaunces:

"And many unkouth NOTYS NEW

"OF SWICHE FOLKE AS LOVID TREUE†.

"And instrumentys that did excelle,

"Many moo than I kan telle.

"Harpyes, Fythales, and eke Rotys

"Well according to her [i. e. their] notys,

* "Your ordinarie rimers use very much their measures in the odde, as nine and eleven, and the sharpe accent upon the last syllable, which therefore makes him go ill favouredly and like a MINSTRELS MUSICKE." (Puttenham's Arte of Eng. Poesie, 1589, p. 59.) This must mean his Vocal Music, otherwise it appears not applicable to the subject.

† By this phrase I understand, New Tales or Narrative Rymes composed by the Minstrels on the subject of True and faithful Lovers, &c.

"Lutys, Ribibles, and Geternes,

"More for estatys, than tavernes:

"Orgay[n]s, Cytolis, Monacordys.—

"There were Trumpes, and Trumpettes,

"Lowde Shall[m]ys, and Doucettes."

T. Warton, ii. 225, note (*).

THE END OF THE ESSAY.

¶ The foregoing *Essay on the Ancient Minstrels* has been very much enlarged and improved since the first Edition, with respect to the *Anglo-Saxon Minstrels*, in consequence of some *Objections* proposed by the reverend and learned Mr. PEGGE, which the Reader may find in the second Volume of the *ARCHÆOLOGIA*, printed by the *Antiquarian Society*; but which that Gentleman has since retracted in the most liberal and candid manner in the Third Volume of the *ARCHÆOLOGIA*, No. xxxiv. p. 310.

And in consequence of similar *Objections* respecting the *English Minstrels* after the *Conquest*, the subsequent part hath been much enlarged, and additional light thrown upon the subject; which, to prevent cavil, hath been extended to *MINSTRELSY* in all its branches, as it was established in *England*, whether by natives or foreigners.

I never heard the old song of Percie and Douglas, that I
found not my heart moved more than with a trumpet :
and yet 'it' is sung but by some blinde crowder, with
no rougher voice, than rude style ; which beeing so
evill apparelled in the dust and cobweb of that uncivill
age, what would it work, trimmed in the gorgeons
eloquence of Pindare!

SIR PHILIP SYDNEY'S DEFENCE OF POETRY.

RELIQUES
OF
Ancient Poetry, &c.

SERIES THE FIRST.

BOOK I.

I.

THE ANCIENT BALLAD OF CHEVY-CHASE.

THE fine heroic song of CHEVY-CHASE has ever been admired by competent judges. Those genuine strokes of nature and artless passion, which have endeared it to the most simple readers, have recommended it to the most refined; and it has equally been the amusement of our childhood, and the favourite of our riper years.

Mr. Addison has given an excellent critique* on this very popular ballad, but is mistaken with regard to the antiquity of the common-received copy; for this, if one may judge from the style, cannot be older than the time of Elizabeth, and was probably written after the elogium of Sir Philip Sidney: perhaps in consequence of it. I flatter myself, I have here recovered the genuine antique poem; the true original song, which appeared rude even in the time of Sir Philip, and caused him to lament that it was so evil-apparell'd in the rugged garb of antiquity.

* Spectator, No. 70. 74.

This curiosity is printed, from an old manuscript, at the end of Hearne's preface to Gul. Newbrigiensis Hist. 1719, 8vo. vol. i. To the MS. copy, is subjoined the name of the author, RICHARD SHEALE* ; whom Hearne had so little judgement as to suppose to be the same with a R. Sheale, who was living in 1588. But whoever examines the gradation of language and idiom in the following volumes, will be convinced that this is the production of an earlier poet. It is indeed expressly mentioned among some very ancient songs in an old book intituled, The Complaint of Scotland† (fol. 42.), under the title of the HUNTIS of CHEVET, where the two following lines are also quoted :

The Perssee and the Mongumrye mette †,
That day, that day, that gentil day § :

which, though not quite the same as they stand in the ballad, yet differ not more than might be owing to the author's quoting from memory. Indeed, whoever considers the style and orthography of this old poem will not be inclined to place it lower than the time of Henry VI : as on the other hand the mention of James the Scottish King ||, with one or two anachronisms, forbids us to assign it an earlier date. King James I, who was prisoner in this kingdom at the death of his father ¶, did not wear the crown of Scotland till the second year of our Henry VI. **, but before the end of that long reign a third James had mounted the throne ††. A succession of two or three

* Subscribed, after the usual manner of our old poets, explicitb [explicit] quath Richard Sheale.

† One of the earliest productions of the Scottish press, now so be found. The title page was wanting in the copy here quoted ; but it is supposed to have been printed in 1540. See Ames.

‡ See Pt. 2. v. 25. § See Pt. 1. v. 104. || Pt. 2. v. 36. 140.

¶ Who died Aug. 5, 1406, in the 7th year of our Hen IV.

** James I. was crowned May 22, 1424 ; murdered Feb. 21, 1436-7.

†† In 1460.—Hen. VI was deposed 1461 : restored and slain, 1471.

Jameses,

Jameses, and the long detention of one of them in England, would render the name familiar to the English, and dispose a poet in those rude times to give it to any Scottish king he happened to mention.

So much for the date of this old ballad : with regard to its subject, although it has no countenance from history, there is room to think it had originally some foundation in fact. It was one of the Laws of the Marches frequently renewed between the two nations, that neither party should hunt in the other's borders, without leave from the proprietors or their deputies*. There had long been a rivalry between the two martial families of Percy and Douglas, which, heightened by the national quarrel, must have produced frequent challenges and struggles for superiority, petty invasions of their respective domains, and sharp contests for the point of honour; which would not always be recorded in history. Something of this kind, we may suppose, gave rise to the ancient ballad of the HUNTING A' THE CHEVIAT†. Percy earl of Northumberland had vowed to hunt for three days, in the Scottish border without condescending to ask leave from earl Douglas, who was either lord of the soil, or lord warden of the marches. Douglas would not fail to resent the insult, and endeavour to repel the intruders by force: this would naturally produce a sharp conflict between the two parties; something of which, it is probable, did really happen, though not attended with the tragical circumstances recorded in the ballad : for these are evidently borrowed from the BATTLE OF OTTERBOURN‡, a very different event, but which

* Item . . . *Concordatum est, quod, . . . NULLUS unius partis vel alterius ingrediatur terras, boschas, forrestas, warrenas, loca, dominia quæcunque alicujus partis alterius subditi, causa venandi, piscandi, aucupandi, disportum aut solatium in eisdem, ahave quæcunque de causa, ABSQUE LICENTIA ejus . . . ad quem . . . loca pertinent, aut de deputatis suis prius capti. & obtent.* Vid. Bp. Nicolson's *Leges Marchiarum*, 1705, 8vo. pp. 27. 51.

† This was the original title. See the ballad, Pt. 1. v. 106. Pt. 2. v. 165.

‡ See the next ballad.

aftertimes would easily confound with it. That battle might be owing to some such previous affront as this of CHEVY-CHASE, though it has escaped the notice of historians. Our poet has evidently jumbled the two subjects together: if indeed the lines*, in which this mistake is made, are not rather spurious, and the after-insertion of some person, who did not distinguish between the two stories.

Hearne has printed this ballad without any division of stanzas, in long lines, as he found it in the old written copy: but it is usual to find the distinction of stanzas neglected in ancient MSS; where, to save room, two or three verses are frequently given in one line undivided. See flagrant instances in the Harleian Catalog. No. 2253. s. 29. 34. 61. 70, & *passim*.

THE FIRST FIT†.

THE Persè owt of Northombarlande,
 And a vowe to God mayd he,
 That he wolde hunte in the mountayns
 Off Chyviat within dayes thre,
 In the mauger of doughtè Dogles, 5
 And all that ever with him be.

The fattiste hartes in all Cheviat
 He sayd he wold kill, and cary them away:
 Be my feth, sayd the dougheti Doglas agayn,
 I wyll let that hontyng yf that I may. 10

V. 5. *magger* in Hearne's PC. [Printed Copy.]

* Vid. Pt. 2. v. 167.

† FIT. see ver. 100.

Then

Then the Persè owt of Banborowe cam,
 With him a myghtye meány ;
 With fifteen hondrith archares bold ;
 The wear chosen out of shyars thre*.

This begane on a monday at morn 15
 In Cheviat the hillys so he ;
 The chyld may rue that ys un-born,
 It was the mor pitté.

The dryvars thorowe the woodes went
 For to reas the dear ; 20
 Bomen bickarte uppone the bent
 With ther browd aras cleare.

Then the wyld thorowe the woodes went
 On every syde shear ;
 Grea-hondes thorowe the greves glent -25
 For to kyll thear dear.

The begane in Chyviat the hyls above
 Yerly on a monnyn day ;

Ver. 11. *The the Persè.* PC. V. 13. *archardes bolde off blood and bone.* PC. V. 19. *thorowe.* PC.

* By these "*shyars thre*" is probably meant three districts in Northumberland, which still go by the name of *shires*, and are all in the neighbourhood of *Cheviot*. These are *Islandshire*, being the district so named from Holy-Island : *Norehamshire*, so called from the town and castle of Noreham (or Norham) : and *Bamboroughshire*, the ward or hundred belonging to Bamborough-castle and town.

Be that it drewe to the oware off none
 A hondrith fat hartes ded ther lay. 30

The blewe a mort uppone the bent,
 The semblyd on sydis shear;
 To the quyrry then the Persè went
 To se the bryttlynge off the deare.

He sayd, It was the Duglas promys 35
 This day to meet me hear;
 But I wyste he wold faylle verament:
 A gret oth the Persè swear.

At the laste a squyar of Northombelonde
 Lokyde at his hand full ny, 40
 He was war ath the doughetie Doglas comynge:
 With him a mightè meany,

Both with spear, ' byll,' and brande:
 Yt was a myghthi sight to se.
 Hardyar men both off hart nar hande 45
 Wear not in Christiantè.

The wear twenty hondrith spear-men good
 Withouten any fayle;
 The wear borne a-long be the watter a Twyde,
 Yth bowndes of Tividale. 50

V. 31. *blewe a mot.* PC. V. 42. *myghtte.* PC. *passim.* V. 43.
brylly. PC. V. 48. *withoute . . . feale.* PC.

Leave

Leave off the brytlyng of the dear, he sayde,
 And to your bowys look ye tayk good heed;
 For never sithe ye wear on your mothars borne
 Had ye never so mickle need.

The dougheti Dogglas on a stede 55
 He rode att his men beforne;
 His armor glytteryde as dyd a glede;
 A bolder barne was never born.

Tell me 'what' men ye ar, he says,
 Or whos men that ye be: 60
 Who gave youe leave to hunte in this
 Chyviat chays in the spyt of me?

The first mane that ever him an answeare mayd,
 Yt was the good lord Persè:
 We wyll not tell the 'what' men we ar, he says, 65
 Nor whos men that we be;
 But we wyll hount hear in this chays
 In the spyte of thyne, and of the.

The fattiste hartes in all Chyviat
 We have kyld, and cast to carry them a-way. 70
 Be my troth, sayd the doughtè Dogglas agayn,
 Ther-for the ton of us shall de this day.

V. 52. *boys*. PC. V. 54. *ned*. PC. V. 59. *whos*. PC. V. 65.
whoyes. PC. V. 71. *agay*. PC.

The

Then sayd the doughtè Doglas

Unto the lord Persè:

To kyll all thes giltless men,

75

A-las ! it wear great pittè.

But, Persè, thowe art a lord of lande,

I am a yerle callyd within my contre ;

Let all our men uppone a parti stande ;

And do the battell off the and of me.

80

Nowe Cristes cors on his crowne, sayd the lord Persè,

Who-soever ther-to says nay.

Be my troth, doughtè Doglas, he says,

Thow shalt never se that day ;

Nethar in Ynglonde, Skottlonde, nar France, 85

Nor for no man of a woman born,

But and fortune be my chance,

I dar met him on man for on.

Then bespayke a squyar off Northombarlonde,

Ric. Wytharynton* was his nam ;

90

It shall never be told in Sothe-Ynglonde, he says,

To kyng Herry the fourth for sham.

V. 81. *sayd the the.* PC. V. 88. *on, i. e. one.*

* This is probably corrupted in the MS. for *Rog. Widdrington*, who was at the head of the family in the reign of K. Edw. III. There were several successively of the names of *Roger* and *Ralph*, but none of the name of *Richard*, as appears from the genealogies in the Heralds' office.

I wat youe byn great lordes twaw,
 I am a poor squyar of lande;
 I wyll never se my captayne fyght on a fylde, 95
 And stande my-selffe, and looke on,
 But whyll I may my weppone welde,
 I wyll not 'fayl' both harte and hande.

That day, that cay, that dredfull day:
 The first ~~fit~~* here I fynde. 100
 And youe wyll here any mor athe hountyng athe
 Yet ys ther mor behynde. [Chyviat,

THE SECOND FIT.

THE Yngglishe men hade ther bowys yebent,
 Ther hartes were good yenoughe;
 The first of arros that the shote off,
 Seven skore spear-men the sloughe.

Yet bydys the yerle Doglas uppon the bent, 5
 A captayne good yenoughe,
 And that was sene verament,
 For he wrought hom both woo and wouche.

The Dogglas pertyd his ost in thre,
 Lyk a cheffe cheften off pryde, 10

V. 3. *first*, i. e. flight. V. 5. *byddys*, PC.

* *fit*. Vid. Gloss.

With

With suar speares off myghttè tre
The cum in on every syde.

Thrughe our Yngglishe archery
Gave many a wounde full wyde ;
Many a doughete the garde to dy, 15
Which ganyde them no pryde.

The Yngglyshe men let thear bowys be,
And pulde owt brandes that wer bright ;
It was a hevvy syght to se
Bryght swordes on basnites lyght. 20

Thorowe ryche male, and myne-ye-ple
Many sterne the stroke downe streght :
Many a freyke, that was full free,
Ther undar foot dyd lyght.

At last the Duglas and the Persè met, 25
Lyk to captayns of myght and mayne ;
The swapte togethar tyll the both swat
With swordes, that wear of fyn myllan.

Thes worthè freckys for to fyght
Ther-to the wear full fayne, 30
Tyll the bloode owte off thear basnetes sprete,
As ever dyd heal or rayne.

V. 17. *boys*. PC.
V. 22. *done*. PC.
V. 32. *ran*. PC.

V. 18. *brigg*. PC.
V. 26. *to*, i. e. two,

V. 21. *throrowe*. PC.
Ibid. and of. PC.

Holdo

Holde the, Persè, sayd the Doglas,
 And i' feth I shall the brynge
 Wher thowe shalte have a yerls wagis 35
 Of Jamy our Scottish kynge.

Thoue shalte have thy ransom fre,
 I hight the hear this thinge,
 For the manfullyste man yet art thowe,
 That ever I conqueryd in filde fightyng. 40

Nay ' then ' sayd the lord Persè,
 I tolde it the beforne,
 That I wolde never yeldyde be
 To no man of a woman born.

With that ther cam an arrowe hastely 45
 Forthe off a mightie wane*,
 Hit hathe strekene the yerle Duglas
 In at the brest bane.

Thoroue lyvar and longs bathe
 The sharp arrowe ys gane, 50
 That never after in all his lyffe days,
 He spayke mo wordes but ane,
 That was †, Fyghte ye, my merry men, whylls ye
 For my lyff days ben gan. [may,

V. 33. *helde*. PC.

V. 49. *thoroue*. PC.

* *Wane*, i. e. *ane*, one, sc. man. an arrow came from a mighty one:
 from a mighty man. † This seems to have been a Gloss added.

The

The Persè leanyde on his brande, 55
 And sawe the Duglas de;
 He tooke the dede man be the hande,
 And sayd, Wo ys me for the!

To have savyde thy lyffe I wold have pertyd with
 My landes for years thre, 60
 For a better man of hart, nare of hande
 Was not in all the north countre.

Off all that se a Skottishe knyght,
 Was callyd Sir Hewe the Mongon-byrry,
 He sawe the Duglas to the deth was dyght; 65
 He spendyd a spear a trusti tre :

He rod uppon a corsiare
 Throughe a hondrith archery;
 He never styntyde, nar never blane,
 Tyll he cam to the good lord Persè. 70

He set uppone the lord Persè
 A dynte, that was full soare;
 With a suar spear of a myghtè tre
 Clean thorow the body he the Persè bore,

Athe tothar syde, that a man myght se, 75
 A large cloth yard and mare :
 Towe better captayns wear nat in Christiantè,
 Then that day slain wear ther.

OF CHEVY-CHASE.

13

An archar off Northomberlonde

Say slean was the lord Persè,

80

He bar a bende-bow in his hande,

Was made off trusti tre :

An arow, that a cloth yarde was lang,

To th' hard stele halyde he ;

A dynt, that was both sad and soar,

85

He sat on Sir Hewe the Mongon-byrry.

The dynt yt was both sad and sar,

That he of Mongon-byrry sete ;

The swape-fethars, that his arrowe bar,

With his hart blood the wear wete *.

90

Ther was never a freake wone foot wolde fle,

But still in stour dyd stand,

Heawyng on yche othar, whyll the myght dre,

With many a bal-ful brande.

This battell begane in Chyviat

95

An owar befor the none,

And when even-song bell was rang

The battell was nat half done.

The tooke ' on' on ethar hand

Be the lyght off the mone ;

100

V. 80. *Say*, i. e. *Sawe*. V. 84. *haylde*. PC. V. 87. *sar*. PC.

* This incident is taken from the battle of Otterbourn ; in which Sir Hugh Montgomery, Knt. (son of John Lord Montgomery) was slain with an arrow. Vid. Crawford's *Peerage*.

Many

Many hade no strenght for to stande,
In Chyviat the hyllys aboun.

Of fifteen hondrith archars of Ynglonde
Went away but fifti and thre ;
Of twenty hondrith spear-men of Skotlonde, 105
But even five and fifti :

But all wear slayne Cheviat within :
The hade no strengthe to stand on hie ;
The chylde may rue that ys un-borne,
It was the mor pittè. 110

Thear was slayne with the lord Persè
Sir John of Agerstone,
Sir Roge the hinde Hartly,
Sir Wyllyam the bolde Hearone.

Sir Jorg the worthè Lovele 115
A knyght of great renowen,
Sir Raff the ryche Rugbè
With dyntes wear beaten dowene.

For Wetharryngton my harte was wo,
That ever he slayne shulde be ; 120
For when both his leggis wear hewyne in to,
Yet he knyled and fought on hys kne.

V. 102. *abou.* PC. V. 108. *strengte.* . . . *ly.* PC. V. 115.
Idole. PC. V. 121. *in to,* i. e. *in two.* V. 122. *kny.* PC.

Ther

Ther was slayne with the dougheti Douglas
 Sir Hewe the Mongon-byrry,
 Sir Davye Lwdale, that worthè was, 125
 His sistars son was he :

Sir Charles a Murrè, in that place,
 That never a foot wolde fle ;
 Sir Hewe Maxwell, a lorde he was,
 With the Duglas dyd he dey. 130

So on the morrowe the mayde them byears
 Off byrch, and hasell so ' gray' ;
 Many wedous with wepyng tears*
 Cam to fach ther makys a-way.

Tivydale may carpe off care, 135
 Northombarlond may mayk grat mone,
 For towe such captayns, as slayne wear thear,
 On the march perti shall never be none.

Word ys comen to Edden-burrowe,
 To Jamy the Skottishe kyng, 140

V. 132. *gay*. PC. V. 136. *mon*. PC. V. 138. *non*. PC.

For the Names in this and the foregoing page, see the Remarks at the end of the next Ballad.

* A common pleonasm, see the next poem, Fit 2d. v. 155. So Harding, in his Chronicle, chap. 140. fol. 148. describing the death of Richard I, says,

*He shrove him then unto Abbots thre
 With great sobtyng and wepyng teares.*

So likewise Cavendish in his Life of Cardinal Wolsey, chap. 12. p. 31. 4to. "*When the Duke heard this, he replied with weeping
 "teares," &c.*

That

That dougheti Duglas, lyff-tenant of the **Merches**,
He lay sleane Chyviot with-in.

His handdes dyd he weal and wryng,
He sayd, Alas, and woe ys me !
Such another captayn Skotland within, 148
He sayd, y-feth shuld never be.

Worde ys commyn to lovly Londone
Till the fourth Harry our kyng,
That lord Persè, leyff-tennante of the **Merchis**,
He lay slayne Chyviat within. 150

God have merci on his soll, sayd kyng Harry,
Good lord, yf thy will it be !
I have a hondrieth captayns in Ynglonde, he sayd,
As good as ever was hee :
But Persè, and I brook my lyffe, 155
Thy deth well quyte shall be.

As our noble kyng made his a-vowe,
Lyke a noble prince of renowen,
For the deth of the lord Persè,
He dyd the battel of Hombyll-down : 160

Wher **syz** and thritte Skottish knyghtes
On a day wear beaten down :
Glendale glytteryde on ther armor bryght,
Over castill, towar, and town.

V. 146. *ye seth*. PC. V. 149. *chryff tennante*. PC.

This

This was the hontynge off the Cheviat ; 165

That tear begane this spurn :

Old men that knowen the grownde well yenoughe,

Call it the Battell of Otterburn.

At Otterburn began this spurne

Uppon a monnyn day : 170

Ther was the dougghtè Doglas slean,

The Persè never went away.

Ther was never a tym on the march partes

Sen the Doglas and the Persè met,

But yt was marvele, and the redde blude ronne not,

As the reane doys in the stret. 176

Jhesue Christ our balys betè,

And to the blys us brynge !

Thus was the hountynge of the Chevyat :

God send us all good ending ! 180

* * * The style of this and the following ballad is uncommonly rugged and uncouth, owing to their being writ in the very coarsest and broadest northern dialect.

The battle of Hombyll-down, or Humbledon, was fought Sept. 14, 1402 (anno 3 Hen. IV), wherein the English, under the command of the E. of Northumberland, and his son Hotspur, gained a complete victory over the Scots. The village of HUMLEDON is one mile north-west from Wooler, in Northumberland. The battle was fought in the field below the village, near the present Turnpike Road, in a spot called ever since *Red-Riggs*.—Humbledon is in GLENDALE WARD, a district so named in this county, and mentioned above in ver. 163.

II.

THE BATTLE OF OTTERBOURNE.

THE only battle, wherein an Earl of Douglas was slain fighting with a Percy, was that of Otterbourn, which is the subject of this ballad. It is here related with the allowable partiality of an English poet, and much in the same manner as it is recorded in the English Chronicles. The Scottish writers have, with a partiality at least as excusable, related it no less in their own favour. Luckily we have a very circumstantial narrative of the whole affair from Froissart, a French historian, who appears to be unbiassed. Froissart's relation is prolix; I shall therefore give it, with a few corrections, as abridged by Carte, who has however had recourse to other authorities, and differs from Froissart in some things, which I shall note in the margin.

In the twelfth year of Richard II, 1388, " The Scots
 " taking advantage of the confusions of this nation, and
 " falling with a party into the West-marches, ravaged
 " the country about Carlisle, and carried off 300 prisoners
 " It was with a much greater force, headed by some of
 " the principal nobility, that, in the beginning of August*,
 " they invaded Northumberland; and, having
 " wasted part of the county of Durham†, advanced to
 " the gates of Newcastle; where, in a skirmish, they
 " took a ' penon' or colours‡ belonging to Henry lord

* Froissart speaks of both parties (consisting in all of more than 40,000 men) as entering England at the same time; but the greater part by way of Carlisle.

† And, according to the ballad, that part of Northumberland called Bamboroughshire; a large tract of land so named from the town and castle of Bamborough, formerly the residence of the Northumbrian Kings.

‡ This circumstance is omitted in the ballad. Hotspur and Douglas were two young warriors much of the same age.

" Percy

"Percy, surnamed Hotspur, son to the earl of Northumberland. In their retreat home, they attacked a castle near Otterbourn : and, in the evening of Aug. 9, (as the English writers say ; or rather, according to Froissart, Aug. 15,) after an unsuccessful assault, were surprised in their camp, which was very strong, by Henry, who at the first onset put them into a good deal of confusion. But James earl of Douglas rallying his men, there ensued one of the best-fought actions that happened in that age ; both armies showing the utmost bravery* ; the earl Douglas himself being slain on the spot† ; the earl of Murrey mortally wounded ; and Hotspur‡, with his brother Ralph Percy, taken prisoners. These disasters on both sides have given occasion to the event of the engagement's being disputed ; Froissart (who derives his relation from a Scotch knight, two gentlemen of the same country, and as many of Foix§) affirming that the Scots remained masters of the field ; and the English writers insinuating the contrary. These last maintain that the English had the better of the day : but night coming on, some of the northern lords, coming with the bishop of Durham to their assistance, killed many of them by mistake, supposing them to be Scots ; and the earl of Dunbar, at the same time falling on an

* Froissart says the English exceeded the Scots in number three to one, but that these had the advantage of the ground, and were also fresh from sleep, while the English were greatly fatigued with their previous march.

† By Henry L. Percy, according to this ballad, and our old English historians, as Stow, Speed, &c. but borne down by numbers, if we may believe Froissart.

‡ Hotspur (after a very sharp conflict) was taken prisoner by John lord Montgomery, whose eldest son, Sir Hugh, was slain in the same action with an arrow, according to Crawford's Peerage (and seems also to be alluded to in the foregoing ballad, p. 15.), but taken prisoner and exchanged for Hotspur, according to this ballad.

§ Froissart (according to the Eng. Translation) says he had his account from two squires of England, and from a knight and squire of Scotland, soon after the battle.

"other side upon Hotspur, took him and his brot
 "prisoners, and carried them off while both parties we
 "fighting. It is at least certain, that immediately af
 "this battle the Scots engaged in it made the best of th
 "way home : and the same party was taken by the oth
 "corps about Carlisle."

Such is the account collected by Carte, in which seems not to be free from partiality : for prejudice m own that Froissart's circumstantial account carries a gr appearance of truth, and he gives the victory to the Sco He however does justice to the courage of both partie and represents their mutual generosity in such a light, th the present age might edify by the example. "The E glyssmen on the one partye, and Scottes on the oth party, are good men of warre, for whan they me there is a hard fighte without sparynge. There is hoo* betwene them as long as speares, swordes, ax or dagers wyll endure ; but lay on eche upon othe and whan they be well beaten, and that the one pai hath obtayned the victory, they than glorifye so in th dedes of armes, and are so joyfull, that suche as taken, they shall be ransomed or they go out of t felde† ; so that shortely ECHE OF THEM IS SO CO TENTE WITH OTHER, THAT AT THEIR DEPARTYN CURTOYSLY THEY WILL SAYE, GOD THANKE YC But in fyghtyng one with another there is no play nor sparynge." Froissart's Cronycle (as translated Sir Johan Bouchier Lord Berners), cap. cxlij.

The following Ballad is (in this present edition) print from an old MS. in the Cotton Library‡ (Cleopat

* So in Langham's letter concerning Q. Elizabeth's entertaiment at Killingworth Castle, 1575, 12mo. p. 61. "Heer was : ho in devout drinkyng."

† i. e. They scorn to take the advantage, or to keep them lingering in long captivity.

‡ The notice of this MS. I must acknowledge with many oth obligations, owing to the friendship of Thomas Tyrwhitt, Es late Clerk of the House of Commons.

c. iv.) and contains many stanzas more than were in the former copy, which was transcribed from a MS. in the Harleian Collection [No. 293. fol. 52.] In the Cotton MS. this poem has no title, but in the Harleian copy it is thus inscribed, "A songe made in R. 2. his tyme of the battele of Otterburne, betweene Lord Henry Percy earle of Northomberlande and the earle Douglas of Scotlande, Anno 1388."—But this title is erroneus, and added by some ignorant transcriber of after-times: for, 1. The battle was not fought by the earl of Northumberland, who was absent, but by his son SIR HENRY PERCY, Knt. surnamed HOTSPUR, (in those times they did not usually give the title of LORD to an earl's eldest son.) 2. Although the battle was fought in Richard II's time, the song is evidently of later date, as appears from the poet's quoting the chronicles in Pt. II. ver. 26; and speaking of Percy in the last stanza as dead. It was however written in all likelihood as early as the foregoing song, if not earlier. This perhaps may be inferred from the minute circumstances with which the story is related, many of which are recorded in no chronicle, and were probably preserved in the memory of old people. It will be observed that the authors of these two poems have some lines in common; but which of them was the original proprietor must depend upon their priority; and this the sagacity of the reader must determine.

Yt felle abowght the Lamasse tyde,
 Whan husbonds wynn ther haye,
 The dowghtye Dowglasse bowynd hym to ryde,
 In Ynglond to take a praye:

V. 2. *winn their haye.* Harl. MS. This is the Northumberland phrase to this day: by which they always express "getting in their hay."

The

The yerle of Fyffe*, withowghten stryffe,
 He bowynd hym over Sulway† :
 The grete wolde ever together ryde ;
 That race they may rue for aye.

Over 'Ottercap' hyll they ‡ came in,
 And so dowyn by Rodelyffecragge,
 Upon Grene 'Leyton' they lyghted dowyn,
 Styrande many a stagge;

And boldely brente Northomberlonde,
 And haryed many a towyn ;
 They dyd owr Ynglyssh men grete wrange,
 To battell that were not bowyn.

Than spake a berne upon the bent,
 Of comferte that was not colde,

V. 12. This line is corrupt in both the MSS. viz. '*Many styrande stage*.'—Stags have been killed within the present century on some of the large wastes in Northumberland.

* *Robert Stuart*, second son of *K. Robert II.*

† i. e. "over Solway frith." This evidently refers to the other division of the Scottish army, which came in by way of Carlisle.—*Bowynd*, or *Bounde him*; i. e. hied him. Vid. Gloss.

‡ *They*: sc. the earl of Douglas and his party.—The several stations here mentioned are well-known places in Northumberland. *Ottercap-hill* is in the parish of Kirk-Whelpington, in Tyne-dale-ward. *Rodeliffe* (or as it is more usually pronounced *Rodeley*.) *Cragge* is a noted cliff near *Rodeley*, a small village in the parish of Hartburn, in Morpeth-ward: it lies south-east of *Ottercap*, and has, within these few years, been distinguished by a small tower erected by Sir Walter Blacket, Bart. which, in *Armstrong's* map of Northumberland, is pompously called *Rodeley-castle*. *Green Leyton* is another small village in the same parish of Hartburn, and is south-east of *Rodeley*.—Both the orig. MSS. read here corruptly, *Hoppertop* and *Lynton*.

And

OF THE BATTLE OF OTTERBOURNE.

23

And sayd, We have brent Northomberlond,

We have all welth in holde.

20

Now we have haryed all Bamboroweshyre,

All the welth in the worlde have wee;

I rede we ryde to Newe Castell,

So styll and stalwurthlye.

Uppon the morowe, when it was daye,

25

The standards schone fulle bryght ;

To the Newe Castelle the toke the waye,

And thether they cam fulle ryght.

Sir Henry Percy laye at the Newe Castelle,

I telle yow withowtten drede ;

30

He had byn a march-man* all hys dayes,

And kepte Barwyke upon Twede.

To the Newe Castell when they cam,

The Skottes they cryde on hyght,

Syr Harye Percy, and thow byste within,

35

Com to the fylde, and fyght :

For we have brente Northomberlonde,

Thy eritage good and ryght ;

And syne my logeyng I have take,

With my brande dubbyd many a knyght.

40

V. 39. *syne* seems here to mean *since*.

* *Marche-man*, i. e. a scowter of the marches.

Sir

Sir Harry Percy cam to the walles,
 The Skottyssh oste for to se ;
 " And thow hast brente Northomberlond,
 Full sore it rewyth me.

Yf thou hast haryed all Bambarowe shyre, 43
 Thow hast done me grete envye ;
 For the trespasse thow hast me done,
 The tone of us schall dye."

Where schall I byde the ? sayd the Dowglas,
 Or where wylte thow come to me ? 50
 " At Otterborne in the hygh way*,
 Ther maist thow well logeed be.

The roo full rekeles ther sche rinnes,
 To make the game and glee :
 The fawkon and the fesaunt both, 55
 Amonge on the holtes on 'hee.'

Ther maist thow have thy welth at wyll,
 Well looged ther maist be.
 Yt schall not be long, or I com the tyll,"
 Sayd Syr Harry Percy. 60

V. 53. *Roe-bucks* were to be found upon the wastes not far from Hexham in the reign of Geo. I. — Whitfield, Esq. of Whitfield, is said to have destroyed the last of them.

V. 56. *hye*. MSS.

* *Otterbourn* is near the old Watling-street road, in the parish of Elsdon. The Scots were encamped in a grassy plain near the River *READ*. The place where the Scots and English fought is still called *Battle Rigge*.

Ther

Ther schall I byde the, sayd the Dowglas,
By the fayth of my hodye.
Thether schall I com, sayd Syr Harry Percy;
My trowth I plyght to the.

A pype of wyne he gave them over the walles, 65
For soth, as I yow saye :
Ther he mayd the Douglas drynke,
And all hys oste that daye.

The Dowglas turnyd him homewarde agayne,
For soth withowghten naye, 70
He tooke his logeyng at Oterborne
Uppon a Wedyns-day :

And ther he pyght hys standerd dowyn,
Hys gettyng more and lesse,
And syne he warned hys men to goo 75
To chose ther geldyngs gresse.

A Skottyshe knyght hoved upon the bent,
A wache I dare well saye :
So was he ware on the noble Percy
In the dawninge of the daye. 80

He prycked to his pavyleon dore,
As faste as he myght ronne,
Awaken, Dowglas, cryed the knyght,
For hys love, that syttes yn trone.

V. 77. upon the best bent. MS.

Awaken,

Awaken, Dowglas, cryed the knyght, 85
 For thow maiste waken wyth wynne :
 Yender have I spyed the prowde Percy,
 And seven standardes wyth hym.

Nay by my trowth, the Douglas sayed,
 It ys but a fayned taylle : 90
 He durste not loke on my bred banner,
 For all Ynglonde so haylle.

Was I not yesterdaye at the Newe Castell,
 That stonds so fayre on Tyne ?
 For all the men the Percy hade, 95
 He cowde not garre me ones to dyne.

He stepped owt at hys pavelyon dore,
 To loke and it were lesse ;
 Araye yow, lordyngs, one and all,
 For here bygynnes no peysse. 100

The yerle of Mentaye*, thow arte my eme,
 The forwarde I gyve to the :
 The yerlle of Huntlay cawte and kene,
 He schall wyth the be.

The lorde of Bowghan† in armure bryght 105
 On the other hand he schall be ;
 Lorde Jhonstone, and lorde Maxwell,
 They to schall be with me.

* The earl of Menteith.

† The lord Buchan.

Swynton fayre fylde upon your pryde
 To batell make yow bowen: 110
 Syr Davy Scotte, Syr Walter Stewarde,
 Syr Jhon of Agurstone.

A FYTTE.

THE Perssy came byfore hys oste,
 Wych was ever a gentyll knyght,
 Upon the Dowglas lowde can he crye,
 I wyll holde that I have hyght:

For thou haste brente Northumberlonde, 5
 And done me grete envye;
 For thys trespasse thou hast me done,
 The tone of us schall dye.

The Dowglas answerde hym agayne
 With grete wurdz up on 'hee', 10
 And sayd, I have twenty agaynst 'thy' one*,
 Byholde and thou maiste see.

Wyth that the Percye was grevyd sore,
 For sothe as I yow saye:

V. 1. 13. *Pearcy*. al. MS. V. 4. I will hold to what I have promised. Ver. 10. *hyc*. MSS. Ver. 11. *the one*. MS.

* He probably magnifies his strength to induce him to surrender.

[* He lyghted dowyn upon his fote, 15
And schoote his horsse clene away.

Every man sawe that he dyd soo,
That ryall was ever in rowght;
Every man schoote hys horsse him froo,
And lyght hym rowynde abowght. 20

Thus Syr Hary Percye toke the fylde,
For soth, as I yow saye:
Jesu Cryste in hevyn on hyght
Dyd helpe hym well that daye.

But nyne thowzand, ther was no moo; 25
The cronykle wyll not layne:
Forty thowsande Skottes and fowre
That day fowght them agayne.

But when the batell byganne to joyne,
In hast ther came a knyght, 30
'Then' letters fayre furth hath he tayne,
And thus he sayd full ryght:

My lorde, your father he gretes yow well,
Wyth many a noble knyght;
He desyres yow to byde 35
That he may see thys fyght.

* All that follows, included in brackets, was not in the first Edition.

The Baron of Grastoke ys com owt of the west,
Wyth hym a noble companye ;
All they loge at your fathers thys nyght,
And the Battel fayne wold they see. 40

For Jesu's love, sayd Syr Harye Percy,
That dyed for yow and me,
Wende to my lorde my Father agayne,
And saye thow saw me not with yee :

My trowth ys plyght to yonne Skottysk knyght, 45
It nedes me not to layne,
That I schulde byde hym upon thys bent,
And I have hys trowth agayne :

And if that I wende off thys grownde
For soth unfoughten awaye, 50
He wolde me call but a kowarde knyght
In hys londe another daye.

Yet had I lever to be rynde and rente,
By Mary that mykel maye ;
Then ever my manhod schulde be reprovyd 55
Wyth a Skotte another daye.

Wherefore schote, archars, for my sake,
And let scharpe arowes flee :
Mynstrells, playe up for your waryson,
And well quyit it schall be. 60

Every

Every man thynke on hys trewe love,
 And marke hym to the Trenite:
 For to God I make myne avowe
 Thys day wyll I not fle.

The blodye Harte in the Dowglas armes, 65
 Hys standerde stode on hye;
 That every man myght full well knowe:
 By syde stode Starres thre:

The whyte Lyon on the Ynglysh parte,
 Forsoth as I yow sayne; 70
 The Lucetts and the Cressawnts both:
 The Skotts faught them agayne*.]

Uppon sent Andrewe lowde cane they crye,
 And thrysse they schowte on hyght,
 And syne marked them one owr Ynglysshe men, 75
 As I have tolde yow ryght.

Sent George the bryght owr ladyes knyght,
 To name they † were full fayne,
 Owr Ynglysshe men they cryde on hyght,
 And thrysse the schowtte agayne. 80

* The ancient Arms of DOUGLAS are pretty accurately emblazoned in the former stanza, and if the readings were, *The crowned harte*, and *Above stode starres thre*, it would be minutely exact at this day.—As for the PEACOCK family, one of their ancient Badges or Cognizances was a *white Lyon Statant*, and the *Silver Crescent* continues to be used by them to this day: they also give *thres Lucet Argent* for one of their quarters.

† i. e. The English.

Wyth that scharpe arowes bygan to flee,
 I tell yow in sertayne ;
 Men of armes byganne to joyne ;
 Many a dowghty man was ther slayne.

The Percy and the Dowglas mette, 85
 That ether of other was fayne ;
 They schapped together, whyll that the swette,
 With swqrdz of fyne Collayne ;

Tyll the bloode from ther bassonetts ranne,
 As the roke doth in the rayne. 90
 Yelde the to me, sayd the Dowgläs,
 Or ells thow schalt be slayne :

For I see, by thy bryght bassonet,
 Thow arte sum man of myght ;
 And so I do by thy burnyssshed brande, 95
 Thow art an yerle, or ells a knyght *.

By my good faythe, sayd the noble Percy,
 Now haste thou rede full ryght,
 Yet wyll I never yelde me to the,
 Whyll I may stonde and fyght. 100

They swapped together, whyll that they swette,
 Wyth swordes scharpe and long ;
 Ych on other so faste they beette,
 Tyll ther helmes cam in peyses dowyn.

* Being all in armour he could not know him.

The Percy was a man of strength,
 I tell yow in thys stounde,
 He smote the Dowglas at the swordes length,
 That he felle to the growynde. 105

The sworde was scharpe and sore can byte,
 I tell yow in sertayne;
 To the harte, he cowde hym smyte,
 Thus was the Dowglas slayne. 110

The stonderds stode styll on eke syde,
 With many a grevous grone;
 Ther the fowght the day, and all the nyght,
 And many a dowghty man was ' slone.' 115

Ther was no freke, that ther wolde flye,
 But styffly in stowre can stond,
 Ychone hewyng on other whyll they myght drye,
 Wyth many a bayllefull bronde. 120

Ther was slayne upon the Skottes syde,
 For soth and sertenly,
 Syr James a Dowglas ther was slayne,
 That daye that he cowde dye.

The yerlle Mentaye of he was slayne, 125
 Grysely groned uppon the growynd;

V. 116. *slayne*. MSS.

V. 124. i. e. He died that day.

Syr Davy Scotte, Syr Walter Steward,
Syr 'John' of Agurstonne *.

Syr Charles Morrey in that place,
That never a fote wold flye ; 130

Sir Hughe Maxwell, a lorde he was,
With the Dowglas dyd he dye.

Ther was slayne upon the Skottes syde,
For soth as I yow saye,
Of fowre and forty thowsande Scotts 135
Went but eyghtene awaye.

Ther was slayne upon the Ynglysshe syde,
For soth and sertenlye,
A gentell knyght, Sir John Fitz-hughe,
Yt was the more petye. 140

Syr James Harebotell ther was slayne,
For hym ther hartes were sore,
The gentyll 'Lovellev' ther was slayne,
That the Percyes standerd bore.

Ther was slayne uppon the Ynglysssh perte, 145
For soth as I yow saye ;

V. 143. *Covelle*. MS.—For the names in this page, see the Remarks at the end of this Ballad.

* Our old Minstrel repeats these names, as Homer and Virgil do those of their Heroes :

— *fortemque Gyan, fortemque Cloanthum, &c. &c.*

Both the MSS. read here, "Sir James," but see above, Pt. I. ver. 112.

Of nyne thousand Ynglyssh men
Fyve hondert cam awaye :

The other were slayne in the fylde,
Cryste kepe their sowles from wo,
Seyng ther was so fewe fryndes
Agaynst so many a foo.

Then one the morne they mayd them beeres
Of byrch, and haysell graye ;
Many a wydowe with wepyng teyres
Ther makes they fette awaye.

Thys fraye bygan at Otterborne,
Bytwene the nyghte and the day :
Ther the Dowglas lost hys lyfe,
And the Percy was lede awaye *.

Then was ther a Scottyshe prisoner tayne,
Syr Hughe Montgomery was hys name,
For soth as I yow saye,
He borrowed the Percy home agayne †.

Now let us all for the Percy praye
To Jesu most of myght,
To bryng hys sowle to the blysse of heven,
For he was a gentyll knyght.

V. 153. *one*. i. e. *on*. V. 165. *Percyes*. Harl. MS.

* *sc.* captive.

† In the Cotton MS. is the following Note on ver. 164,
ancient hand :

" Syr Hewe Montgomery takyn prizonar, was delyvere
the restorynge of Perssy."

* * *]

. Most of the names in the two preceding ballads are found to have belonged to families of distinction in the North, as may be made appear from authentic records. Thus in

THE ANCIENT BALLAD OF CHEVY-CHASE,

Pag. 14.

Ver. 112. Agerstone.] The family of HAGGERSTON of Haggerston, near Berwick, has been seated there for many centuries, and still remains. Thomas Haggerston was among the commissioners returned for Northumberland in 12 Hen. VI, 1433. (Fuller's Worthies, p. 310.) The head of this family at present is Sir Thomas Haggerston, Bart. of Haggerston above mentioned.

N.B. The name is spelt Agerstone, as in the text, in Leland's Itinerary, vol. vii. p. 54.

Ver. 113. Hartly.] Hartley is a village near the sea in the barony of Tinemouth, about 7 m. from North Shields. It probably gave name to a family of note at that time.

Ver. 114. Hearone.] This family, one of the most ancient, was long of great consideration, in Northumberland. Haddeston, the *Caput Baronie* of HERON, was their ancient residence. It descended, 25 Edw. I. to the heir general Emiline Heron, afterwards Baroness Darcy. —Ford, &c. and Bockenfield (*in com. eodem*) went at the same time to Roger Heron, the heir male; whose descendants were summoned to Parliament: Sir William Heron of Ford Castle being summoned 44 Edw. III. —Ford Castle hath descended by heirs general to the family of Delaval (mentioned in the next article.) —Robert Heron, Esq. who died at Newark in 1753, (Father of the Right Hon. Sir Richard Heron, Bart.) was heir male of the Herons of Bockenfield, a younger branch of this family. —Sir Thomas Heron Middleton, Bart. is heir male of the Herons of Chip-Chase, another branch of the Herons of Ford Castle.

Ver. 115. Lovele.] Joh. de Lavale, miles, was sheriff of Northumberland 34 Hen. VII.—Joh. de Lavele, nūil. in the 1 Edw. VI and afterwards. (Fuller, 312. In Nicholson this name is spelt Da Lovel, p. 304. This seems to be the ancient family of DELAVAL, of Seaton Delaval, in Northumberland, whose ancestor was one of the 25 Barons appointed to be Guardians of Magna Charta.

Ver. 117. Rugbè.] The ancient family of ROKEBY, in Yorkshire, seems to be here intended. In Thoresby's Ducat. I eod. p. 253, fol. is a genealogy of this house, by which it appears that the head of the family, about the time when this ballad was written, was Sir Ralph Rokeby, Knt. Ralph being a common name of the Rokebys.

Ver. 119. Wetharrington.] Rog. de Widington was sheriff of Northumberland in 36 of Edw. III. (Fuller, p. 311.)—Joh. de Widington in 11 of Hen. IV, and many others of the same name afterwards.—See also Nicholson, p. 331.—Of this family was the late Lord Witherington.

Ver. 124. Mongon-byrry.] Sir Hugh Montgomery was son of John Lord Montgomery, the lineal ancestor of the present Earl of Eglington.

Ver. 125. Lwdale.] The ancient family of the LINDELS were originally from Scotland, where they were Lords of Liddel Castle, and of the Barony of Buff. (Vid. Collins's Peerage.) The head of this family is the present Lord Ravensworth, of Ravensworth Castle, in the county of Durham.

IN THE BATTLE OF OTTERBOURNE.

Pag. 26. ver. 101. Mentaye.] At the time of this battle the Earldom of Menteith was possessed by Robert Stewart, Earl of Fife, third son of K. Robert II, who, according to Buchanan, commanded the Scots that entered by Carlisle. But our Minstrel had probably an eye to the

the family of GRAHAM, who had this earldom when the ballad was written. See Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, 1764, fol.

Ver. 103. Huntleye.] This shows this ballad was not composed before 1449; for in that year Alexander Lord of Gordon and Huntley was created Earl of Huntley by K. James II.

Ver. 105. Bowghan.] The Earl of Buchan at that time was Alexander Stewart, fourth son of King Robert II.

Ver. 107. Jhonstone—Maxwell.] These two families of JOHNSTONE Lord of Johnston, and MAXWELL Lord of Maxwell, were always very powerful on the borders. Of the former family was Johnston Marquis of Annandale: of the latter was Maxwell Earl of Nithsdale. I cannot find that any chief of this family was named Sir Hugh; but Sir Herbert Maxwell was about this time much distinguished. (See Doug.) This might have been originally written Sir H. Maxwell, and by transcribers converted into Sir Hugh. So above, in No. I. v. 90. Richard is contracted into Ric.

Ver. 109. Swynton.] i. e. The Laird of Swintone; a small village within the Scottish border, 3 miles from Norham. This family still subsists, and is very ancient.

Ver. 111. Scotte.] The illustrious family of Scot, ancestors of the Duke of Buccleugh, always made a great figure on the borders. Sir Walter Scot was at the head of this family when the battle was fought; but his great-grandson, Sir David Scot, was the hero of that house when the ballad was written.

Ibid. Stewarde.] The person here designed was probably Sir Walter Stewart, Lord of Dalswinton and Gairloch, who was eminent at that time. (See Doug.) From him is descended the present Earl of Galloway.

Ver.

Ver. 112. Agurstone.] The seat of this family was sometimes subject to the Kings of Scotland. Thus Richardus Hagerstoun, miles, is one of the Scottish knights who signed a treaty with the English in 1249, temp. Hen. III. (Nicholson, p. 2, note.)—It was the fate of many parts of Northumberland often to change their masters, according as the Scottish or English arms prevailed.

Pag. 33. ver. 129. Morrey.] The person here meant was probably Sir Charles Murray of Cockpoole, who flourished at that time, and was ancestor of the MURRAYs some time Earls of Annandale. See Doug. Peerage.

Ib. ver. 139. Fitz-hughe.] Dugdale (in his Baron. vol. i. p. 403) informs us that John, son of Henry Lord Fitzhugh, was killed at the battle of Otterbourne. This was a Northumberland family. Vid. Dugd. p. 403, col. 1. and Nicholson, pp. 33. 60.

Ib. ver. 141. Harebotell.] Harbottle is a village upon the river Coquet, about 10 m. west of Rothbury. The family of HARBOTTLE was once considerable in Northumberland. (See Fuller, pp. 312, 313.) A daughter of Guischard Harbottle, Esq. married Sir Thomas Percy, Knt. son of Henry, the fifth,—and father of Thomas, the seventh, Earls of Northumberland.

III.

THE JEW'S DAUGHTER,

A SCOTTISH BALLAD,

— Is founded upon the supposed practice of the Jews in crucifying or otherwise murdering Christian children,

children, out of hatred to the religion of their parents : a practice which hath been always alleged in excuse for the cruelties exercised upon that wretched people, but which probably never happened in a single instance. For, if we consider, on the one hand, the ignorance and superstition of the times when such stories took their rise, the virulent prejudices of the monks who record them, and the eagerness with which they would be caught up by the barbarous populace as a pretence for plunder ; on the other hand, the great danger incurred by the perpetrators, and the inadequate motives they could have to excite them to a crime of so much horror ; we may reasonably conclude the whole charge to be groundless and malicious.

The following ballad is probably built upon some Italian Legend, and bears a great resemblance to the Prioress's Tale in Chaucer: the poet seems also to have had an eye to the known story of Hugh of Lincoln, a child said to have been there murdered by the Jews in the reign of Henry III. The conclusion of this ballad appears to be wanting: what it probably contained may be seen in Chaucer. As for MIRRYLAND TOWN, it is probably a corruption of MILAN (called by the Dutch MEYLANDT) TOWN: the PA is evidently the river Po, although the Adige, not the Po, runs through Milan.

Printed from a MS. copy sent from Scotland.

THE rain rins down through Mirry-land toune,
 Sae dois it doune the Pa :
 Sae dois the lads of Mirry-land toune,
 Quban they play at the ba'.

THae out and cam the Jewis dochtèr, 5
 Said, Will ye cum in and dine ?
 " I winnae cum in, I cannae cum in,
 Without my play-feres nine."

Scho

Scho powd an apple reid and white
To intice the zong thing in: 10
Scho powd an apple white and reid,
And that the sweet bairne did win.

And scho has taine out a little peh-knife,
And low down by her gair,
Scho has twin'd the zong thing and his life; 15
A word he nevir spak mair.

And out and cam the thick thick bluid,
And out and cam the thin ;
And out and cam the bonny herts bluid :
Thair was nae life left in. 20

Scho laid him on a dressing borde,
And drest him like a swine,
And laughing said, Gae nou and pley
With zour sweet play-feres nine.

Scho rowd him in a cake of lead, 25
Bade him lie stil and sleip.
Scho cast him in a deip draw-well,
Was fifty fadom deip.

Quhan bells wer rung, and mass was sung,
And every lady went hame : 30
Than ilka lady had her zong sonne,
Bot lady Helen had nane.

Scho rowd hir mantil hir about,

And sair sair gan she weip :

And she ran into the Jewis castèl,

35

Quhan they wer all asleip.

My bonny sir Hew, my pretty sir Hew,

I pray thee to me speik.

" O lady, rinn to the deip draw-well,

Gin ze zour sonne wad seik."

40

Lady Helen ran to the deip draw-well,

And knelt upon her kne :

My bonny sir Hew, an ze be here,

I pray thee speik to me.

" The lead is wondrous heavy, mither,

45

The well is wondrous deip,

A keen pen-knife sticks in my hert,

A word I dounae speik.

Gae hame, gae hame, my mither deir,

Fetch me my windling sheet,

50

And at the back o' Mirry-land toun

Its thair we twa sall meet."

* * * * *

IV.

SIR CAULINE.

This old romantic tale was preserved in the Editor's folio MS. but in so very defective and mutilated a condition (not from any chasm in the MS. but from great omission in the transcript, probably copied from the faulty recitation of some illiterate minstrel), and the whole appeared so far short of the perfection it seemed to deserve, that the Editor was tempted to add several stanzas in the first part, and still more in the second, to connect and complete the story in the manner which appeared to him most interesting and affecting.

There is something peculiar in the metre of this old ballad: it is not unusual to meet with redundant stanzas of six lines; but the occasional insertion of a double third or fourth line, as ver. 31, &c. is an irregularity I do not remember to have seen elsewhere.

It may be proper to inform the reader before he comes to Pt. 2, v. 110, 111, that the ROUND TABLE was not peculiar to the reign of K. Arthur, but was common in all the ages of Chivalry. The proclaiming a great tournament (probably with some peculiar solemnities) was called "holding a Round Table." Dugdale tells us that the great baron Roger de Mortimer "having procured the honour of knighthood to be conferred 'on his three sons' by K. Edw. I, he, at his own costs, caused a tournament to be held at Kenilworth; where he sumptuously entertained an hundred knights, and as many ladies, for three days; the like whereof was never before in England; and there began the ROUND TABLE, (so called by reason that the place wherein they practised those feats was environed with a strong wall made in a round form:) And upon the fourth day, the golden lion, in sign of triumph, being yielded to him; he carried it (with all the company) to Warwick."—It may further be

be added, that Matthew Paris frequently calls justs and tournaments *Hastiludia Mensæ Rotundæ*.

As to what will be observed in this ballad of the art of healing being practised by a young princess ; it is no more than what is usual in all the old romances, and was conformable to real manners : it being a practice derived from the earliest times among all the Gothic and Celtic nations, for women, even of the highest rank, to exercise the art of surgery. In the Northern Chronicles we always find the young damsels stanching the wounds of their lovers, and the wives those of their husbands*. And even so late as the time of Q. Elizabeth, it is mentioned among the accomplishments of the ladies of her court, that the " eldest of them are SKILFUL IN SURGERY." See Harrison's Description of England, prefixed to Hollingshed's Chronicle, &c.

THE FIRST PART.

IN Ireland, ferr over the sea,
There dwelleth a bonnye kinge ;
And with him a yong and comlye knyghte,
Men call him syr Cauline.

The kinge had a ladye to his daughter,
In fashyon she hath no peere ;
And princely wightes that ladye wooed
To be theyr wedded feere.

Syr Cauline loveth her best of all,
But nothing durat he saye ;

5

10

See Northern Antiquities, &c. vol. i. p. 318. vol. ii. p. 100.
Mémoires de la Chevalerie, tom. i. p. 44.

Ne

Ne descreewe his counsayl to no man,
But deerlye he lovde this may.

Till on a daye it so beffell,
Great dill to him was dight ;
The maydens love removde his mynd, 15
To care-bed went the knyghte.

One while he spred his armes him fro,
One while he spred them nye :
And aye! but I winne that ladyes love,
For dole now I mun dye. 20

And whan our parish-masse was done,
Our kinge was bowne to dyne :
He sayes, Where is syr Cauline,
That is wont to serve the wyne ?

Then aunswerde him a courteous knyghte, 25
And fast his handes gan wringe :
Sir Cauline is sicke, and like to dye
Without a good leechinge.

Fetche me downe my daughter deere, 30
She is a leech fulle fine :
Goe take him doughe, and the baken bread,
And serve him with the wyne soe red ;
Lothe I were him to tine.

Fair Christabelle to his chaumber goes,
Her maydens followyng nye : 35
O well, she sayth, how doth my lord ?
O sicke, thou fayr ladye.

Nowe

Nowe ryse up wightlye, man, for shame,

Never lye soe cowardlee ;

For it is told in my fathers halle,

40

You dye for love of mee.

Fayre ladye, it is for your love

That all this dill I drye :

For if you wold comfort me with a kisse,

Then were I brought from bale to blisse,

45

No lenger wold I lye.

Sir knighte, my father is a kinge,

I am his onlye heire ;

Alas ! and well you knowe, syr knighte,

I never can be yourè fere.

50

O ladye, thou art a kinges daughtèr,

And I am not thy peere,

But let me doe some deedes of armes

To be your bacheleere.

Some deedes of armes if thou wilt doe,

55

My bacheleere to bee,

But ever and aye my heart wold rue,

Giff harm shold happe to thee,)

Upon Eldridge hill there groweth a thorne,

Upon the mores brodinge ;

60

And dare ye, syr knighte, wake there all nighte

Untill the fayre morninge ?

For

For the Eldridge knighte, so mickle of mighte,
 Will examine you beforne:
 And never man bare life awaye, 65
 But he did him scath and scorne.

That knighte he is a foul paynim,
 And large of limb and bone ;
 And but if heaven may be thy speede,
 Thy life it is but gone. 70

Nowe on the Eldridge hilles Ile walke *,
 For thy sake, fair ladie ;
 And Ile either bring you a ready token,
 Or Ile never more you see.

The lady is gone to her own chambère, 75
 Her maydens following bright:
 Syr Cauline lope from care-bed soone,
 And to the Eldridge hills is gone,
 For to wake there all night.

Unto midnight, that the moone did rise, 80
 He walked up and downe ;
 Then a lightsome bugle heard he blowe
 Over the bents soe browne ;
 Quoth hee, If cryance come till my heart,
 I am ffar from any good towne. 85

* Perhaps wake, as in ver. 61.

And soone he spyde on the mores so broad,
 A furyous wight and fell;
 A ladye bright his brydle led,
 Clad in a fayre kyrtell :

And soe fast he called on syr Caulne, 90
 O man, I rede thee flye,
 For 'but' if cryance comes till my heart,
 I weene but thou mun dye.

He sayth, 'No' cryance comes till my heart,
 Nor, in faith, I wyll not flee; 95
 For, cause thou minged not Christ before,
 The less me dreadeth thee.

The Eldridge knyghte, he pricked his steed;
 Syr Cauline bold abode :
 Then either shooke his trustye speare, 100
 And the timber these two children * bare
 Soe soone in sunder slode.

Then tooke they out theyr two good swordes,
 And layden on full faste,
 Till helme and hawberke, mail and sheelde, 105
 They all were well-nye brast.

The Eldridge knight was mickle of might,
 And stiffe in stower did stande,

j. e. Knights. See the Preface to CHILD WATERS, vol. iii.

But syr Cauline with a ' backward' stroke
 He smote off his right hand; 110
 That soone he with paine and lacke' of bloud
 Fell downe on that lay-land.

Then up syr Cauline lift his brande
 All over his head so hye :
 And here I sweare by the holy roode, 115
 Nowe, caytiffe, thou shalt dye.

Then up and came that ladye brighte,
 Fast wringing of her hande :
 For the maydens love, that most you love,
 Withold that deadlye brande : 120

For the maydens love, that most you love,
 Now smyte no more I praye ;
 And aye whatever thou wilt, my lord,
 He shall thy hests obaye.

Now sweare to mee, thou Eldridge knighte, 125
 And here on this lay-land,
 That thou wilt believe on Christ his laye,
 And therto plight thy hand :

And that thou never on Eldridge come
 To sporte, gamon, or playe : 130
 And that thou here give up thy armes
 Until thy dying daye.

* Ver. 109. *aukeward*. MS.

The

The Eldridge knyghte gave up his armes
 With many a sorrowfulle sighe ;
 And sware to obey syr Caulines best, 135
 Till the tyme that he shold dye.

And he then up and the Eldridge knyghte
 Sett him in his saddle anone,
 And the Eldridge knyghte and his ladye
 To theyr castle are they gone. 140

Then he tooke up the bloudy hand,
 That was so large of bone,
 And on it he founde five ringes of gold
 Of knyghtes that had be slone.

Then he tooke up the Eldridge sworde, 145
 As hard as any flint :
 And he tooke off those ringes five,
 As bright as fyre and brent.

Home then pricked syr Cauline
 As light as leafe on tree : 150
 I-wys he neither stint ne blanne,
 Till he his ladye see.

Then downe he knelt upon his knee
 Before that lady gay :
 O ladye, I have bin on the Eldridge hills : 155
 These tokens I bring away.

Now welcome, welcome, syr Cauline,
 Thrice welcome unto mee,
 For now I perceive thou art a true knighte,
 Of valour bolde and free. 160

O ladye, I am thy own true knighte,
 Thy hests for to obaye :
 And mought I hope to winne thy love !——
 Ne more his tonge colde say.

The ladye blushed scarlette redde, 165
 And fette a gentill sighe :
 Alas! syr knight, how may this bee,
 For my degree's soe highe ?

But sith thou hast hight, thou comely youth,
 To be my batchilere, 170
 Ile promise if thee I may not wedde
 I will have none other fere.

Then shee held forthe her lilly-white hand
 Towards that knighte so free ;
 He gave to it one gentill kisse, 175
 His heart was brought from bale to blisse,
 The teares sterte from his ee.

But keep my counsayl, syr Cauline,
 Ne let no man it knowe ;
 For and ever my father sholde it ken, 180
 I wot he wolde us sloe.

From

From that daye forthe that ladye fayre
 Lovde syr Cauline the knighte:
 From that daye forthe he only joyde
 Whan shee was in his sight.

185

Yea and oftentimes they mette
 Within a fayre arboure,
 Where they in love and sweet daliaunce
 Past manye a pleasaunt houre.

††† In this conclusion of the FIRST PART, and at the beginning of the SECOND, the reader will observe a resemblance to the story of SIGISMUNDA AND GUISCARD, as told by Boccace and Dryden: See the latter's Description of the Lovers meeting in the Cave; and those beautiful lines, which contain a reflection so like this of our poet, "EVERYE WHITE," &c. *viz.*

"But as extremes are short of ill and good,
 "And tides at highest mark regorge their flood;
 "So Fate, that could no more improve their joy,
 "Took a malicious pleasure to destroy
 "Tancred, who fondly loved, &c."

PART THE SECOND.

EVERYE white will haue its blacke,
And everye sweete its sowre :
This founde the ladye Christabelle
In an untimely howre,

For so it befelle, as syr Cauline
Was with that ladye faire,
The kinge her father walked forthe
To take the evenyng aire :

And into the arboure as he went
To rest his wearye feet,
He found his daughter and syr Cauline
There sette in daliaunce sweet.

The kinge hee sterted forthe, i-wys,
And an angrye man was hee :
Nowe, traytoure, thou shalt hange or drawe,
And rewe shall thy ladie.

Then forthe syr Cauline he was ledde,
And throwne in dungeon deepe :
And the ladye into a towre so hye,
There left to wayle and weepe.

The queene she was syr Caulines friend,
And to the kinge sayd shee :
I praye you save syr Caulines life,
And let him banisht bee.

Now, dame, that traitor shall be sent 25
Across the salt sea fome :
But here I will make thee a band,
If ever he come within this land,
A foule deathe is his doome.

All woe-begone was that gentil knight 30
To parte from his ladye ;
And many a time he sighed sore,
And cast a wistfulle eye :
Faire Christabelle, from thee to parte,
Farre lever had I dye. 35

Faire Christabelle, that ladye bright,
Was had forthe of the towre ;
But ever shee droopeth in her minde,
As nipt by an ungentle winde
Doth some faire lillye flowre. 40

And ever shee doth lament and weepe
To tint her lover soe :
Syr Cauline, thou little think'st on mee,
But I will still be true.

Manye a kinge, and manye a duke, 45
 And lorde of high degree,
 Did sue to that fayre ladye of love ;
 But never shee wolde them nee.

When manye a daye was past and gone,
 Ne comforte she colde finde, 50
 The kyng proclaime a tourneament,
 To cheere his daughters mind :

And there came lords, and there came knights,
 Fro manye a farre countrye,
 To break a spere for theyr ladyes love 55
 Before that faire ladye.

And many a ladye there was sette
 In purple and in palle :
 But faire Christabelle soe woe-begone
 Was the fayrest of them all. 60

Then manye a knyghte was mickle of might
 Before his ladye gaye ;
 But a stranger wight, whom no man knewe,
 He wan the prize eche daye.

His acton it was all of blacke, 65
 His hewberke, and his sheelde,
 Ne noe man wist whence he did come,
 Ne noe man knewe where he did gone,
 When they came from the feelde.

And

And now three days were prestlye past 70
In feates of chivalrye,
When lo upon the fourth morninge
A sorrowfulle sight they see.

A hugye giaunt stiffe and statke,
All foule of limbe and lere; 75
Two goggling eyen like fire farden,
A mouthe from eare to eare.

Before him came a dwarffe full lowe,
That waited on his knee,
And at his backe five heads he bare, 80
All wan and pale of blee.

Sir, quoth the dwarffe, and louted lowe,
Behold that hend Soldaïn !
Behold these heads I beare with me !
They are kings which he hath slain. 85

The Eldridge knìght is his own cousine,
Whom a knight of thine hath shent :
And hee is come to avenge his wrong,
And to thee, all thy knightes among,
Defiance here hath sent. 90

But yette he will appease his wrath
Thy daughters love to winne:
And but thou yeelde him that fayre mayd,
Thy halls and towers must brenne.

Thy

Thy head, syr king, must goe with mee ;
 Or else thy daughter deere ;
 Or else within these lists soe broad
 Thou must finde him a peere.



The king he turned him round aboute,
 And in his heart was woe :
 Is there never a knighte of my round tablè,
 This matter will undergoe ?

100

Is there never a knighte amongst yee all
 Will fight for my daughter and mee ?
 Whoever will fight yon grimme soldàn,
 Right fair his meede shall bee.

105

For hee shall have my broad lay-lands,
 And of my crowne be heyre ;
 And he shall winne fayre Christabelle
 To be his wedded fere.

110

But every knighte of his round tablè
 Did stand both still and pale ;
 For whenever they lookt on the grim soldàn,
 It made their hearts to-quail.

All woe-begone was that fayre ladyè,
 When she sawe no helpe was nye :
 She cast her thought on her owne true-love,
 And the teares gusht from her eye.

115

Up

Up then sterte the stranger knighte,
 Sayd, Ladye, be not affrayd : 120
 He fight for thee with this grimme soldan,
 Thoughe he be unmacklye made.

And if thou wilt lend me the Eldridge sworde,
 That lyeth within thy bowre,
 I truste in Christe for to slay this fiende . . . 125
 Thoughe he be stiff in stowre.

Goe fetch him downe the Eldridge sworde,
 The kinge he cryde, with speede :
 Nowe heaven assist thee, courteous knighte ;
 My daughter is thy meede. 130

The gyaunt he stepped into the lists,
 And sayd, Awaye, awaye :
 I sweare, as I am the hend soldan,
 Thou lettest me here all daye.

Then forth the stranger knight he came 135
 In his blacke armoure dight ;
 The ladye sighed a gentle sighe,
 " That this were my true knighte !"

And nowe the gyaunt and knighte be mett
 Within the lists soe broad ; 140
 And now with swordes soe sharpe of steele,
 They gan to lay on load.

The

The soldan stricke the knyghte a stroke,
 That made him reele asyde ;
 Then woe-begone was that fayre ladye,
 And thrice she deeply sighde.

The soldan stricke a second stroke,
 And made the bloude to flowe:
 All pale and wan was that ladye fayre,
 And thrice she wept for woe. 1

The soldan stricke a third fell stroke,
 Which brought the knyghte on his knee:
 Sad sorrow pierced that ladyes heart,
 And she shriekt loud shriekings three.

The knyghte he leapt upon his feete, 1
 All recklesse of the pain :
 Quoth hee, But heaven be now my speede,
 Or else I shall be slaine.

He grasped his sworde with mayne and mighte,
 And spying a secrette part, 1
 He drave it into the soldan's syde,
 And pierced him to the heart.

Then all the people gave a shoute,
 : When they sawe the soldan falle :
 The ladye wept, and thanked Christ, 1
 That had reskewed her from thrall.

And nowe the kinge with all his barons
Rose uppe from offe his seate,
And downe he stepped into the listes,
That curteous knighte to greete. 170

But he for payne and lacke of bloude
Was fallen into a swounde,
And there all walteringe in his gore,
Lay lifelesse on the grounds.

Come downe, come downe, my daughter deare, 175
Thou art a leech of skille;
Farre lever had I lose halfe my landes,
Than this good knighte sholde spille.

Downe then steppeth that fayre ladye,
To helpe him if she maye; 180
But when she did his beavere raise,
It is my life, my lord, she sayes,
And shriekte and swound awaye.

Sir Cauline juste lifte up his eyes
When he heard his ladye crye, 185
O ladye, I am thine owne true love;
For thee I wisht to dye.

Then giving her one partinge looke,
He closed his eyes in death,
Ere Christabelle, that ladye milde, 190
Begane to drawe her breathe.

But

- Zour haukis bluid was nevir sae reid,
Edward, Edward. 10
- Zour haukis bluid was nevir sae reid,
My deir son I tell thee, O.
O, I hae killed my reid-roan steid,
Mither, Mither:
O, I hae killed my reid-roan steid, 15
That erst was sae fair and free, O.
- Zour steid was auld, and ze hae gat mair,
Edward, Edward :
Zour steid was auld, and ze hae gat mair,
Sum other dule ze drie, O. 20
O, I hae killed my fadir deir,
Mither, mither :
O, I hae killed my fadir deir,
Alas ! and wae is mee, O !
- And quhatten penance wul ze drie for that, 25
Edward, Edward ?
And quhatten penance will ze drie for that ?
My deir son, now tell me, O.
Ile set my feit in zonder boat,
Mither, mither: 30
Ile set my feit in zonder boat,
And Ile fare ovir the sea, O.
- And quhat wul ze doe wi' zour towirs and zour ha',
Edward, Edward ?
And quhat wul ze doe wi' zour towirs and zour ha', 35
That were sae fair to see, O ?
Ile

VI.

KING ESTMERE.

This old Romantic Legend (which is given from two copies, one of them in the Editor's folio MS, but which contained very great variations,) bears marks of considerable antiquity, and perhaps ought to have taken place of any in this volume. It should seem to have been written while part of Spain was in the hands of the Saracens or Moors; whose empire there was not fully extinguished before the year 1491. The Mahometans are spoken of in ver. 49, &c. just in the same terms as in all other old Romances. The author of the ancient Legend of SIR BEVIS represents his hero, upon all occasions, breathing out defiance against

“ Mahound and Termagaunte* ;”

and so full of zeal for his religion, as to return the following polite message to a Paynim king's fair daughter, who had fallen in love with him, and sent two Saracen knights to invite him to her bower :

“ I wyll not ones stirre off this grounde,

“ To speake with an heathen hounde.

“ Unchristen houndes, I rede you fle,

“ Or I your harte bloud shall se †.”

Indeed they return the compliment by calling him elsewhere “ A christen hounde ‡.”

This was conformable to the real manners of the barbarous ages : perhaps the same excuse will hardly serve

* See a short Memoir at the end of this Ballad, Note ††.

† Sign. C. ii. b.

‡ Sign. C. i. b.

our bard ; for that the Adland should be found lolling : leaning at his gate (ver. 35.) may be thought perchance a little out of character. And yet the great painter of manners, Homer, did not think it inconsistent with decorum to represent a king of the Taphians leaning at the gate Ulysses to inquire for that monarch, when he touched Ithaca as he was taking a voyage with a ship's cargo iron to dispose in traffic *. So little ought we to judge ancient manners by our own.

Before I conclude this article, I cannot help observing that the reader will see, in this ballad, the character of the old Minstrels (those successors of the Bards) placed in a very respectable light †: here he will see one of them presented mounted on a fine horse, accompanied with attendant to bear his harp after him, and to sing the poem of his composing. Here he will see him mixing in the company of kings without ceremony : no mean proof of the great antiquity of this poem. The further we carry our inquiries back, the greater respect we find paid to the professors of poetry and music among all the Celtic and Gothic nations. Their character was deemed so sacred that under its sanction our famous king Alfred (as we have already seen ‡) made no scruple to enter the Danish camp, and was at once admitted to the king's headquarters §. Our poet has suggested the same expedient to the heroes of this ballad. All the histories of the North are full of the great reverence paid to this order of men. Harold Harfagre, a celebrated king of Norway, was wont to seat them at his table above all the officers of his court and we find another Norwegian king placing five of them by his side in a day of battle, that they might be eye

* *Odys.* A. 105.

† See Vol. II. Note subjoined to 1st Pt. of *Beggar of Bednal*, &

‡ See the *Essay on the ancient Minstrels* prefixed to this volume.

§ Even so late as the time of Froissart, we find Minstrels and Heraldry mentioned together, as those who might securely go into an enemy's country. *Cap.* cxi.

witness

witnesses of the great exploits they were to celebrate *.
—As to Estmere's riding into the hall while the kings
were at table, this was usual in the ages of chivalry; and
even to this day we see a relic of this custom still kept up,
in the champion's riding into Westminster-hall during the
coronation dinner†.

Some liberties have been taken with this tale by the
Editor, but none without notice to the reader in that
part which relates to the subject of the Harper and his
attendant.

HEARKEN to me, gentlemen,
Come and you shall heare;
He tell you of two of the boldest brethren
That ever borne y-were.

The tone of them was Adler younge, 5
The tother was kyng Estmere;
The were as bolde men in their deeds,
As any were farr and neare.

As they were drinking ale and wine
Within kyng Estmeres halle: 10
When will ye marry a wyfe, brothèr,
A wyfe to glad us all?

Ver. 3. *brether.* fol. MS. Ver. 10. *his brother's hall.* fol. MS.

* Bartholini *Antiq. Dan.* p. 173. — *Northern Antiquities,*
&c. vol. i. pp. 386. 389, &c.

† See also the account of Edw. II, in the *Essay on the Min-*
strel, and Note (X).

Then bespake him kyng Estmere,
 And answered him hastilee :
 I know not that ladye in any land
 That's able * to marrye with mee.

Kyng Adland hath a daughter, brother,
 Men call her bright and sheene ;
 If I were kyng here in your stead,
 That ladye shold be my queene.

Saies, Reade me, reade me, deare brother,
 Throughout merry Englaund,
 Where we might find a messenger
 Betwixt us towe to sende.

Saies, You shal ryde yourselfe, brothèr,
 Ile beare you companye ;
 Many throughe fals messengers are deceived,
 And I feare lest soe shold wee.

Thus the renisht them to ryde
 Of twoe good renisht steeds,
 And when the came to king Adlands halle,
 Of redd gold shone their weeds.

Ver. 14. *hertilye*. fol. MS.

Ver. 27. *Many a man . . . is*. fol. MS.

* He means *fit*, *suitable*

And when the came to kyng Adlands hall
 Before the goodlye gate,
 There they found good kyng Adlând
 Rearing himselfe theratt.

35

Now Christ thee save, good kyng Adlând;
 Now Christ you save and see.
 Sayd, You be welcome, king Estmere,
 Right hartilye to mee.

40

You have a daughter, said Adler younge,
 Men call her bright and sheene,
 My brother wold marrye her to his wiffe,
 Of Englande to be queene.

Yesterday was att my deere daughtèr
 Syr Bremor the kyng of Spayne;
 And then she nicked him of naye,
 And I doubt sheele do you the same.

45

The kyng of Spayne is a foule paynîm,
 And 'leeveth on Mahound;
 And pitye it were that fayre ladyè
 Shold marrye a heathen hound.

50

But grant to me, sayes kyng Estmere,
 For my love I you praye;
 That I may see your daughter deere
 Before I goe hence awaye.

55

Ver. 46. *The king his sonne of Spayn. fol. MB.*

Although itt is seven yeers and more
Since my daughter was in halle,
She shall come once downe for your sake
To glad my guestès alle.

Downe then came that mayden fayre,
With ladyes laced in pall,
And halfe a hundred of bold knightes,
To bring her from bowre to hall ;
And as many gentle squiers,
To tend upon them all.

The talents of golde were on her head sette,
Hanged low downe to her knee ;
And everye ring on her small finger
Shone of the chrystall free,

Saies, God you save, my deere madàm ;
Saies, God you save and see.
Said, You be welcome, kyng Estmere,
Right welcme unto mee,

And if you love me, as you saye,
Soe well and hartilée,
All that ever you are comen about
Soone sped now itt shal bee,

Then bespake her father deare :

My daughter, I saye naye ;

80

Remember well the kyng of Spayne,

What he sayd yesterdaye.

He wold pull downe my halles and castles,

And reave me of my lyfe.

I cannot blame him if he doe,

85

If I reave him of his wyfe.

Your castles and your towres, father,

Are stronglye built aboute ;

And therefore of the king of Spaine

Wee neede not stande in doubt.

90

Plight me your troth, nowe, kyng Estmère,

By heaven and your righte hand,

That you will marrye me to your wyfe,

And make me queene of your land.

Then kyng Estmere he plight his troth

95

By heaven and his righte hand,

That he wolde marrye her to his wyfe,

And make her queene of his land.

And he tooke leave of that ladye fayre,

To goe to his owne countree,

100

To fetcche him dukes and lordes and knyghtes,

That married the might bee.

Vez. 89. of the King his sonne of Spaine. fol. MS.

They

They had not ridden scant a myle,
 A myle forthe of the towne,
 But in did come the kyng of Spayne, 105
 With kempès many one.

But in did come the kyng of Spayne,
 With manye a bold bardone,
 Tone day to marrye kyng Adlands daughter,
 Tother daye to carrye her home. 110

Shée sent one after kyng Estmère
 In all the spede might bee,
 That he must either turne againe and fighte,
 Or goe home and loose his ladyè.

One whyle then the page he went, 115
 Another while he ranne ;
 Till he had oretaken king Estmère,
 I wis, he never blanne.

Tydings, tydings, kyng Estmère !
 What tydinges nowe, my boye ? 120
 O tydinges I can tell to you,
 That will you sore annoye.

You had not ridden scant a mile,
 A mile out of the towne,
 But in did come the kyng of Spayne 125
 With kempès many a one :

But

But in did come the kyng of Spayne
 With manye a bold barðne,
 Tone daye to marrye king Adlands daughter,
 Tother daye to carry her home. 130

My ladye fayre she greetes you well,
 And ever-more well by mee:
 You must either turne againe and fighte,
 Or goe home and loose your ladye.

Saies, Reade me, reade me, deere brother, 135
 My reade shall ryde * at thee,
 Whether it is better to turne and fighte,
 Or goe home and loose my ladye.

Now hearken to me, sayes Adler yonge,
 And your reade must rise † at me, 140
 I quicklye will devise a waye
 To sette thy ladye free.

My mother was a westerne woman,
 And learned in gramarye ‡,
 And when I learned at the schole, 145
 Something shee taught itt mee.

* Sic MS. It should probably be ryse, i. e. my counsel shall arise from thee. See ver. 140.

† Sic MS.

‡ See at the end of this Ballad, Note *.*.

There growes an hearbe within this field,
 And iff it were but knowne,
 His color, which is whyte and redd,
 It will make blacke and browne: 150

His color, which is browne and blacke,
 Itt will make redd and whyte ;
 That sworde is not in all Englande,
 Upon his coate will byte.

And you shal be a harper, brother, 155
 Out of the north countrye ;
 And Ile be your boy, see faine of fighte,
 And beare your harpe by your knee.

And you shal be the best harpèr,
 That ever tooke harpe in hand ; 160
 And I wil be the best singèr,
 That ever sung in this lande.

Itt shal be written in our forheads
 All'and in grammaryè,
 That we towe are the boldest men, 165
 That are in all Christentyè.

And thus they renisht them to ryde,
 On tow good renish steedes ;
 And when they came to king Adlands hall,
 Of redd gold shone their weedes. 170

And

And whan the came to kyng Adlands hall,
Untill the fayre hall yate,
There they found a proud portèr
Rearing himselfe thereatt.

Sayes, Christ thee save, thou proud portèr ; 173
Sayes, Christ thee save and see.
Nowe you be welcome, sayd the portèr,
Of what land soever ye bee.

Wee beene harpers, sayd Adler younge,
Come out of the northe countrye ; 180
Wee beene come hither untill this place,
This proud weddinge for to see.

Sayd, And your color were white and redd,
As it is blacke and browne,
I wold saye king Estmère and his brother 185
Were comen untill this towne.

Then they pulled out a ryng of gold,
Layd itt on the porters arme :
And ever we will thee, proud portèr,
Thow wilt saye us no harme. 190

Sore he looked on kyng Estmère,
And sore he handled the ryng,
Then opened to them the fayre hall yates,
He lett for no kind of thyng.

Kyng

Kyng Estmere he stabled his steeds 195
 Soe fayre att the hall bord ;
 The froth, that came from his brydle bitte,
 Light in kyng Bremors beard.

Saies, Stable thy steed, thou proud harpèr,
 Saies, Stable him in the stalle ; 200
 It doth not beseeme a proud harpèr
 To stable 'him' in a kyngs halle.

My ladde he is so lithet, he said,
 He will doe nought that's meete ;
 And is there any man in this hall 205
 Were able him to beate ?

Thou speakst proud words, sayes the king of Spaine,
 Thou harper, here to mee :
 There is a man within this halle
 Will beate thy ladd and thee. 210

O let that man come downe, he said,
 A sight of him wold I see ;
 And when hee hath beaten well my ladd,
 Then he shall beate of mee.

Downe then came the kemperye man, 215
 And looked him in the eare ;
 For all the gold, that was under heaven,
 He durst not neigh him neare.

Ver. 202. To stable his steeds. fol. MS.

And

And how nowe, kempe, said the kyng of Spaine,
And how what aileth thee? 220

He saies, It is writt in his forehead
All and in gramaryè,
That for all the gold that is under heaven
I dare not neigh him nye.

Then kyng Estmere pulld forth his harpe, 225
And plaid a pretty thinge :
The ladye upstart from the borde,
And wold have gone from the king.

Stay thy harpe, thou proud harpèr,
For Gods love I pray thee, 230
For and thou playes as thou beginns,
Thou'lt till * my bryde from mee.

He stroake upon his harpe againe,
And playd a pretty thinge ;
The ladye lough a loud laughter, 235
As shee sate by the king.

Saies, Sell me thy harpe, thou proud harper,
And thy stringès all,
For as many gold nobles ' thou shalt have'
As beere bee ringes in the hall. 240

What wold ye doe with my harpe, ' he sayd,'
If I did sell itt yee?

* i. e. entice. Vid. Gloss.

" To playe my wiffe and me a firt *,
When abed together wee bee."

Now sell me, quoth hee, thy bryde soe gay, 24
As shee sitts by thy knee,
And as many gold nobles I will give,
As leaves been on a tree.

And what wold ye doe with my bryde soe gay,
Iff I did sell her thee? 25
More seemelye it is for her. fayre bodye
To lye by mee then thee.

Hee played agayne both loud and shrille,
And Adler he did syng,
" O ladye, this is thy owne true love; 25
" Noe harper, but a kyng.

" O ladye, this is thy owne true love,
" As playulye thou mayest see;
" And Ile rid thee of that foule paynim,
" Who partes thy love and thee." 26

The ladye looked, the ladye blushte,
And blushte and lookt agayne,
While Adler he hath drawne his brande,
And hath the Sowdan slayne.

* I. e. a tune, or strain of music. See Gloss.
Ver. 253. Some liberties have been taken in the following stanza; but wherever this Edition differs from the preceding, it has been brought nearer to the folio MS.

Up then rose the kemperye men, 265

And loud they gan to crye :

Ah ! traytors, yee have slayne our kyng,

And therefore yee shall dye.

Kyng Estmere threwe the harpe asyde,

And swith he drew his brand ; 270

And Estmere he, and Adler yonge

Right stiffe in stour can stand.

And aye their swordes soe sore can byte,

Throughe help of Gramarye,

That soone they have slayne the kempery men, 275

Or forst them forth to flee.

Kyng Estmere tooke that fayre ladye,

And marryed her to his wiffe,

And brought her home to merry Englànd

With her to leade his life. 280

* * * The word *Gramarye*, which occurs several times in the foregoing Poem, is probably a corruption of the French word *Grimoire*, which signifies a Conjuring Book in the old French Romances, if not the Art of Necromancy itself.

††† TERMAGAUNT (mentioned above in p. 63.) is the name given in the old romances to the God of the Saracens : in which he is constantly linked with MAHOUND or Mahomet. Thus in the legend of SYR GUY the Soudan (Sultan) swears,

“ So helpe me MAHOWNE of might,

“ And TERMAGAUNT my God so bright.”

Sign. p. iij. b.

This

This word is derived by the very learned Editor of Junius from the Anglo-Saxon *Tȳn* very, and *Wagan* mighty — As this word had so sublime a derivation, and was so applicable to the true God, how shall we account for its being so degraded? Perhaps *Tȳn-magan* or *Termagan* had been a name originally given to some Saxon idol before our ancestors were converted to Christianity; or had been the peculiar attribute of one of their false deities, and therefore the first Christian missionaries rejected it as profane and improper to be applied to the true God. Afterwards, when the irruptions of the Saracens into Europe, and the Crusades into the East, had brought them acquainted with a new species of unbelievers, our ignorant ancestors, who thought all that did not receive the Christian law were necessarily Pagans and Idolaters, supposed the Mahometan creed was in all respects the same with that of their Pagan forefathers, and therefore made no scruple to give the ancient name of *Termagan* to the God of the Saracens: just in the same manner as they afterwards used the name of *Sarazen* to express any kind of Pagan or Idolater. In the ancient romance of *Merline* (in the editor's folio MS.) the Saxons themselves that came over with Hengist, because they were not Christians, are constantly called Sarazens.

However that be, it is certain that, after the times of the Crusades, both *MAHOUND* and *TERMAGAUNT* made their frequent appearance in the Pageants and religious Enterludes of the barbarous ages; in which they were exhibited with gestures so furious and frantic, as to become proverbial. Thus Skelton speaks of Wolsey:

“ Like *MAHOUND* in a play,
“ No man dare him withsay.”

Ed. 1736, p. 158.

In like manner Bale, describing the threats used by some Papist magistrates to his wife, speaks of them as “grennyng upon her lyke *TERMAGAUNTES* in a play.” [Actes of Engl. Votaryes, pt. 2. fo. 83. ed. 1550. 12mo.]

—Accord-

—Accordingly in a letter of Edward Alleyn, the founder of Dulwich College, to his wife or sister*, who, it seems, with all her fellows (the players), had been “by my “Lorde Maiors officer[s] mad to rid in a cart,” he expresses his concern that she should “fall into the hands “of such *TERMAGANTS*.” [So the orig. dated May 2, 1593, preserved by the care of the Rev. Thomas Jenyns Smith, Fellow of Dulw. Coll.]—Hence we may conceive the force of Hamlet’s expression in Shakspeare, where, condemning a ranting player, he says, “I could “have such a fellow whipt for ore-doing *TERMAGANT* : “it out-herods Herod.” A. iii. sc. 3.—By degrees the word came to be applied to an outrageous turbulent person, and especially to a violent brawling woman; to whom alone it is now confined, and this the rather as, I suppose, the character of *TERMAGANT* was anciently represented on the stage after the eastern mode, with long robes or petticoats.

Another frequent character in the old pageants or enterludes of our ancestors was the *SOWDAN* or *SOLDAN*, representing a grim eastern tyrant: This appears from a curious passage in Stow’s Annals [p. 458.]—In a stage-play “the people know right well that he that plaieth “the *SOWDAN* is percase a sowter [shoe-maker]; yet “if one should cal him by his owne name, while he “standeth in his majestie, one of his tormentors might “hap to break his head.” The *sowdain*, or *soldan*, was a name given to the Sarazen king (being only a more rude pronunciation of the word *sultan*), as the soldan of Egypt, the soudan of Persia, the sowdan of Babylon, &c. who were generally represented as accompanied with grim Sarazens, whose business it was to punish and torment Christians.

I cannot conclude this short Memoir, without observing that the French romancers, who had borrowed the word *Termagant* from us, and applied it as we in their

* See Lytton’s “*Environs of London*,” 4to, vol. i.

old romances, corrupted it into **TERVAGAUNTE**: And from them La Fontaine took it up, and has used it more than once in his tales.—This may be added to the other proofs adduced in these volumes of the great intercourse that formerly subsisted between the old minstrels and legendary writers of both nations, and that they mutually borrowed each others romances.

VII.

SIR PATRICK SPENCE,

A SCOTTISH BALLAD,

— is given from two MS. copies transmitted from Scotland. In what age the hero of this ballad lived, or when this fatal expedition happened that proved so destructive to the Scots nobles, I have not been able to discover; yet I am of opinion, that their catastrophe is not altogether without foundation in history, though it has escaped my own researches. In the infancy of navigation, such as used the northern seas were very liable to shipwreck in the wintry months: hence a law was enacted in the reign of James III, (a law which was frequently repeated afterwards) "That there be na schip frauched out of this realm with any staple gudes, fra the feast of Simon day and Jude, unto the feast of the purification of our Lady called Candelmess." Jam. III. Parl. 2. Ch. 1.

In some modern copies, instead of Patrick Spence has been substituted the name of Sir Andrew Wood, a famous Scottish admiral who flourished in the time of our Edw. IV, but whose story hath nothing in common with this of the ballad. As Wood was the most noted warrior of Scotland, it is probable that, like the Theban Hercules, he hath engrossed the renown of other heroes.

Ts

THE king sits in Dumferling toun,
 Drinking the blude-reid wine :
 O quhar will I get guid sailòr,
 To sail this schip of mine ?

Up and spak an eldern knicht, 5
 Sat at the kings richt kne :
 Sir Patrick Spence is the best sailòr,
 That sails upon the se.

The king has writtèn a braid letter*, 10
 And signd it wi' his hand ;
 And sent it to Sir Patrick Spence,
 Was walking on the sand.

The first line that Sir Patrick red,
 A loud lauch lauched he :
 The next line that Sir Patrick red, 15
 The teir blinded his ee.

O quha is this has don this deid,
 This ill deid don to me ;
 To send me out this time o'the zeir,
 To sail upon the se ? 20

Mak hast, mak haste, my mirry men all,
 Our guid schip sails the morne.

* A braid Letter, i. e. open, or patent ; in opposition to close
 letters.

O say na sae, my master deir,
For I feir a deadlie storme.

Late late yestreen I saw the new moone
Wi' the auld moone in hir arme;
And I feir, I feir, my deir master,
That we will com to harme.

O our Scots nobles wer richt laith
To weet their cork-heild schoone;
Bot lang owre a' the play wer playd,
Thair hats they swam aboone.

O lang, lang, may thair ladies sit
Wi' thair fans into their hand,
Or eir they se Sir Patrick Spence
Cum sailing to the land.

O lang, lang, may the ladies stand
Wi' thair gold kems in their hair,
Waiting for thair sin deir lords,
For they'll se thame nà mair.

Have owre, have owre to Aberdour*,
It's fiftie fadom deip:
And thair lies guid Sir Patrick Spence,
Wi' the Scots lords at his feit†.

* A village lying upon the river Forth, the entrance to which is sometimes denominated *De mortuo mari*.

† An ingenious friend thinks the Author of HARDYKNUT borrowed several expressions and sentiments from the foregoing and other old Scottish songs in this collection.

VIII.

ROBIN HOOD AND GUY OF GISBORNE.

We have here a ballad of Robin Hood (from the Editor's folio MS.) which was never before printed, and carries marks of much greater antiquity than any of the common popular songs on this subject.

The severity of those tyrannical forest-laws, that were introduced by our Norman kings, and the great temptation of breaking them by such as lived near the royal forests, at a time when the yeomanry of this kingdom were every where trained up to the long-bow, and excelled all other nations in the art of shooting, must constantly have occasioned great numbers of outlaws, and especially of such as were the best marksmen. These naturally fled to the woods for shelter; and, forming into troops, endeavoured by their numbers to protect themselves from the dreadful penalties of their delinquency. The ancient punishment for killing the king's deer was loss of eyes and castration, a punishment far worse than death. This will easily account for the troops of banditti which formerly lurked in the royal forests, and, from their superior skill in archery and knowledge of all the recesses of those unfrequented solitudes, found it no difficult matter to resist or elude the civil power.

Among all those, none was ever more famous than the hero of this ballad, whose chief residence was in Shirewood forest, in Nottinghamshire; and the heads of whose story, as collected by Stow, are briefly these.

"In this time [about the year 1190, in the reign of
 "Richard I.] were many robbers, and outlaws, among
 "the which Robin Hood, and Little John, renowned
 "thieves, continued in woods, despoiling and robbing
 "the goods of the rich. They killed none but such as
 "would invade them, or by resistance for their own de-
 "fence.

"The saide Robert entertained an hundred tall men
 "and

"and good archers with such spoiles and thefts as he got
 "upon whom four hundred (were they ever so strong
 "durst not give the onset. He suffered no woman to
 "be oppressed, violated, or otherwise molested: poor
 "mens goods he spared, abundantlie relieving them with
 "that which by theft he got from abbeyes and the houses
 "of rich carles: whom Maior (the historian) blameth
 "for his rapine and theft, but of all theeves he affirmeth
 "him to be the prince, and the most gentle theefe."
 Annals, p. 159.

The personal courage of this celebrated outlaw, his skill in archery, his humanity, and especially his levelling principle of taking from the rich and giving to the poor, have in all ages rendered him the favourite of the common people, who, not content to celebrate his memory by innumerable songs and stories, have erected him into the dignity of an earl. Indeed, it is not impossible, but our hero, to gain the more respect from his followers, or they to derive the more credit to their profession, may have given rise to such a report themselves: for we find it recorded in an epitaph, which, if genuine, must have been inscribed on his tombstone near the nunnery of Kirklees in Yorkshire; where (as the story goes) he was bled to death by a treacherous nun to whom he applied for phlebotomy:

* Hear undernead this faitl stean
 laiz robert earl of huntingtun
 nea arrie ver as he sae geub
 an piyl hauld im Robin Heud
 sich utlaw; as hi an is men
 bil England nibir si agen,
 obiit 24 kal. decembris, 1247.

This Epitaph appears to me suspicious: however, a late Antiquary has given a pedigree of ROBIN HOOD, which, if genuine, shows that he had real pretensions to the Earldom of Huntington, and that his true name was

* See Thoresby's *Docat. Leod.* p. 576. *Biog. Brit.* vi. 3933.

ROBERT FITZ-OOTH *. Yet the most ancient poems on Robin Hood make no mention of this Earldom. He is expressly asserted to have been a yeoman † in a very old legend in verse preserved in the archives of the public library at Cambridge ‡, in eight FYTRES or Parts, printed in black letter, quarto, thus inscribed: “¶ Here begynneth a lytell geste of Robyn hode and his meyne, and of the proude sheryfe of Notyngbam.” The first lines are,

“ Lithe and lysten, gentylmen,
 “ That be of fre-bore blode :
 “ I shall you tell of a good YEMAN,
 “ His name was Robyn hode.
 “ Robyn was a proude out-lawe,
 “ Whiles he walked on grounde ;
 “ So curteyse an outlawe as he was one,
 “ Was never none yfounde.” &c.

The printer's colophon is, “¶ Explicit Kinge Edward and Robin hode and Lyttel Johan. Enprented at London in Fletestrete at the sygne of the sone by Wynkin de Worde.”—In Mr. Garrick's Collection § is a different edition of the same poem “¶ Imprinted at London upon the thre Crane wharfe by Wylliam Copland,” containing at the end a little dramatic piece on the subject of Robin Hood and the Friar, not found in the former copy, called, “ A newe playe for to be played in Maye games very plesaunte and full of pastyme.” “¶ (.) D.”

I shall conclude these preliminary remarks with observing, that the hero of this ballad was the favourite subject of popular songs so early as the time of K. Edward III. In the Visions of Pierce Plowman, written in that reign, a monk says,

* Stukeley, in his *Paleographia Britannica*, No. II. 1746.

† See also the following ballad, ver. 147. ‡ Num. D. 5. 2.

§ Old Plays, 4to. K. vol. x.

I can rimes of Roben Hod and Gandal of Chester,
 Out of our Horde and our Taby, I lerne nothing at al
 Fol. 26. Ed. 155

See also in Bp. Latimer's Sermons* a very curious and characteristic story, which shows what respect was shown to the memory of our archer in the time of that prelate.

The curious reader will find many other particulars relating to this celebrated Outlaw, in Sir JOHN HAKINS's Hist. of Music, vol. iii. p. 410, 4to.

For the catastrophe of Little John, who, it seems, was executed for a robbery on Arbor-hill, Dublin (with some curious particulars relating to his skill in archery see Mr. J. C. WALKER's ingenious "Memoir on the Armour and Weapons of the Irish," p. 129, annexed to his "Historical Essay on the Dress of the Ancient and Modern Irish." Dublin, 1788, 4to.

Some liberties were, by the Editor, taken with the ballad; which, in this Edition, hath been brought nearer to the folio MS.

WHEN shaws beene sheene, and shradds full fayre
 And leaves both large and longe,
 Itt is merrye walking in the fayre forrèst
 To heare the small birdes songe.

The woodweele sang, and wold not cease,
 Sitting upon the spraye,
 Soe lowde, he wakened Robin Hood,
 In the greenwood where he lay.

Ver. 1. For *shaws* the MS. has *shales*: and *shradds* should perhaps be *swards*: i. e. the surface of the ground: viz. "when the fields are in their beauty:" or perhaps *shades*.

* Ser. 6th before K. Ed. Apr. 12. fol. 75. Gilpin's Life of L. p. 122,

No

Now by my faye, sayd jollye Robln,
A sweaven I had this night; 10
I dreamt me of tow wighty yemen,
That fast with me can fight.

Methought they did mee beate and binde,
And tooke my bow mee froe;
If I be Robin alive in this lande, 15
He be wroken on them towe.

Sweavens are swift, Master, quoth John,
As the wind that blowes ore a hill;
For if itt be never so lotde this night,
To-morrow itt may be still. 20

Buske yee, bowne yee, my merry men all,
And John shall goe with mee,
For He goe seeke yond wight yeomen,
In greenwood where the bee.

Then the cast on their gownes of grene, 25
And tooke theyr bowes each one;
And they away to the greene forrèst
A shooting forth are gone;

Until they came to the merry greenwood,
Where they had gladdest bee, 30
There were the ware of a wight yeomàn,
His body leaned to a tree.

A sword

A sword and a dagger he wore by his side,¹
 Of manye a man the bane ;
 And he was clad in his capull hyde
 Topp and tayll and mayne.

35

Stand you still, master, quoth Litle John,
 Under this tree so grene,
 And I will go to yond wight yeoman
 To know what he doth meane.

40

Ah ! John, by me thou settest noe store,
 And that I farley finde :
 How oft send I my men beffore,
 And tarry my selfe behinde ?

It is no cunning a knave to ken,
 And a man but heare him speake ;
 And itt were not for bursting of my bowe,
 John, I thy head wold breake.

45

As often wordes they breeden bale,
 So they parted Robin and John ;
 And John is gone to Barnesdale :
 The gates * he knoweth eche one.

50

But when he came to Barnesdale,
 Great heavynesse there hee hadd,

* i. e. ways, passes, paths, ridings. Gate is a common word
 in the North for way.

For he found tow of his owne fellows
Were slaine both in a slade. 55

And Scarlette he was flyinge a-foote
Fast over stocke and stone,
For the sheriffe with seven score men
Fast after him is gone. 60

One shoote now I will shoote, quoth John,
With Christ his might and mayne ;
He make yond fellow that flyes soe fast,
To stopp he shall be fayne.

Then John bent up his long bende-bowe, 65
And fetteled him to shoote :
The bow was made of a tender boughie,
And fell downe to his foote.

Woe worth, woe worth thee, wicked wood,
That ere thou grew on a tree ; 70
For now this day thou art my bale,
My boote when thou shold bee.

His shoote it was but loosely shott,
Yet flewe not the arrowe in vaine,
For itt mett one of the sherriffes men, 75
Good William a Trent was slaine.

It had bene better of William a Trent
To have bene abed with sorrowe,

Than

Than to be that day in the green wood glade
To meet with Little Johns arrowe.

But as it is said, when men be mett
Fyve can doe more than three,
The sheriffe hath taken little John,
And bound him fast to a tree.

Thou shalt be drawn by dale and downe,
And hanged hye on a hill.
But thou mayst faye of thy purpose, quoth Jol
If itt be Christ his will.

Let us leave talking of Litle John,
And thinke of Robin Hood,
How he is gone to the wight yeoman,
Where under the leaves he stood.

Good morrowe, good fellowe, sayd Robin so
"Good morrowe, good fellow," quoth he:
Methinkes by this bowe thou beares in thy hand
A good archere thou sholdst bee.

I am wilfull of my waye, quo' the yeman,
And of my morning tyde.
He lead thee through the wood, sayd Robin;
Good fellow, He be thy guide.

I seeke an outlawe, the straunger sayd,
Men call him Robin Hood;

R:

Rather Ild meet with that proud outlawe
Than fortye pound soe good.

Now come with me, thou wighty yeman, 105
And Robin thou soone shalt see :
But first let us some pastime find
Under the greenwood tree.

First let us some masterye make
Among the woods so even, 110
Wee may chance to meet with Robin Hood
Here att some unsett steven.

They cutt them downe two summer shroggs,
That grew both under a breere,
And sett them threescore rood in twaine 115
To shoot the prickes y-fere.

Leade on, good fellowe, quoth Robin Hood,
Leade on, I doe bidd thee.
Nay by my faith, good fellowe, hee sayd,
My leader thou shalt bee. 120

The first time Robin shot at the pricke,
He mist but an inch it froe :
The yeoman he was an archer good,
But he cold never shoote soe.

The second shoote had the wighty yeman, 125
He shote within the garlande :
But

But Robin he shott far better than hee,
For he clave the good pricke wande.

A blessing upon thy heart, he sayd ;
Good fellowe, thy shooting is goode ; 130
For an thy hart be as good as thy hand,
Thou wert better then Robin Hoode.

Now tell me thy name, good fellowe, sayd he,
Under the leaves of lyne.
Nay by my faith, quoth bolde Robin, 135
Till thou have told me thine.

I dwell by dale and downe, quoth hee,
And Robin to take I me sworne ;
And when I am called by my right name
I am Guye of good Gisborne. 140

My dwelling is in this wood, sayes Robin,
By thee I set right nought :
I am Robin Hood of Barnèsdale,
Whom thou so long hast sought.

He that had neither beene kithe nor kin, 145
Might have seene a full fayre sight,
To see how together these yeomen went
With blades both browne* and bright.

To

* The common epithet for a sword or other offensive weapon, in the old metrical romances, is BROWN. As "brown brand," or "brown sword: brown bill," &c. and sometimes even "bright brown

To see how these yeomen together they fought
 Two howres of a summers day : 150
 Yett neither Robin Hood nor sir Guy
 Them fettled to flye away.

Robin was reachles on a roote,
 And stumbled at that tyde ;
 And Guy was quicke and nimble with-all, 155
 And hitt him ore the left side.

Ah deere Lady, sayd Robin Hood, ' thou
 That art both mother and may,'
 I think it was never mans destinye
 To dye before his day. 160

Robin thought on our ladye deere,
 And soone leapt up againe,
 And strait he came with a ' backward' stroke,
 And he sir Guy hath slayne.

brown sword." Chaucer applies the word *RUSTIE* in the same sense; thus he describes the *REVE*:

" And by his side he bare a rusty blade."

Prol. ver. 620.

And even thus the God *MARS*:

" And in his hand he had a rousty sword."

Test. of Cressid. 188.

Spenser has sometimes used the same epithet. See Warton's *Observ.* vol. ii. p. 62. It should seem, from this particularity, that our ancestors did not pique themselves upon keeping their weapons bright: perhaps they deemed it more honourable to carry them stained with the blood of their enemies.

Ver. 163. *awkward*. MS.

He

He took sir Guys head by the hayre,
And sticked itt on his bowes end :
Thou hast beene a traytor all thy liffe,
Which thing must have an ende.

Robin pulled forth an Irish kniffe,
And nicked sir Guy in the face,
That he was never on woman born,
Cold tell whose head it was.

Saies, Lye there, lye there, now sir Guye,
And with me be not wrothe ;
If thou have had the worse strokes at my hand,
Thou shalt have the better clothe.

Robin did off his gowne of greene,
And on sir Guy did it throwe,
And hee put on that capull hyde,
That cladd him topp to toe.

The bowe, the arrowes, and litle horne,
Now with me I will beare ;
For I will away to Barnèsdale,
To see how my men doe fare.

Robin Hood sett Guyes horne to his mouth,
And a loud blast in it did blow.
That beheard the sheriffe of Nottingham,
As he leaned under a lowe.

Heark

Hearken, hearken, sayd the sheriffe,
I heare nowe tydings good, 190
For yonder I heare sir Guyes horne blowe,
And he hath slaine Robin Hoode.

Yonder I heare sir Guyes horne blowe,
Itt blowes soe well in tyde,
And yonder comes that wightye yeoman, 195
Cladd in his capull hyde.

Come hyther, come hyther, thou good sir Guy,
Aske what thou wilt of mee.
O I will none of thy gold, sayd Robin,
Nor I will none of thy fee : 200

But now I have slaine the master, he sayes,
Let me goe strike the knave ;
This is all the rewarde I aske ;
Nor noe other will I have.

Thou art a madman, said the sheriffe, 205
Thou sholdest have had a knights fee :
But seeing thy asking hath beene soe bad,
Well granted it shale be.

When Litle John heard his master speake,
Well knewe he it was his steven : 210
Now shall I be looset, quoth Litle John,
With Christ his might in heaven.

Fast Robin hee hyed him to Little John,
He thought to loose him belive ;
The sheriffe and all his companye
Fast after him did drive.

Stand abacke, stand abacke, sayd Robin ;
Why draw you mee soe neere ?
Itt was never the use in our countrye,
Ones shrift another shold beere.

But Robin pulled forth an Irysh kniffe,
And losed John hand and foote,
And gave him sir Guyes bow into his han
And bade it be his boote.

Then John he took Guyes bow in his hand
His boltes and arrowes eche one :
When the sheriffe saw Little John bend
He fettled him to be gone.

Towards his house in Nottingham tow
He fled full fast away ;
And soe did all his companye :
Not one behind wold stay.

But he cold neither runne soe fast,
Nor away soe fast cold ryde,
But Litle John with an arrowe soe t
He shott him into the ' backe'-sy

. The title of SIR was not formerly peculiar to Knights, it was given to Priests, and sometimes to very inferior personages.

Dr. Johnson thinks this title was applied to such as had taken the degree of A. B. in the universities, who are still styled *Domini*, "Sirs," to distinguish them from Undergraduates, who have no prefix, and from Masters of Arts, who are styled *Magistri*, "Masters."

IX.

AN ELEGY

ON HENRY FOURTH EARL OF NORTH-
UMBERLAND.

The subject of this poem, which was written by Skelton, is the death of HENRY PERCY, fourth earl of Northumberland, who fell a victim to the avarice of Henry VII. In 1489 the parliament had granted the king a subsidy for carrying on the war in Bretagne. This tax was found so heavy in the North, that the whole country was in a flame. The E. of Northumberland, then lord lieutenant for Yorkshire, wrote to inform the king of the discontent, and praying an abatement. But nothing is so unrelenting as avarice: the king wrote back that not a penny should be abated. This message being delivered by the earl with too little caution, the populace rose, and, supposing him to be the promoter of their calamity, broke into his house, and murdered him, with several of his attendants, who yet are charged by Skelton with being backward in their duty on this occasion. This melancholy event happened at the earl's seat at Cocklodge, near Thirsk, in Yorkshire, April 23, 1489. See Lord Bacon, &c.

If the reader does not find much poetical merit in **this** old poem (which yet is one of Skelton's best), he **will** see a striking picture of the state and magnificence **kept** up by our ancient nobility during the feudal times. **This** great earl is described here as having, among his **menial** servants, **KNIGHTS**, **SQUIRES**, and even **BARONS**: see ver. 32. 183. &c. which, however different from **modern** manners, was formerly not unusual with our **greater** Barons, whose castles had all the splendour and offices of a royal court, before the laws against retainers abridged and limited the number of their attendants.

JOHN SKELTON, who commonly styled himself **Poet Laureat**, died June 21, 1529. The following poem, which appears to have been written soon after the event, is printed from an ancient MS. copy preserved in the British Museum, being much more correct than that printed among **SKELTON's** Poems, in bl. let. 12mo, 1568.—It is addressed to Henry Percy, fifth earl of Northumberland, and is prefaced, &c. in the following manner :

*Poeta Skelton Laureatus libellum suum metricè
alloquitur.*

Ad dominum properato meum mea pagina Percy,
Qui Northumbrorum jura paterna gerit,
Ad nutum celebris tu prona reponere leonis,
Queque suo patri tristia justa cano.
Ast ubi perlegit, dubiam sub mente volutet
Fortunam, cuncta quæ male fida rotat.
Qui leo sit felix, & Nestoris occupet annos;
Ad libitum cujus ipse paratus ero.

**SKELTON LAUREAT UPON THE DOLOROUS DETHE AND
MUCH LAMENTABLE CHAUNCE OF THE MOOST
HONORABLE ERLE OF NORTHUMBERLANDE.**

I WAYLE, I wepe, I sobbe, I sigh ful sore
The dedely fate, the dolefulle destenny
Of him that is gone, alas ! withoute restore,

Of

Of the blode * royall descendinge nobelly ;
 Whos lordshepe doutles was slayne lamentably 5
 sorow treson ageyn hym compassyd and wrought ;
 ew to his prince, in word, in dede, and thought.

hevenly poems, O Clyo calde by name
 In the college of musis goddess hystoriall,
 lres the to me, whiche am both halt and lame 10
 In elect uteraunce to make memoryall :
 To the for soccour, to the for helpe I call
 yne homely rudnes and drighnes to expelle
 ith the freshe waters of Elyconys welle.

f noble actes aunckyently enrolde, 15
 Of famous princis and lordes of astate,
 thy report ar wonte to be extold,
 Regestringe trewly every formare date ;
 Of thy bountie after the usuall rate,
 ndle in me suche plenty of thy noblès, 20
 es sorrowfulle dities that I may shew expres.

seasons past who hathe harde or sene
 Of formar writinge by any presidente
 at vilane hastarddis in ther furious tene,

* The mother of Henry, first Earl of Northumberland, was
 try daughter to Henry E. of Lancaster, whose father Edmond
 second son of K. Henry III.—The mother and wife of the
 odd Earl of Northumberland were both lineal descendants of
 Edward III.—The PERCYS also were lineally descended from
 Emperor Charlemagne and the ancient Kings of France, by his
 estor Josceline du Lovain (son of Godfrey Duke of Brabant),
 o took the name of PERCY on marrying the heiress of that
 se in the reign of Hen. II. Vid. Camden Britan, Edmondson, &c.

Fulfyld with malice of froward entente,
 Confeterd togeder of common concente
 Falsly to slo ther moste singular goode lorde ?
 It may be registerde of shamefull records.

25

So noble a man, so valiaunt lorde and knight,
 Fulfilled with honor, as all the worlde dothe ken; 30
 At his commaundement, whiche had both day and night
 Knyghtis and squyers, at every season when
 He calde upon them, as menyall household men:
 Were no thes commones uncurteis karlis of kynde
 To slo their owne lorde ? God was not in their minde. 35

And were not they to blame, I say also,
 That were aboute hym, his owne servants of trust;
 To suffre hym slayn of his mortall fo?
 Fled away from hym, let hym ly in the dust:
 They bode not till the rekening were discust. 40
 What shuld I fletter ? what shulde I glose or paynt ?
 Fy, fy for shame, their harts wer to faint.

In Englande and Fraunce, which gretly was redouted;
 Of whom both Flaunders and Scotland stode in drede
 To whome grete astates obeyde and lowttede; 45
 A mayny of rude villayns made him for to blede:
 Unkindly they slew hym, that holp them oft at nede
 He was their bulwark, their paves, and their wall,
 Yet shamfully they slew hym; that shame mot them befall.

I say

I say, ye commoners, why wer ye so stark mad? 50

What frantyk frensy fyll in youre brayne?

Where was your wit and reson, ye shuld have had?

What willfull foly made yow to ryse agayne

Your naturall lord? alas! I can not fayne.

Ye armed you with will, and left your wit behynd; 55

Well may you be called comones most unkynd.

He was your chyfteyne, your shelde, your chef defence,

Redy to assyst you in every tyme of nede:

Your worship depended of his excellence:

Alas! ye mad men, to far ye did excede: 60

Your hap was unhappy, to ill was your spede:

What movyd you agayn hym to war or to fight?

What sylde you to sle your lord agyn all right?

The grounde of his quarel was for his sovereyn lord,

The welle concernyng of all the hole lande, 65

Demaundyng soche duties as nedis most acord

To the right of his prince which shold not be withstand;

For whos cause ye slew hym with your awne hande:

But had his nobill men done wel that day,

Ye had not been hable to have saide him nay. 70

But ther was fals packinge, or els I am begylde:

How-be-it the matter was evident and playne,

For yf they had occupied ther spere and ther shelde,

This noble man doutles had not be slayne.

Bot men say they wer lynked with a double chayn, 75

And

And held with the commouns under a cloke,
Whiche kindeled the wyld fyre that made all this smoke.

The commouns renyed ther taxes to pay
Of them demaunded and asked by the kinge;
With one voice importune, they playnly said nay : 80
They buskt them on a bushment themself in baile to
bringe :

Agayne the kings plesure to wrastle or to wringe,
Bluntly as bestis withe boste and with cry
They saide, they forsed not, nor carede not to dy.

The noblenes of the northe this valiant lorde and
knyght, 85

As man that was innocent of trechery or trayne,
Presed forthe boldly to witstand the myght,
And, lyke marciall Hector, he fauht them agayne,
Vigorously upon them with myght and with mayne,
Trustinge in noble men that wer with hym there : 90
Bot all they fled from hym for falshode or fere.

Barons, knights, squyers, one and alle,
Togeder with servaunts of his famuly,
Turnd their backis, and let ther master fall,
Of whos [life] they counted not a flye ; 95
Take up whos wolde for them, they let hym ly.
Alas ! his golde, his fee, his annuall rente
Upon suche a sort was ille bestowde and spent.

He

FOURTH EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND. 103

vyronde aboute on every syde
 is enemys, that were stark mad and wode; 100
 he stode he gave them woundes wyde :
 routhe ! what thouche his mynde were goode,
 ge manly, yet ther he shed his bloode !
 ne, alas ! he fawte in vayne ;
 amonge them ther he was slayne. 105

he ! that Percy thus was spylt,
 ous erle of Northumberlande ;
 y prowès the sworde pomel and hylt,
 ghty lyoun * doutted by sè and lande !
 us chaunce of fortunes fruward hande ! 110
 remembring how shamfully he was slayne,
 r weepinge hymself kan restrayne ?

fars, thou dedly god of war !
 us teusday, dedicate to thy name,
 1 shoke thy sworde so noble a man to mar ! 115
 de ungracious, unhappy be thy fame,
 wert endyed with rede blode of the same !
 le erle ! O fowle mysuryd grounde
 ae gat his fynal dedely wounde !

, of the fatall systers thre, 120
 mooste cruell unto the lyf of man,
 es, in the ys no pitè !

ig to his crest and supporters. *Doutted* is contracted
 l.

O homycide,

O homycide, whiche sleest all that thou kan,
 So forcibly upon this erle thou ran,
 That with thy sworde enharpid of mortall drede, 125
 Thou kit asonder his perfight vitall threde !

My wordis unpullysht be nakide and playne,
 Of aureat poems they want ellumynyng ;
 Bot by them to knowlege ye may attayne
 Of this lordis dethe and of his murtheringe. 130
 Which whils he lyvyd had fuyson of every thing.
 Of knights, of squyers, chef lord of toure and tounne,
 Tyl fykill fortune began on hym to frowne.

Paregall to dukis, with kings he myght compare,
 Surmountinge in honor all erls he did excede, 135
 To all cuntreis aboute hym reporte me I dare.
 Lyke to Eneas benygne in worde and dede,
 Valiaunt as Hector in every marciall nede,
 Provydent, discrete, circumspect, and wyse, 140
 Tyll the chaunce ran agyne him of fortunes duble
 dysc.

What nedethe me for to extoll his fame
 With my rude pen enkankerd all with rust ?
 Whos noble actis shew worsheply his name,
 Transcendyng far myne homely muse, that must
 Yet sumwhat wright surprisid with hartly lust, 145
 Truly reportinge his right noble astate,
 Immortally whiche is immaculate.

His noble blode never disteynyd was,
 Trew to his prince for to defende his right,
 Doubles hatinge, fals maters to compas, 150
 Treytory and treson he bannesht out of syght,
 With trowth to medle was all his hole delyght,
 As all his kuntrey kan testefy the same:
 To slo suche a lord, alas, it was grete shame.

If the hole quere of the musis nyne 155
 In me all onely wer sett and comprisyde,
 Enbrethed with the blast of influence dyvyne,
 As perfightly as could be thought or devysyd;
 To me also allthouche it were promysyde
 Of laureat Phebus holy the eloquence, 160
 All were to litill for his magnyficence.

O yonge lyon, bot tender yet of age,
 Grow and encrese, remembre thyn astate,
 God the assyst unto thyn herytage,
 And geve the grace to be more fortunate, 165
 Agayne rebellyouns arme to make debate.
 And, as the lyoun, whiche is of bestis kinge,
 Unto thy subjectis be kurteis and benyngne.

I pray God sende the prosperous lyf and long,
 Stable thy mynde constant to be and fast, 170
 Right to mayntein, and to resist all wronge:
 All flattringe faytors abhor and from the cast,
 Of foule detraction God kepe the from the blast:
 Let

Let double delinge in the have no place,
 And be not light of credence in no case. 175

Wythe hevvy chere, with dolorous hart and mynd,
 Eche man may sorow in his inward thought,
 Thys lords death, whose pere is hard to fynd
 Algyf Englund and Fraunce were thorow saught.
 Al kings, all princes, all dukes, well they ought 180
 Bothe temporall and spirituall for to complayne
 This noble man, that crewelly was slayne.

More specially barons, and those knyghtes bold,
 And all other gentilmen with hym enterteynd
 In fee, as menyall men of his housold, 185
 Whom he as lord worsheply manteynd :
 To sorowfull weping they ought to be constreynd,
 As oft as thei call to ther remembraunce,
 Of ther good lord the fate and dedely chaunce.

O perlese prince of hevyn emperyalle, 190
 That with one worde formed al thing of noughte ;
 Hevyn, hell, and erth obey unto thi kall ;
 Which to thy resemblance wondersly hast wrought
 All mankynd, whom thou full dere hast boght,
 With thy blode precious our finaunce thou dyd pay, 195
 And us redemed, from the fendys pray :

To the pray we, as prince incomperable,
 As thou art of mercy and pite the well,
 Thou bringe unto thy joye etermynable

The

FOURTH EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND. 107

swle of this lorde from all daunger of hell, 200
lles blis with the to byde and dwell
ilace above the orient,
hou art lorde, and God omnipotent.

of mercy, O lady full of grace,
n moste pure, and goddis moder dere, 205
vfull harts chef comfort and solace,
women O floure withouten pere,
o thy son above the starris clere,
uchesaf by thy mediatioun
on thy servant, and bringe to salvacion. 210

iumphaunt the heavenly yerarchy,
all the hole sorte of that glorious place,
e mot receyve into ther company
we bounte of hym that formed all solace ;
of pite, of mercy, and of grace, 215
er, the son, and the holy goste
itate one God of myghts moste.

I have placed the foregoing poem of SKEL-
before the following extract from HAWES,
y because it was written first, but because I
SKELTON is in general to be considered as the
poet; many of his poems being written long
HAWES's *Graunde Amour*.

X. THE

X.

THE TOWER OF DOCTRINE.

The reader has here a specimen of the descriptive powers of STEPHEN HAWES, a celebrated poet in the reign of Hen. VII, though now little known. It is extracted from an allegorical poem of his (written in 1505) intitled, "The Hist. of Graunde Amoure & La Belle Pucel, called the Palace of Pleasure, &c." 4to. 165. See more of Hawes in Ath. Ox. v. 1. p. 6. and Walton's Observ. v. 2. p. 105. He was also author of a book, intitled, "The Temple of Glass." Wrote by "Stephen Hawes, gentleman of the bedchamber to K. Henry VII." Pr. for Caxton, 4to. no date.

The following Stanzas are taken from Chap. III. and IV. of the Hist. above mentioned. "How Fame parted from Graunde Amour and left him with G-ornance and Grace, and how he went to the Tower of Doctrine, &c."—As we are able to give no small lyric piece of Hawes's, the reader will excuse the insertion of this extract.

I LOOKED about and saw a craggy roche,

Farre in the west neare to the element,

And as I dyd then unto it approche,

Upon the toppe I sawe refulgent

The royal tower of MORALL DOCUMENT,

Made of fine copper with turrets fayre and hye,

Which against Phebus shone soe marveyulously,

That

or the very perfect bryghtnes
 it of the tower, and of the cleare sunne,
 nothyng behold the goodlines 10
 at palaice, whereas Doctrine did wonne :
 at the last, with mysty wyndes donne,
 diant bryghtnes of golden Phebus
 gan cover with clowde tenebrus.

the tower I drewe, nere/and nere, 15
 often mused of the great hyghnes
 craggy rocke, which quadrant did appeare :
 the fayre tower, (so much of ryches
 all about,) sexangled doubtles ;
 wd with grayhoundes, and with many lyons, 20
 of fyne golde ; with divers stundry dragons*.

the turrets with ymages of golde
 it was set, whiche with the wynde aye moved
 ropte vices; that I did well beholde
 at the tower, in sundry wyse they moved 25
 goodly pypes, in their mouthes ituned,
 ith the wynd they pyped a daunce
 l *Amour de la hault plesance.*

re was great of marveylous wyndes,
 rhyche ther was no way to passe but one, 30
 e toure for to have an intres :

V. 25. towers. PC.

yhounds, Lions, Dragons, were at that time the royal
 re.

A grece

A grece there was ychesykd all of stone
 Out of the rocke, on whyche men dyd gone
 Up to the toure, and in lykewyse dyd I
 Wyth bothe the Grayhoundes in my company*:

Tyll that I came unto a ryall gate,
 Where I sawe stondynge the goodly Portres,
 Whyche axed me, from whence I came a-late;
 To whome I gan in every thyng expresse
 All myne adventure, chaunce, and busynesse,
 And eke my name; I tolde her every dell:
 Whan she herde this she lyked me right well.

Her name, she sayd, was called COUNTENAUNCE;
 Into the 'base' courte she dyd me then lede,
 Where was a fountayne depured of plesance,
 A noble sprynge, a ryall conduyte-hede,
 Made of fyne golde enameled with reed;
 And on the toppe four dragons blew and stoute
 Thys dulcet water in four partes dyd spoute.

Of whyche there flowed foure ryvers ryght clere,
 Sweter than Nylus † or Ganges was ther odoure;
 Tygrys or Eufrates unto them no pere:
 I dyd than taste the aromatyke lycoure,
 Fragraunt of fume, and swete as any floure;

V. 44. *besy courte*. PC.

V. 49. *partyes*. PC.

* This alludes to a former part of the Poem.

† *Nylus*. PC.

THE TOWER OF DOCTRINE.

111

my mouthe it had a marveylous scent 53
rs spyces, I knewe not what it ment.

er thys further forth me brought
e Countenaunce into a goodly Hall,
er stones it was wonderly wrought :
wyndowes cleare depured all of crystall, 60
in the rouse on hye over all
e was made a ryght crafty vyne ;
of grapes the rubies there did shyne.

re was paved with berall clarified,
pillers made of stones precious, 65
lace of pleasure so gayely glorified,
yght be called a palaice glorious,
uche delectable and solacious ;
l was hanged hye and circuler
oth of arras in the rychest maner, 70

eated well of a ful noble story,
e doubty waye to the Tower Perillous* ;
noble knyght should wynne the victory
any a serpente foule and odious.

* * * * *

* The story of the poem.

XI. THE

XI.

THE CHILD OF ELLE,

— is given from a fragment in the Editor's ~~to~~ MS: which, though extremely defective and mutilated, appeared to have so much merit, that it excited a strong desire to attempt a completion of the story. The Reader will easily discover the supplemental stanzas by their inferiority, and at the same time be inclined to pardon it, when he considers how difficult it must be to imitate the affecting simplicity and artless beauties of the original.

CHILD was a title sometimes given to a knight. See Gloss.

ON yonder hill a castle standes
 With walles and towres bedight,
 And yonder lives the Child of Elle,
 A younge and comely knighte.

The Child of Elle to his garden went,
 And stood at his garden pale,
 Whan, lo! he beheld fair Emmelines page
 Come trippinge downe the dale.

The Child of Elle he hyed him thence,
 Y-wis he stoode not stille,
 And soone he mette faire Emmelines page
 Come climbing up the hille,

Nowe

THE CHILD OF ELLIN

115

Nowe Christe thee save, thou li
 Now Christe thee save and see
 Oh telle me how does thy ladye g
 And what may thy tydings be

My lady shée is all woe-begone
 And the teares they falle fro
 And aye she laments the deadly
 Betweene her house and thir

65

And here shée sends thee a sil
 Bedewde with many a tear
 And biddes thee sometimes th
 Who loved thee so deare.

70

And here shée sends thee a
 The last boone thou maye
 And biddes thee weare it fo
 Whan she is layde in gr

25

For, ah! her gentle heart
 And in grave soone mu
 Sith her father hath chose
 And forbidde her to thin

30

32

Her father hath brought h
 Sir John of the north co
 And within three dayes s
 Or he vowes he will h

35

Nowe

FOR, L

age,

15

we hye thee backe, thou little foot-page,
 and greet thy ladye from mee,
 telle her that I her owne true love
 will dye, or sette her free.

4

we hye thee backe, thou little foot-page,

33

is g^o I let thy fair ladye know
 which sight will I bee at her bowre-windowe,
 and to I de me weale or woe.

ily dⁱs
 ty, anye he tripped, the boye he ranne,
 consieither stint ne stayd

4

er,

simp^le came to fair Emmelines bowre,
 p was kneeling downe he sayd,

lde

I've been with thy own true love,
 yonde greets thee well by mee;

54

with wa: will he bee at thy bowre-windowe,
 yonder e or sette thee free.

ve daye was gone, and night was come,
 and hⁱ all were fast asleepe,
 4 v^s the ladye Emmeline,
 wh^c sate in her bowre to weepe:

54

And soone shee heard her true loves voice
 Lowe whⁱispering at the walle,
 Awake, awake, my deare ladye,
 Tis I thy true love call.

60

Awake,

Awake, awake, my ladye deare,
 Come, moun't this faire palfraye :
 This ladder of ropes will lette thee downe,
 Ile carrye thee hence awaye.

Nowe say, nowe nay, thou gentle knight, 65
 Nowe nay, this may not bee;
 For aye, should I tint my maiden fame,
 If alone I should wend with thee.

O ladye, thou with a knighte so true 70
 Mayst safelye wend alone,
 To my ladye mother I will thee bringe,
 Where marriage shall make us one.

" My father he is a baron bolde, 75
 Of lynage proude and hie;
 And what would he saye if his daughter
 Awaye with a knight should flye?

Ah ! well I wot, he never would rest,
 Nor his meate should doe him no goode,
 Until he had slayne thee, Child of Elle,
 And seene thy deare hearts bloode." 80

O ladye, wert thou in thy saddle sette,
 And a little space him fro,
 I would not care for thy cruel father,
 Nor the worst that he could doe.

O ladye, wert thou in thy saddle sette,
 And once without this walle,
 I would not care for thy cruel father,
 Nor the worst that might befall.

Faire Emmeline sighed, fair Emmeline wept,
 And aye her heart was woe :
 At length he seized her lilly-white hand,
 And downe the ladder he drewe :

And thrice he clasped her to his breste,
 And kist her tenderlie :
 The teares that fell from her fair eyes
 Ranne like the fountayne free.

Hee mounted himselfe on his steede so talle,
 And her on a fair palfraye,
 And slung his bugle about his necke,
 And roundlye they rode away.

All this beheard her owne damselle,
 In her bed whereas shee ley,
 Quoth shee, My lord shall knowe of this,
 Soe I shall have golde and fee.

Awake, awake, thou baron bolde !
 Awake, my noble dame !
 Your daughter is fledde with the Child of Elle
 To doe the deede of shame

THE CHILD OF ELLE.

117

The baron he woke, the baron he rose,

And called his merrye men all :

110

“ And come thou forth, Sir John the knighte,

Thy ladye is carried to thrall.”

Faire Emmeline scant had ridden a mile,

A mile forth of the towne,

When she was aware of her fathers men

115

Come galloping over the downe :

And foremost came the carlish knight,

Sir John of the north countraye :

“ Nowe stop, nowe stop, thou false traitoure,

Nor carry that ladye awaye.

120

For she is come of hye lineage,

And was of a ladye borne,

And ill it beseems thee a false churl's sonne

To carrye her hence to scorne.”

Nowe loud thou lvest, Sir John the knight,

125

Nowe thou doest lye of mee;

A knight mee gott, and a ladye me bore,

Soe never did none by thee.

But light nowe downe, my ladye faire,

Light downe, and hold my steed,

130

While I and this discourteous knighte

Doe trye this arduous deede:

But

But light now downe, my deare ladye,
Light downe, and hold my horse ;
While I and this discourteous knight
Doe trye our valour's force.

Fair Emmeline sighed, fair Emmeline wept,
And aye her heart was woe,
While twixt her love and the carlish knight
Past many a baleful blowe.

The Child of Elle hee fought soe well,
As his weapon he waved amaine,
That soone he had slaine the carlish knight,
And layd him upon the plaine.

And nowe the baron and all his men
Full fast approached nye :
Ah ! what may ladye Emmeline doe ?
Twere nowe no boote to flye.

Her lover he put his horse to his mouth,
And blew both loud and shrill,
And soone he saw his owne merry men
Come ryding over the hill.

“ Nowe hold thy hand, thou bold baron,
I pray thee hold thy hand,
Nor ruthless read two gentle hearts
Fast knyt in true love's band.

Thy daughter I have dearly loved
 Full long and many a day ;
 But with such love as holy kirke
 Hath freelye sayd wee may. 160

O give consent, shee may be mine,
 And blesse a faithfull paire :
 My lands and livings are not small,
 My house and lineage faire :

My mother she was an earl's daughtèr, 165
 And a noble knyght my sire ——
 The baron he frowned, and turn'd away
 With mickle dole and ire.

Fair Emmeline sighed, faire Emmeline wept,
 And did all trembling stand : 170
 At lengthe she sprang upon her knee,
 And held his lifted hand.

Pardon, my lorde and father deare,
 This faire yong knyght and mee :
 Trust me, but for the carlish knyght, 175
 I never had fled from thee.

Oft have you called your Emmeline
 Your darling and your joye ;
 O let not then your harsh resolves
 Your Emmeline destroye. 180
 The

The baron he stroakt his dark-brown cheekes,
 And turned his heade asyde
 To whipe awaye the starting teare
 He proudly strave to hyde.

In deepe revolving thought he stooode, 18-3
 And mused a little space ;
 Then raised faire Emmeline from the grounde,
 With many a fond embrace.

Here take her, Child of Elle, he sayd,
 And gave her lillye white hand ; 19-0
 Here take my deare and only child,
 And with her half my land :

Thy father once mine honour wrongde
 In dayes of youthful pride ;
 Do thou the injurye repayre 19-5
 In fondnesse for thy bride.

And as thou love her, and hold her deare,
 Heaven prosper thee and thine :
 And nowe my blessing wend wi' thee,
 My lovely Emmeline. 200

* *

††† From the word *kirke* in ver. 159, this hath been
 thought to be a Scottish Ballad, but it must be acknow-
 ledged that the line referred to is among the additions
 supplied by the Editor : besides, in the Northern coun-
 ties of England, *kirk* is used in the common dialect for
church, as well as beyond the Tweed.

XII.

EDOM O' GORDON,

A SCOTTISH BALLAD,

— was printed at Glasgow, by Robert and Andrew Foulis, MDCCLV, 8vo, 12 pages.—We are indebted for its publication (with many other valuable things in these volumes) to Sir David Dalrymple, Bart. who gave it as it was preserved in the memory of a lady, that is now dead.

The reader will here find it improved, and enlarged with several fine stanzas, recovered from a fragment of the same ballad, in the Editor's folio MS. It is remarkable that the latter is entitled CAPTAIN ADAM CARRE, and is in the English idiom. But whether the author was English or Scotch, the difference originally was not great. The English Ballads are generally of the North of England, the Scottish are of the South of Scotland, and of consequence the country of Ballad-singers was sometimes subject to one crown, and sometimes to the other, and most frequently to neither. Most of the finest old Scotch songs have the scene laid within 20 miles of England, which is indeed all poetic ground, green hills, remains of woods, clear brooks. The pastoral scenes remain: of the rude chivalry of former ages happily nothing remains but the ruins of the castles, where the more daring and successful robbers resided. The House or Castle of the RODES stood about a measured mile south from Duns, in Berwickshire: some of the ruins of it may be seen to this day. The GORDONS were anciently seated in the same county: the two villages of East and West Gordon lie about 10 miles from the castle of the Rodes,

Rodes*. The fact, however, on which the Ballad is founded, happened in the North of Scotland, (see below, p. 130.) yet it is but too faithful a specimen of the violences practised in the feudal times in every part of the Island, and indeed all over Europe.

From the different titles of this Ballad, it should seem that the old strolling bards or minstrels (who gained a livelihood by reciting these poems) made no scruple of changing the names of the personages they introduced, to humour their hearers. For instance, if a Gordon's conduct was blame-worthy in the opinion of that age, the obsequious minstrel would, when among Gordons, change the name to Car, whose clan or sept lay further West, and vice versâ.—The foregoing observation, which I owed to Sir David Dalrymple, will appear the more perfectly well founded, if, as I have since been informed (from Crawford's Memoirs), the principal Commander of the expedition was a GORDON, and the immediate Agent a CAR, or KER; for then the Reciter might, upon good grounds, impute the barbarity here deplored, either to a Gordon, or a Car, as best suited his purpose. In the third volume the reader will find a similar instance. See the song of GIL MORRIS, wherein the principal character introduced had different names given him, perhaps from the same cause.

It may be proper to mention, that in the folio MS., instead of the "Castle of the Rodes," it is the "Castle of Brittons-borrow," and also "Diactours" or "Draitours-borrow," (for it is very obscurely written,) and "Capt. Adam Carre" is called the "Lord of Westerton-town." Uniformity required that the additional stanzas supplied from that copy should be clothed in the Scottish orthography and idiom: this has therefore been attempted, though perhaps imperfectly.

* This Ballad is well known in that neighbourhood, where it is entitled ADAM O' GORDON. It may be observed, that the famous freebooter, whom Edward I fought with, hand to hand, near Farnham, was named ADAM GORDON.

IT fell about the Martinmas,
 Quhen the wind blew shril and cauld,
 Said Edom o' Gordon to his men,
 We maun draw till a hauld.

And quhat a hauld sall we draw till, 5
 My mirry men and me ?
 We wul gae to the house o' the Rodes,
 To see that fair ladie.

The lady stude on hir castle wa',
 Beheld baith dale and down : 10
 There she was ware of a host of men
 Cum ryding towards the toun.

O see ze nat, my mirry men a' ?
 O see ze nat quhat I see ?
 Methinks I see a host of men : 15
 I marveil quha they be.

She weend it had been hir luvely lord,
 As he cam ryding hame ;
 It was the traitor Edom o' Gordon,
 Quha reckt nae sin nor shame. 20

She had nae sooner buskit hirscl,
 And putten on hir gown,
 But Edom o' Gordon and his men
 Were round about the toun.

They

They had nae sooner supper sett, 25
 Nae sooner said the grace,
 But Edom o' Gordon and his men
 Were light about the place.

The lady ran up to hir towir head,
 Sa fast as she could hie, 34
 To see if by hir fair speechès
 She could wi' him agree.

But quhan he see this lady saif,
 And hir yates all locked fast,
 He fell into a rage of wrath, 3
 And his look was all aghast.

Cum doun to me, ze lady gay,
 Cum doun, cum doun to me :
 This night sall ye lig within mine armes,
 To-morrow my bride sall be. 40

I winnae cum doun, ze fals Gordòn,
 I winnae cum doun to thee ;
 I winnae forsake my ain dear lord,
 That is sae far frae me.

Give owre zour house, ze lady fair, 45
 Give owre zour house to me,
 Or I sall brenn yoursel therein,
 Bot and zour babies three.

I winnae

I winnae give owre, ze false Gordòn,
 To nae sik traitor as zee ; 50
 And if ze brenn my ain dear babes,
 My lord sall make ze drie.

But reach my pistoll, Glauð, my man*,
 And charge ze weil my gun* :
 For, but an I pierce that bluidy butcher, 55
 My babes we been undone.

She stude upon hir castle wa',
 And let twa bullets flee* :
 She mist that bluidy butchers hart,
 And only raz'd his knee. 60

Set fire to the house, quo' fals Gordòn,
 All wood wi' dule and ire :
 Fals lady, ze sall rue this deid,
 As ze bren in the fire.

Wae worth, wae worth ze, Jock my man, 65
 I paid ze weil zour fee ;
 Quhy pu' ze out the ground-wa' stane,
 Lets in the reek to me ?

And ein wae worth ze, Jock my man,
 I paid ze weil zour hire ; 70

* These three lines are restored from Foulis's edition, and the fol. MS., which last reads *the bullets* in ver. 58.

The Gordon then his bougill blew,
 And said, Awa', awa' ;
 This house o' the Rodes is a' in flame,
 I hauld it time to ga'.

12

O then bespyed hir ain dear lord,
 As hee cam ovr the lee ;
 He sied his castle all in blaze
 Sa far as he could see.

Then sair, O sair his mind misgave,
 And all his hart was wae ;
 Put on, put on, my wighty men,
 So fast as ze can gae.

12

Put on, put on, my wighty men,
 Sa fast as ze can drie ;
 For he that is hindmost of the thrang
 Sall neir get guid o' me.

130

Than sum they rade, and sum they rin,
 Fou fast out-owr the bent ;
 But eir the foremost could get up,
 Baith lady and babes were brent.

135

He wrang his hands, he rent his hair,
 And wept in teenefu' muid :
 O traitors, for this cruel deid
 Ze sall weep teirs o'bluid.

140

And

And after the Gordon he is gane,
 Sa fast as he might drie;
 And soon i' the Gordon's foul hartis bluid
 He's wroken his dear ladie.

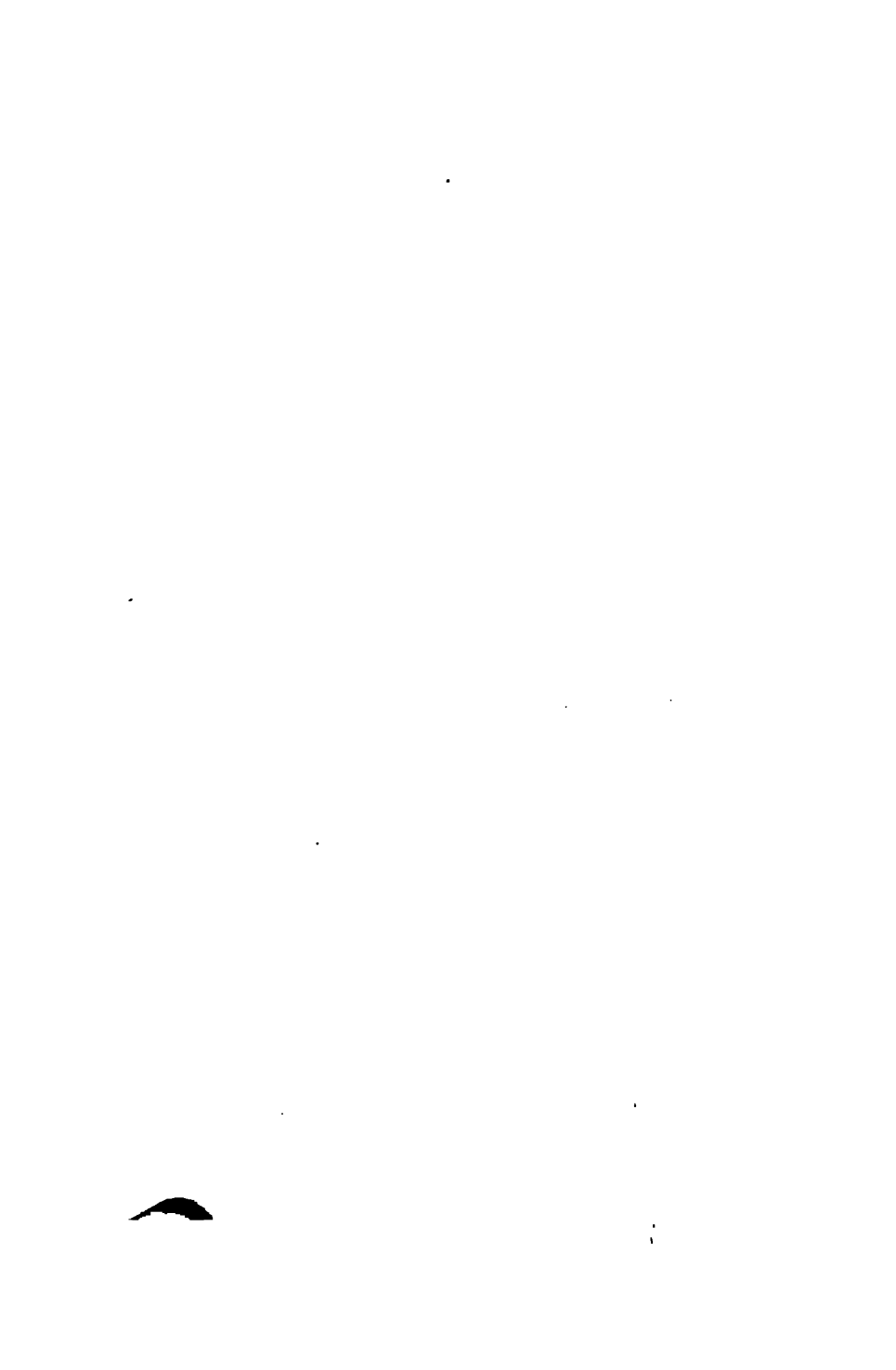
* * *

†† Since the foregoing Ballad was first printed, the subject of it has been found recorded in Abp. Spotswood's History of the Church of Scotland, p. 259: who informs us, that

"Anno 1571. In the north parts of Scotland, ADAM GORDON (who was deputy for his brother the earl of Huntley) did keep a great stir; and under colour of the queen's authority, committed divers oppressions, especially upon the Forbes's Having killed Arthur Forbes, brother to the lord Forbes Not long after he sent to summon the house of Tavoy pertaining to Alexander Forbes. The LADY refusing to yield without direction from her husband, he put fire unto it, and burnt her therein, with children and servants, being twenty-seven persons in all.
 "This inhuman and barbarous cruelty made his name odious, and stained all his former doings; otherwise he was held very active and fortunate in his enterprises."

This fact, which had escaped the Editor's notice, was in the most obliging manner pointed out to him, by an ingenious writer who signs his name H. H. (Newcastle, May 9.) in the Gentleman's Magazine for May, 1775. p. 219.

THE END OF THE FIRST BOOK.



RELIQUES

OF

Ancient Poetry, &c.

SERIES THE FIRST.

BOOK II.

I.

BALLADS THAT ILLUSTRATE SHAKESPEARE.

OUR great dramatic poet having occasionally quoted many ancient ballads, and even taken the plot of one, if not more, of his plays from among them, it was judged proper to preserve as many of these as could be recovered, and, that they might be the more easily found, to exhibit them in one collective view. This SECOND BOOK is therefore set apart for the reception of such ballads as are quoted by SHAKESPEARE, or contribute in any degree to illustrate his writings: this being the principal point in view, the candid reader will pardon the admission of some pieces that have no other kind of merit.

The design of this BOOK being of a Dramatic tendency, it may not be improperly introduced with a few observations ON THE ORIGIN OF THE ENGLISH STAGE, and ON THE CONDUCT OF OUR FIRST DRAMATIC POETS:

a subject which, though not unsuccessfully handled by several good writers already *, will yet perhaps admit of some further illustration.

• ON

THE ORIGIN OF THE ENGLISH STAGE, &c.

It is well known that dramatic poetry in this and most other nations of Europe owes its origin, or at least its revival, to those religious shows, which in the dark ages were usually exhibited on the more solemn festivals. At those times they were wont to represent in the churches the lives and miracles of the saints, or some of the more important stories of Scripture. And as the most mysterious subjects were frequently chosen, such as the Incarnation, Passion, and Resurrection of Christ, &c. these exhibitions acquired the general name of MYSTERIES. At first they were probably a kind of dumb shows, intermingled, it may be, with a few short speeches; at length they grew into a regular series of connected dialogues, formally divided into acts and scenes. Specimens of these in their most improved state (being at best but poor artless compositions) may be seen among Dodsley's OLD PLAYS and in Osborne's HARLEIAN MISCEL. How they were exhibited in their most simple form, we may learn from an ancient novel, often quoted by our old dramatic poets, (a) entitled a myrrour Iest of a man that was called Howleglass (b) &c. being a translation

* Bp. Warburton's Shakesp. vol. v. p. 338.—Pref. to Dodsley's Old Plays.—Riccoboni's Acct. of Theat. of Europe, &c. &c. These were all the Author had seen when he first drew up this Essay.

(a) See Ben Jonson's Poetaster, act iii. sc. 4, and his Masque of The Fortunate Isles. Whalley's Edit. vol. ii. p. 49, vol. vi. p. 190.

(b) Howleglass is said in the Preface to have died in M,cccc,x. At the end of the book, in M,ccc,x.

from

from the Dutch language, in which he is named *Ulen-
spiegle*. Howleglass, whose waggish tricks are the
subject of this book, after many adventures comes to
live with a priest, who makes him his parish-clerk. This
priest is described as keeping a LEMAN or concubine, who
had but one eye, to whom Howleglass owed a grudge
for revealing his rogueries to his master. The story thus
proceeds, " And than in the meane season, while
Howleglas was parysh clarke, at Easter they should
play the Resurrection of our Lorde: and for because
than the men wer not learned, nor could not read,
the priest toke his leman, and put her in the grave for
an Aungell: and this seing Howleglas, toke to hym
iij of the symplest persons that were in the towne, that
played the iij Maries; and the Person [i. e. Parson or
Rector] played Christe, with a baner in his hand.
Than saide Howleglas to the symple persons, Whan
the Aungel asketh you, whome you seke, you may
saye, The parsons leman with one iye. Than it for-
tuned that the tyme was come that they must playe,
and the Aungel asked them whom they sought, and
than sayd they, as Howleglas had shewed and lerned
them afore, and than answered they, We seke the
priests leman with one iye. And than the prieste
might heare that he was mocked. And whan the
priestes leman herd that, she arose out of the grave,
and would have smyten with her fist Howleglas upon
the cheke, but she missed him and smote one of the
simple persons that played one of the thre Maries; and
hegave her another; and than toke she him by the heare
[hair]; and that seing his wyfe, came running has-
tely to smite the priestes leaman; and than the priest
seeing this, caste down hys baner and went to helpe
his woman, so that the one gave the other sore strokes,
and made great noyse in the church. And than How-
leglas seyng them lyinge together by the eares in the
"bodi

"bodi of the churche, went his way out of the village,
"and came no more there (c)."

As the old Mysteries frequently required the representation of some allegorical personage, such as Death, Sin, Charity, Faith, and the like, by degrees the rude poets of those unlettered ages began to form complete dramatic pieces consisting entirely of such personifications. These they entitled MORAL PLAYS, or MORALITIES. The Mysteries were very inartificial, representing the Scripture stories simply according to the letter. But the Moralities are not devoid of invention; they exhibit outlines of the dramatic art: they contain something of a fable or plot, and even attempt to delineate characters and manners. I have now before me two that were printed early in the reign of Henry VIII; in which I think one may plainly discover the seeds of Tragedy and Comedy; for which reason I shall give a short analysis of them both.

One of them is entitled *Every Man* (d). The subject of this piece is the summoning of Man out of the world by death; and its moral, that nothing will then avail him but a well-spent life and the comforts of religion. This subject and moral are opened in a monologue spoken by the MESSENGER (for that was the name generally given by our ancestors to the Prologue on their rude stage:) then God (e) is represented; who, after some general complaints on the degeneracy of mankind, calls for DETH, and orders him to bring before his tribunal EVERY-MAN, for so is called the personage who represents the Human Race. EVERY-MAN appears, and receives the summons with all the marks of confusion and

(c) *q. Imprinted . . . by Willelm Copland*: without date, in 4to. bl. let. among Mr. Garrick's Old Plays, K. vol. X.

(d) This play has been reprinted by Mr. Hawkins in his 3 vols. of Old Plays, entitled, *THE ORIGIN OF THE ENGLISH DRAMA*, 12mo. Oxford, 1773. See vol. i. p. 27.

(e) The second person of the Trinity seems to be meant.

terror.

terror. When Death is withdrawn, Every-man applies for relief in this distress to FELLOWSHIP, KINDRED, GOODS, or RICHES, but they successively renounce and forsake him. In this disconsolate state he betakes himself to GOOD-DEDES, who, after upbraiding him with his long neglect of her (*f*), introduces him to her sister KNOWLEDGE, and she leads him to the "holy man CONFESSION," who appoints him penance : this he inflicts upon himself on the stage, and then withdraws to receive the sacraments of the priest. On his return he begins to wax faint, and, after STRENGTH, BEAUTY, DISCRETION, and FIVE WITS (*g*) have all taken their final leave of him, gradually expires on the stage ; Good-dedes still accompanying him to the last. Then an AUNGELL descends to sing his *Requiem* ; and the Epilogue is spoken by a person, called DOCTOR, who recapitulates the whole, and delivers the moral :

" ¶. This memoriall men may have in mynde,
 " Ye herers, take it of worth old and yonge,
 " And forsake Pryde, for he disceyveth you in thende,
 " And remembre Beautè, Five Witts, Strength and Dis-
 " They all at last do Every-man forsake ; [cretion,
 " Save his Good Dedes there dothe he take ;
 " But beware, for and they be small,
 " Before God he hath no helpe at all," &c.

From this short analysis it may be observed, that *Every-man* is a grave solemn piece, not without some rude attempts to excite terror and pity, and therefore may not improperly be referred to the class of Tragedy. It is remarkable that in this old simple drama the fable is conducted upon the strictest model of the Greek tragedy. The action is simply one, the time of action is

(*f*) The before-mentioned are male characters.

(*g*) i. e. The Five Senses. These are frequently exhibited as five distinct personages upon the Spanish stage ; (see Riccoboni, p. 98.) but our moralist has represented them all by one character.
 that

that of the performance, the scene is never changed, nor the stage ever empty. **EVERY-MAN**, the hero of the piece, after his first appearance never withdraws, except when he goes out to receive the sacraments, which could not well be exhibited in public; and during his absence **KNOWLEDGE** descants on the excellence and power of the priesthood, somewhat after the manner of the Greek chorus. And indeed, except in the circumstance of **Every-man's** expiring on the stage, the **Sampson Agonistes** of Milton is hardly formed on a severer plan (*h*).

The other play is entitled **Hick-Scorner** (*i*), and bears no distant resemblance to Comedy: its chief aim seems to be to exhibit characters and manners, its plot being much less regular than the foregoing. The Prologue is spoken by **PITY** represented under the character of an aged pilgrim; he is joined by **CONTEMPLATION** and **PERSEVERANCE**, two holy men, who, after lamenting the degeneracy of the age, declare their resolution of stemming the torrent. **Pity** then is left upon the stage, and presently found by **FREWYLL**, representing a lewd debauchee, who, with his dissolute companion **IMAGINATION**, relate their manner of life, and not without humour describe the stews and other places of base resort. They are presently joined by **HICK-SCORNER**, who is drawn as a libertine returned from travel, and, agreeably to his name, scoffs at religion. These three are described as extremely vicious, who glory in every act of wickedness: at length two of them quarrel, and **PITY** endeavours to part the fray; on this they fall upon him, put him in the stocks, and there leave him. **Pity**, thus imprisoned, descants in a kind of lyric measure on the profligacy of the age, and in this situation is found by

(*h*) See more of **EVERY-MAN**, in vol. ii. Pref. to B. ii. Note.

(*i*) Imprinted by me Wm. W. de W. no date; in 4to. bl. let. This play has also been reprinted by Mr. HAWKINS in his "Origin of the English Drama," vol. i. p. 69.

Perseverance and Contemplacion, who set him at liberty, and advise him to go in search of the delinquents. As soon as he is gone, Frewill appears again ; and, after relating in a very comic manner some of his rogueries and escapes from justice, is rebuked by the two holy men, who, after a long altercation, at length convert him and his libertine companion Imaginacioun from their vicious course of life : and then the play ends with a few verses from Perseverance by way of Epilogue. This and every Morality I have seen conclude with a solemn prayer. They are all of them in rhyme ; in a kind of loose stanza, intermixed with distichs.

It would be needless to point out the absurdities in the plan and conduct of the foregoing play : they are evidently great. It is sufficient to observe, that, bating the moral and religious reflection of *PITY*, &c. the piece is of a comic cast, and contains a humorous display of some of the vices of the age. Indeed the author has generally been so little attentive to the allegory, that we need only substitute other names to his personages, and we have real characters and living manners.

We see then that the writers of these Moralities were upon the very threshold of real Tragedy and Comedy ; and therefore we are not to wonder that Tragedies and Comedies in form soon after took place, especially as the revival of learning about this time brought them acquainted with the Roman and Grecian models.

II. At what period of time the Moralities had their rise here, it is difficult to discover. But plays of miracles appear to have been exhibited in England soon after the Conquest. Matthew Paris tells us that Geoffrey, afterwards Abbot of St. Albans, a Norman, who had been sent for over by Abbot Richard to take upon him the direction of the school of that monastery, coming too late, went to Dunstable, and taught in the abbey there ; where he caused to be acted (probably by his scholars) a MIRACLE-PLAY of ST. CATHARINE, composed by himself,

self (a). This was long before the year 1119, and probably within the 11th century. The above play of St. CATHARINE was, for aught that appears, the first spectacle of this sort that was exhibited in these kingdoms: and an eminent French Writer thinks it was even the first attempt towards the revival of Dramatic Entertainments in all Europe; being long before the Representations of MYSTERIES in France; for these did not begin till the year 1398 (b).

But whether they derived their origin from the above exhibition or not, it is certain that Holy Plays, representing the miracles and sufferings of the Saints, were become common in the reign of Henry II; and a lighter sort of Interludes appear not to have been then unknown (c). In the subsequent age of Chaucer, "Plays of Miracles" in Lent were the common resort of idle gossips (d).

(a) *Apud Dunestapliam quendam ludum de sancta Katerina (quem MIRACULA vulgariter appellamus) fecit. Ad quæ decoranda, petiit a sacrista sancti Albani, ut sibi Capæ Chorales accommodarentur, et obtinuit. Et fuit ludus ille de sancta Katerina. Vitæ Abbat. ad fin. Hist. Mat. Paris, fol. 1639, p. 56.*—We see here that Plays of Miracles were become common enough in the time of Mat. Paris, who flourished about 1240. But that indeed appears from the more early writings of FITZ-STEPHENS: quoted below.

(b) Vid. Abregé Chron. de l'Hist. de France, par M. Henault, à l'ann. 1179.

(c) See Fitz-Stephens's Description of London, preserved by Stow, (and reprinted with notes, &c. by the Rev. Mr. Pegge, in 1774, 4to.) *Londonia pro spectaculis theatralibus, pro ludis scenicis, ludos habet sanctiores, representationes miraculorum, &c.* He is thought to have written in the reign of Hen. II, and to have died in that of Rich. I. It is true, at the end of this book we find mentioned *Henricum regem tertium*; but this is doubtless Henry the Second's son, who was crowned during the life of his father, in 1170, and is generally distinguished as *Rex juvenis, Rex filius*, and sometimes they were jointly named *Reges Angliæ*. From a passage in his Chap. *De Religione*, it should seem that the body of St. Thomas Becket was just then a new acquisition to the Church of Canterbury.

(d) See Prologue to Wife of Bath's Tale, v. 6137. Tyrwhitt's Ed.

The

They do not appear to have been so prevalent on the continent, for the learned historian of the Council of Constance (e) ascribes to the English the introduction of Plays into Germany. He tells us that the Emperor, having been absent from the council for some time, was at his return received with great rejoicings, and that the English Fathers in particular did, upon that occasion, cause a sacred Comedy to be acted before him on Sunday Jan. 31, 1417; the subjects of which were: *THE NATIVITY OF OUR SAVIOUR*; *THE ARRIVAL OF THE EASTERN MAGI*; and *THE MASSACRE BY HEROD*. Thence it appears, says this writer, that the Germans are obliged to the English for the invention of this sort of spectacles, unknown to them before that period.

The fondness of our ancestors for dramatic exhibitions of this kind, and some curious particulars relating to this subject, will appear from the *HOUSEHOLD BOOK* of the fifth Earl of Northumberland, A. D. 1512 (f): whence I shall select a few extracts, which show that the exhibiting Scripture Dramas on the great festivals entered into the regular establishment, and formed part of the domestic regulations of our ancient nobility; and, what is more remarkable, that it was as much the business of the Chaplain in those days to compose *PLAYS* for the family, as it is now for him to make Sermons.

"My Lordes Chapleyns in Household vj. viz. The
 "Almonar, and if he be a maker of *INTERLUDYS*, than
 "he to have a servaunt to the intent for writynge of the
 "*PARTS*; and ells to have non. The maister of gramer,
 "&c."

Sect. V. p. 44.

(e) *M. L'ENFANT*. Vid. Hist. du Conc. de Constance, vol. ii. p. 440.

(f) "The Regulations and Establishments of the Household of
 "Hen. Alg. Percy, 5th Earl of Northumb. Lond. 1770." 8vo.
 Whereof a small impression was printed by order of the late
 Duke and Duchess of Northumberland to bestow in presents to
 their friends.—Although begun in 1512, some of the Regulations
 were composed so late as 1525.

"ITEM,

"ITEM, my lorde usith and accustomyth to gyf yerely
 "if is lordship kepe a chapell and be at home, them of
 "his lordships chapell, if they doo play the Play of
 "the NATIVITE uppon cristynnes day in the morn-
 "nyng in my lords chapell befor his lordship—xxs."

Sect. XLIV. p. 343.

"ITEM, to them of his lordship chappell and
 "other his lordships servaunts that doith play the Play
 "befor his lordship uppon SUNDAY at night
 "yerely in reward—xs." Ibid. p. 345.

"ITEM, to them that playth the Play of
 "RESURRECTION upon estur day in the mornnyng in
 "my lordis 'chapell' befor his lordship—xxs." Ibid.

"ITEM, My lorde useth and accustomyth yerly to gyf
 "hym which is ordynede to be the MASTER OF THE
 "REVELLS yerly in my lordis hous in cristmas for the
 "overseyng and orderinge of his lordships Playes,
 "Interludes and Dresinge that is plaid befor his lord-
 "ship in his hous in the xijth dayes of Cristenmas and
 "they to have in rewarde for that caus yerly—xxs."

Ibid. p. 346.

"ITEM, My lorde useth and accustomyth to gyf every
 "of the iiij Parsones that his lordship admyted as his
 "PLAYERS to com to his lordship yerly at Cristynnes
 "ande at all other such tymes as his lordship shall
 "comande them for playing of Playe and Interludes
 "affor his lordship in his lordships hous, for every of
 "their fees for an hole yere".... Ibid. p. 351.

"ITEM, to be payd ... for rewards to PLAYERS for
 "Playes playd at Christynmas by Stranegeres in my
 "house after xxd. (g) every play, by estimacion somme
 "—xxxij. iiij. (h)." Sect. I. p. 22.

(g) This was not so small a sum then as it may now appear :
 for in another part of this MS. the price ordered to be given for
 a fat ox is but 12s. 4d. and for a lean one 8s.

(h) At this rate the number of Plays acted must have been
 twenty.

"ITEM,

"ITEM, My Lorde usith, and accustometh to gif yerely when his Lordshipp is at home, to every erlis
 "PLAYERS that comes to his Lordshipe betwixt Cristynmas ande Candelmās, if he be his special Lorde & Frende & Kynsman—xxs." Sect. XLIIII. p. 340.
 "ITEM, My Lorde usith and accustomyth to gyf yerely, when his Lordship is at home to every Lordis
 "PLAYERS, that comyth to his Lordshipe betwixt Cristynmas and Candilmas—xs." Ibid.

The Reader will observe the great difference in the Rewards here given to such PLAYERS as were Retainers Of noble Personages, and such as are styled STRANGERS, Or, as we may suppose, only Strolers.

The profession of a Common Player was about this time held by some in low estimation. In an old satire, entitled *Cock Torreles Date* (i) the Author enumerating the most common trades or callings, as "carpenters, coopers, joyners," &c. mentions

"PLAYERS, purse-cutters, money-batterers,

"Golde-washers, tombleres, jogelers,

"Pardoners, &c."

Sign. B. vj.

III. It hath been observed already, that Plays of Miracles, or MYSTERIES, as they were called, led to the introduction of Moral Plays, or MORALITIES, which prevailed so early, and became so common, that, towards the latter end of K. Henry VIIth's reign, John Rastel, brother-in-law to Sir Thomas More, conceived a design of making them the vehicle of science and natural philosophy. With this view he published '¶ A new interlude and a mery of the nature of the iiiii elements declaringe many proper points of philosophy naturall, and of dyvers straunge landys, (a) &c. It is observable that the poet speaks of the discovery of America as then recent ;

———" Within

(i) Pr. at the Sun in Fleet-str. by W. de Worde, no date, b. l. 4to.

(a) Mr. Garrick has an imperfect copy. (Old Plays, i. vol. iii.)

The

— " Within this xx yere
 " Westwarde be founde new landes
 " That we never harde tell of before this," &c.

The West Indies were discovered by Columbus in 1492, which fixes the writing of this play to about 1510 (two years before the date of the above Household Book). The play of *Hick-Scorner* was probably somewhat more ancient, as he still more imperfectly alludes to the American discoveries, under the name of "the Newe founde blonde." [Sign. A. vij.]

It is observable that in the older Moralities, as in that last mentioned, *Every-man*, &c., is printed no kind of stage direction for the exits and entrances of the personages, no division of acts and scenes. But in the moral interlude of *Lusty Juventus* (b), written under Edward VI, the exits and entrances begin to be noted in the margin (c): at length in Q. Elizabeth's reign Moralities appeared formally divided into acts and scenes, with a regular prologue, &c. One of these is reprinted by Dodsley.

The Dramatis Personæ are, "¶. The Messenger [or Prologue]. Nature naturate. Humanyte. Studyous Desire. Sensuall Appetite. The Taverner. Experienc. Ygnoraunce. (Also ye lyste ye may brynge in a dysgysunge.)" Afterwards follows a table of the matters handled in the interlude; among which are, "¶. Of certeyn conclusions prouvyng the yerthe must nedes be rounde, and that yt is in circumference above xxi M. myle."—"¶. Of certeyne points of cosmographie—and of dyvers straunge regyons,—and of the new founde landys and the maner of the people." This part is extremely curious, as it shows what notions were entertained of the new American discoveries by our own countrymen.

(b) Described in vol. ii. Preface to Book ii. The Dramatis Personæ of this piece are, "¶. Messenger, Lusty Juventus, Good Counsaile, Knowledge, Sathan the devyll, Hypocrisie, Fellowship, Abominable-lying [an Harlot], God's-merciful-promises."

(c) I have also discovered some few *Exeuls* and *Intrals* in the very old Interlude of the *Four Elements*.

Before

Before we quit this subject of the very early printed plays, it may just be observed, that, although so few are now extant, it should seem many were printed before the reign of Q. Elizabeth, as at the beginning of her reign, her INJUNCTIONS in 1559 are particularly directed to the suppressing of "many Pamphlets, PLAYES, and " Ballads; that no manner of person shall enterprize to " print any such, &c." but under certain restrictions. Vid. Sect. V.

In the time of Hen. VIII, one or two dramatic pieces had been published under the classical names of Comedy and Tragedy (*d*), but they appear not to have been intended for popular use: it was not till the religious fermentations had subsided that the public had leisure to attend to dramatic poetry. In the reign of Elizabeth, Tragedies and Comedies began to appear in form, and, could the poets have persevered, the first models were good. *Corboduc*, a regular tragedy, was acted in 1561 (*e*); and Gascoigne, in 1566, exhibited *Tocasta*, a translation from Euripides, as also *The Supposes*, a regular comedy, from Ariosto: near thirty years before any of Shakespeare's were printed.

The people however still retained a relish for their old Mysteries and Moralities (*f*), and the popular dramatic

(*d*) Bp. Bale had applied the name of Tragedy to his *Mystery of Gods Promises*, in 1538. In 1540 John Palsgrave, B. D. had republished a Latin comedy, called *Acroastus*, with an English version. Holingshed tells us (vol. iii. p. 850), that so early as 1520 the king had "a good comedie of Plautus plaied" before him at Greenwich; but this was in Latin, as Mr. FARMER informs us in his curious "Essay on the Learning of Shakespeare," 8vo. p. 31.

(*e*) See Ames, p. 316.—This play appears to have been first printed under the name of *Corboduc*; then under that of *Ferrex* and *Porrex*, in 1569; and again, under *Corboduc*, 1590.—Ames calls the first edition Quarto; Langbaine, Octavo; and Tanner, 12mo.

(*f*) The general reception the old Moralities had upon the stage, will account for the fondness of all our first poets for allegory. Subjects of this kind were familiar with every one.

poets

poets seem to have made them their models. From the graver sort of Moralities our modern TRAGEDY appears to have derived its origin; as our COMEDY evidently took its rise from the lighter interludes of that kind. And as most of these pieces contain an absurd mixture of religion and buffoonery, an eminent critic (g) has well deduced from thence the origin of our unnatural TRAGI-COMEDIES. Even after the people had been accustomed to Tragedies and Comedies, Moralities still kept their ground: one of them entitled *The New Custom* (h) was printed so late as 1573: at length they assumed the name of MASQUES (i), and, with some classical improvements, became in the two following reigns the favourite entertainments of the court.

IV. THE old Mysteries, which ceased to be acted after the Reformation, appear to have given birth to a THIRD SPECIES of stage exhibition, which, though now confounded with Tragedy and Comedy, were by our first dramatic writers considered as quite distinct from them both: these were Historical Plays, or HISTORIES, a species of dramatic writing, which resembled the old Mysteries in representing a series of historical events simply in the order of time in which they happened, without any regard to the three great unities. These pieces seem to differ from Tragedies, just as much as Historical poems do from Epic: as the *Pharsalia* does from the *Æneid*.

What might contribute to make dramatic poetry take this form was, that soon after the Mysteries ceased to be exhibited, was published a large collection of poetical narratives, called *The Mirrour for Magistrates* (a), where-

(g) Bp. Warburt. Shakesp. vol. v.

(h) Reprinted among Dodsley's Old Plays, vol. i.

(i) In some of these appeared characters full as extraordinary as in any of the old Moralities. In Ben Jonson's *Masque of Christmas*, 1616, one of the personages is MINCED PEE.

(a) The first part of which was printed in 1559.

in a great number of the most eminent characters in English history are drawn relating their own misfortunes. This book was popular, and of a dramatic cast; and therefore, as an elegant writer (*b*) has well observed, might have its influence in producing Historical Plays. These narratives probably furnished the subjects, and the ancient Mysteries suggested the plan.

There appears indeed to have been one instance of an attempt at an HISTORICAL PLAY itself, which was perhaps as early as any Mystery on a religious subject; for such, I think, we may pronounce the representation of a memorable event in English History, that was EXPRESSED IN ACTIONS AND RHIMES. This was the old Coventry Play of *Wock Tuesday* (*c*), founded on the story of the Massacre of the Danes, as it happened on St. Brice's night, November 13, 1002 (*d*). The play in question was performed by certain men of Coventry, among the other shows and entertainments at Kenilworth Castle, in July 1575, prepared for Queen Elizabeth, and this the rather "because the matter mentioneth how valiantly our English Women, for the love of their country, behaved themselves."

The writer, whose Words are here quoted (*e*), hath given

(*b*) Catal. of Royal and Noble Authors, vol. i. p. 166-7.

(*c*) This must not be confounded with the Mysteries acted on Corpus Christi day by the Franciscans at Coventry, which were also called COVENTRY PLAYS, and of which an account is given from T. Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry, &c. in Malone's Shakesp. vol. ii. part ii. pag. 13, 14.

(*d*) Not 1012, as printed in Laneham's Letter, mentioned below.

(*e*) Ro. Laneham, whose LETTER, containing a full description of the Shows, &c. is reprinted at large in Nichols's "Progresses of Q. Elizabeth," &c. vol. i. 4to. 1788.—That writer's orthography, being peculiar and affected, is not here followed.

Laneham describes this play of *Wock Tuesday*, which was "presented in an historical cue by certain good-hearted men of Coventry" (p. 32), and which was "wont to be play'd in their citie yearly" (p. 33), as if it were peculiar to them, terming it

given a short description of the performance; which seems on that occasion to have been without Recitation or Rhimes, and reduced to mere Dumb-Show; consisting of violent skirmishes and encounters, first between Danish and English "lance-knights on horse-back," armed with spear and shield; and afterwards between "hosts" of footmen: which at length ended in the Danes being "beaten down, overcome, and "many led captive by our English women." (f)

This play, it seems, which was wont to be exhibited in their city yearly, and which had been of great antiquity and long continuance there (g), had of late been suppressed, at the instance of some well-meaning but precise preachers, of whose "sourness" herein the townsmen complain; urging that their play was "without example of ill-manners, papistry, or any superstition;" (h) which shows it to have been entirely distinct from a religious Mystery. But having been discontinued, and, as appears from the narrative, taken up of a sudden after the sports were begun, the Players apparently had not been able to recover the old Rhimes, or to procure new ones, to accompany the action; which, if it originally represented "the outrage and impotent insolency of the Danes, the grievous complaint of Huna, king Ethelred's chieftain in wars (*);" his counselling and contriving the plot to dispatch them, concluding with the conflicts above mentioned, and their final suppression — "expressed in Actions and Rhimes" after their manner (i), "one can hardly conceive

"THEIR old storial show" (p. 32).—And so it might be as represented and expressed by them "after their manner" (p. 33) although we are also told by Bevil Higgon, that St. Brice's Eve was still celebrated by the Northern English in commemoration of this massacre of the Danes, the women beating brass instruments, and singing old rhimes, in praise of their cruel ancestors. See his Short View of Eng. History, 8vo. p. 17. (The Preface is dated 1734.)

(f) Laneham, p. 37.

(h) Ibid.

(*) Ibid. p. 32.

(g) Ibid. p. 33.

(i) Ibid. p. 33.

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more regular model of a complete drama ; and, if taken up soon after the event, it must have been the earliest of the kind in Europe (†).

Whatever this old play, or "storial show (*k*)," was at the time it was exhibited to Q. Elizabeth, it had probably our young Shakespeare for a spectator, who was then in his twelfth year, and doubtless attended with all the inhabitants of the surrounding country at these "Princely pleasures of Kenelworth (*l*)," whence Stratford is only a few miles distant. And as the Queen was much diverted with the Coventry Play, "whereat "Her Majesty laught well," and rewarded the performers with 2 bucks, and 5 marks in money: who, "what rejoicing upon their ample reward, and what triumphing upon the good acceptance, vaunted their Play was never so dignified, nor ever any Players before so beatified:" but especially if our young bard afterwards gained admittance into the castle to see a Play, which the same evening, after supper, was there "presented of a very good theme, but so set-forth by the actors' well-handling, that pleasure and mirth made it seem very short, though it lasted two good hours and more (*m*)," we may imagine what an impression was made on his infant mind. Indeed the dramatic cast of many parts of that superb entertainment, which continued nineteen days, and was the most splendid of the kind ever attempted in this kingdom; the Addresses to the Queen in the personated Characters of a Sybille, a Savage Man, and Sylvanus, as she approached or departed from the castle; and, on the water, by Arion, a Triton, or the Lady of the Lake, must have had a very

(†) The Rhimes, &c. prove this play to have been in English: whereas Mr. THO. WARTON thinks the Mysteries composed before 1598 were in Latin. Malone's Shakesp. vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 9.

(*k*) Laneham, p. 32. (*l*) See Nichols's Progresses, vol. i. p. 57.

(*m*) Laneham, p. 38, 39. This was on SUNDAY evening, July 9.

great effect on a young imagination, whose dramatic powers were hereafter to astonish the world.

BUT that the Historical Play was considered by our old writers, and by SHAKESPEARE himself, as distinct from Tragedy and Comedy, will sufficiently appear from various passages in their works. "Of late days," says Stow, "in place of those stage playes (n) hath been "used Comedies, Tragedies, Enterludes, and HISTORIES both true and fayned (o)."—Beaumont and Fletcher, in the prologue to *The Captain*, say,

"This is nor Comedy, nor Tragedy,
"Nor HISTORY."——

Polonius in *Hamlet* commends the actors, as the best in the world, "either for Tragedie, Comedie, HISTORIE, Pastorall," &c. And Shakespeare's friends, Heminge and Condell, in the first folio edit. of his plays, in 1623 (p), have not only entitled their book "Mr. William Shakespeare's Comedies, HISTORIES, and "Tragedies:" but in their Table of Contents have arranged them under those three several heads; placing in the class of HISTORIES, "K. John, Richard II, Henry IV, 2 pts. Henry V, Henry VI, 3 pts. Rich. III, and Henry VIII;" to which they might have added such of his other plays as have their subjects taken from the old Chronicles, or Plutarch's Lives.

Although Shakespeare is found not to have been the first who invented this species of drama (q), yet he cultivated it with such superior success, and threw upon this simple inartificial tissue of scenes such a blaze of

(n) The Creation of the World, acted at Skinners-well in 1409.

(o) See Stow's Survey of London, 1603, 4to. p. 94, (said in the title-page to be "written in the year 1598.") See also Warton's Observations on Spenser, vol. ii. p. 109.

(p) The same distinction is continued in the 2d & 3d folios, &c.

(q) See Malone's Shakesp. vol. i. part ii. p. 31.

Genius,

Genius, that his HISTORIES maintain their ground in defiance of Aristotle and all the critics of the Classic School, and will ever continue to interest and instruct an English audience.

Before Shakespeare wrote, Historical Plays do not appear to have attained this distinction, being not mentioned in Q. Elizabeth's Licence in 1574 (r) to James Burbage and others, who are only empowered "to use, exercise, and occupie the arte and facultye of playenge Comedies, Tragedies, Enterludes, Stage-Playes, and such other like."—But when Shakespeare's HISTORIES had become the ornaments of the stage, they were considered by the public, and by himself, as a formal and necessary species, and are thenceforth so distinguished in public instruments. They are particularly inserted in the Licence granted by K. James I, in 1603 (s), to W. Shakespeare himself, and the Players his fellows; who are authorized "to use and exercise the arte and faculty of playing Comedies, Tragedies, HISTORIES, Interludes, Morals, Pastorals, Stage-Plaies, and such like."

The same merited distinction they continued to maintain after his death, till the Theatre itself was extinguished; for they are expressly mentioned in a Warrant in 1622, for licensing certain "late Comedians of Q. Anne deceased, to bring up children in the qualitie and exercise of playing Comedies, HISTORIES, Interludes, Morals, Pastorals, Stage-Plaies, and such like (*)." The same appears in an Admonition issued in 1637 (t) by Philip Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, then Lord Chamberlain, to the master and war-

(r) See Malone's Shakesp. vol. i. pt. ii. p. 37. (s) Ibid. p. 40.

(*) Ibid. p. 49. Here HISTORIES, or Historical Plays, are found totally to have excluded the mention of Tragedies; a proof of their superior popularity. In an Order for the King's Comedians to attend K. Charles I in his summer's progress, 1636, (Ibid. p. 144.) HISTORIES are not particularly mentioned; but so neither are Tragedies: they being briefly directed to "act Playes, Comedies, and interludes, without any lett," &c. (t) Ibid. p. 139. dens

dens of the company of Printers and Stationers ; wherein is set forth the complaint of His Majesty's servants the Players, that "diverse of their books of Comedyes and "Tragedyes, CHRONICLE-HISTORIES, and the like," had been printed and published to their prejudice, &c.

This distinction, we see, prevailed for near half a century ; but after the Restoration, when the Stage revived for the entertainment of a new race of auditors, many of whom had been exiled in France, and formed their taste from the French theatre, Shakespeare's HISTORIES appear to have been no longer relished ; at least the distinction respecting them is dropt in the patents that were immediately granted after the King's return.

This appears not only from the allowance to Mr. William Beeston in June 1660 (u), to use the house in Salisbury-court "for a Play-house, wherein Comedies, "Tragedies, Tragi-comedies, Pastoralls, and Interludes, "may be acted," but also from the fuller Grant (dated August 21, 1760) (v) to Thomas Killigrew, esq. and Sir William Davenant, knt. by which they have authority to erect two companies of players, and to fit up two theatres "for the representation of Tragydies, Comedyes, "Playes, Operas, and all other entertainments of that "nature."

But while Shakespeare was the favourite dramatic poet, his HISTORIES had such superior merit, that he might well claim to be the chief, if not the only historic dramatist that kept possession of the English stage, which gives a strong support to the tradition mentioned by Gildon (w), that, in a conversation with Ben Jonson, our Bard vindicated his Historical Plays, by urging, that, as he had found "the nation in general very "ignorant of history, he wrote them in order to instruct

(u) This is believed to be the date by Mr. Malone, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 239.

(v) Ibid. p. 244.

(w) See Malone's Shakesp. vol. vi. p. 427. This ingenious writer will, with his known liberality, excuse the difference of opinion here entertained concerning the above tradition.

"the

"the people in this particular." This is assigning not only a good motive, but a very probable reason for his preference of this species of composition; since we cannot doubt but his illiterate countrymen would not only want such instruction when he first began to write, notwithstanding the obscure dramatic chroniclers who preceded him; but also that they would highly profit by his admirable Lectures on English History so long as he continued to deliver them to his audience. And, as it implies no claim to his being the *first* who introduced our chronicles on the stage, I see not why the tradition should be rejected.

Upon the whole we have had abundant proof, that both Shakespeare and his contemporaries considered his *HISTORIES*, or Historical Plays, as of a legitimate distinct species, sufficiently separate from Tragedy and Comedy; a distinction which deserves the particular attention of his critics and commentators; who, by not advertg to it, deprive him of his proper defence and best vindication for his neglect of the Unities, and departure from the classical Dramatic Forms. For, if it be the first Canon of sound criticism to examine any work by whatever Rule the author prescribed for his own observance, then we ought not to try Shakespeare's *HISTORIES* by the general laws of Tragedy or Comedy. Whether the Rule itself be vicious or not, is another inquiry; but certainly we ought to examine a work only by those principles according to which it was composed. This would save a deal of impertinent criticism.

V. We have now brought the inquiry as low as was intended, but cannot quit it, without entering into a short description of what may be called the *Œconomy* of the ancient English Stage.

Such was the fondness of our forefathers for dramatic entertainments, that not fewer than *NINETEEN* Play-houses

houses had been opened before the year 1632, when Prynne published his *Histriomastix* (a). From this writer it should seem that "tobacco, wine and beer (b)," were in those days the usual accommodations in the theatre, as within our memory at Sadler's Wells.

With regard to the Players themselves, the several companies were (as hath been already shown) (c) retainers, or menial servants to particular noblemen (d), who protected them in the exercise of their profession

(a) He speaks in p. 492, of the Playhouses in Bishopsgate street, and on Ludgate-hill, which are not among the SEVEN ——— enumerated in the Preface to Dodsley's Old Plays. Nay it appears from Rymer's MSS. that TWENTY-THREE Playhouses had been at different periods open in London; and even SIX of them at one time. See Maione's Shakesp. vol. i. pt. ii. p. 48.

(b) So, I think, we may infer from the following passage, viz. —
 "How many are there, who, according to their several qualities ———
 "spend 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 12d. 15d. 2s. and sometimes 4s. or 5s. at ———
 "play-house day by day, if coach-hire, boat-hire, tobacco, wine ———
 "beere, and such like vaine expences, which playes do usually ———
 "occasion, be cast into the reckoning?" Prynne's *Histriomastix* ———
 p. 325.

But that Tobacco was smoked in the playhouses, appears from Taylor the Water-poet, in his Proclamation for Tobacco's Prohibition. "Let PLAY-HOUSES, drinking-schools, taverns, &c. ———
 "be continually haunted with the contagious vapours of ———;
 "nay (if it be possible) bring it into the Churches, and there ———
 "choak up their preachers." Works, p. 233. And this was really the case at Cambridge: James I sent a letter, in 1607, against "taking Tobacco" in St. Mary's. So I learn from my friend Dr. FARMER.

A gentleman has informed me, that once going into a church in Holland, he saw the male part of the audience sitting with their hats on, smoking tobacco, while the preacher was holding forth for him in his morning gown.

(c) See the extracts above, in p. 139, from the E. of Northampton. Herford Eoc'h.

(d) See the Pref. to Dodsley's Old Plays. — The author of an old invective against the Stage, called, A third Blast of Retraction from Paines, &c. 1580, 12mo. says, "Alas! that private affection ———
 "should

and many of them were occasionally Strollers, that travelled from one gentleman's house to another. Yet so much were they encouraged, that, notwithstanding their multitude, some of them acquired large fortunes. Edward Allen, master of the playhouse called the Globe, who founded Dulwich college, is a known instance. And an old writer speaks of the very inferior actors, whom he calls the Hirelings, as living in a degree of splendour, which was thought enormous in that frugal age (e).

At

"should so raigne in the nobilitie, that to pleasure their servants, and to upholde them in their vanitye, they should restraîne the magistrates from executing their office! . . . They [the nobility] are thought to be covetous by permitting their servants . . . to live at the devotion or almes of other men, passing from countrie to countrie, from one gentleman's house to another, offering their service, which is a kind of beggerie. Who indeede, to speake more trulie, are become beggers for their servants. For comonlie the good-wil, men beare to their Lordes, makes them draw the stringes of their purses to extend their liberalitie." Vid. pag. 75, 76, &c.

(e) Stephen Gosson, in his *Schoole of Abuse*, 1579, 12mo. fo. 23, says thus of what he terms in his margin **PLAYERS-MEN**: "Over lashing in apparel is so common a fault, that the very hyerlings of some of our Players, which stand at revirsion of vs. by the week, jet under gentlemens noes in sutis of silke, exercising themselves to prating on the stage, and common scoffing when they come abrode, where they look askance over the shoulder at every man, of whom the SUNDAY before they begged an almes. I speake not this, as though everye one that professeth the qualitie so abused himselfe, for it is well known, that some of them are sober, discreete, properly learned, honest housholders and citizens, well-thought on among their neighbours at home," [he seems to mean EDW. ALLEN above mentioned] "though the pryde of their shadowes (I meane those hangbyes, whom they succour with stipend) cause them to be somewhat ill-talked of abroad."

In a subsequent period we have the following satirical fling at the showy exterior and supposed profits of the actors of that time.—Vid. GREENE's *Groatsworth of Wit*, 1625, 4to. "WHAT is your profession?"—"Truly, Sir, . . . I am a **PLAYER**." "A **Player**? . . . I took you rather for a Gentleman of great living; for, if by outward Habit men should be censured, I tell you, you would be taken for a substantial man." "So I am where I dwell."

At the same time the ancient Prices of admission were often very low. Some houses had penny-benches (f). The "two-penny gallery" is mentioned in the prologue to Beaumont and Fletcher's *Woman-Hater* (g). And seats of three-pence and a groat seem to be intended in the passage of Prynne above referred to. Yet different houses varied in their prices: that play-house called the *HORN* had seats of five several rates from six-pence to half-a-crown (h). But a shilling seems to have been the usual price (i) of what is now called the *PIT*, which probably had its name from one of the playhouses having been a Cock-pit (k). The

"I dwell . . . What, though the world once went hard with me,
 "when I was fayne to carry my playing-fardle a foot-backe =
 "*Tempora mutantur* . . . for my very share in playing apparrell
 "will not be sold for two HUNDRED pounds . . . Nay more, I
 "can serve to make a pretty speech, for I was a country Author,
 "passing at a MORAL, &c." See Roberto's Tale, sign. D. 3. b.
 (f) So a MS. of Oldys, from Tom Nash, an old pamphlet-
 writer. And this is confirmed by Taylor the Water-poet, in his
Praise of Beggerie, p. 99.

"Yet have I seen a begger with his many, [sc. vermin]
 "Come at a Play-house, all in for one penny."

(g) So in the Belman's *Night-Walks* by Decker, 1616, 4to
 "Pay thy TWO-PENCE to a Player, in this gallery thou mayest
 "sit by a harlot."

(h) Induct. to Ben Jonson's *Bartholomew-fair*. An ancient
 satirical piece, called "The Blacke Book, Lond. 1604, 4to." talks
 of "The SIX-PENNY Roomes in Playhouses;" and leaves a legacy
 to one whom he calls "Arch-tobacco-taker of England, in ordi-
 naries, upon STAGES both common and private."

(i) Shakesp. Prol. to *Hen. viii.*—Beaum. and Fletch. Prol. to
 the *Captain*, and to the *Mad-lover*.

(k) This etymology hath been objected to by a very ingenious
 writer (see Malone's *Shakesp.* vol. i. pt. ii. p. 59.), who thinks it
 questionable, because, in St. Mary's church at Cambridge, the
 area that is under the pulpit, and surrounded by the galleries, is
 (now) called the *PIT*; which, he says, no one can suspect to have
 been a *Cock-Pit*, or that a playhouse phrase could be applied to a
 church.—But whoever is acquainted with the licentiousness of
 boys, will not think it impossible that they should thus apply a
 name so peculiarly expressive of its situation: which from fre-
 quent use might at length prevail among the senior members of
 the University; especially when those young men became seniors
 themselves

The day originally set apart for theatrical exhibition appears to have been Sunday; probably because the first dramatic pieces were of a religious cast. During a great part of Queen Elizabeth's reign, the playhouses were only licensed to be opened on that day (*l*): but before the end of her reign, or soon after, this abuse was probably removed.

The usual time of acting was early in the afternoon (*m*), plays being generally performed by day-light (*n*). All female parts were performed by men, no English

themselves. The name of *PIT*, so applied at Cambridge, must be deemed to have been a cant phrase, until it can be shown that the area in other churches was usually so called.

(*l*) So Ste. Gosson, in his *Schoole of Abuse*, 1579, 12mo. speaking of the Players, says, "These, because they are allowed to play every Sunday, make iiiii or v. Sundayes at least every week," fol. 24.—So the author of *A Second and Third Blast of Retrait from Plaies*, 1580, 12mo. "Let the magistrate but repel them from the libertie of plaicing on the Sabbath-daie. . . . To plaie on the Sabbath is but a priviledge of sufferance, and might with ease be repelled, were it thoroughly followed," pag. 61, 62. So again. "Is not the Sabbath of al other daies the most abused? . . . Wherefore abuse not so the Sabbath-daie, my brethren; leave not the temple of the Lord." . . . "Those unsaverie morsels of unseemelie sentences passing out of the mouth of a ruffenlie plaier, doth more content the hungrie humors of the rude multitude, and carrieth better relish in their mouthe, than the bread of the worde, &c." Vid. pag. 63, 65, 69, &c. I do not recollect that exclamations of this kind occur in *Prynne*, whence I conclude that this enormity no longer subsisted in his time.

It should also seem, from the author of the *Third Blast* above quoted, that the Churches still continued to be used occasionally for theatres. Thus, in p. 77, he says, that the Players, (who, as hath been observed, were servants of the nobility,) "under the title of their maisters, or as retainers, are priviledged to roave abroad, and permitted to publish their mametree in everie temple of God, and that throughout England, unto the horrible contempt of praiser."

(*m*) "He entertaines us" (says Overbury in his character of an Actor) "in the best leasure of our life, that is, betweene meales; the most unfit time either for study, or bodily exercise."—Even so late as in the reign of Cha. II, Plays generally began at 3 in the afternoon.

(*n*) See *Biogr. Brit.* i. 117, n. D.

actress

actress being ever seen on the public stage (o) before the Civil Wars.

Lastly, with regard to the playhouse Furniture and Ornaments, a writer of King Charles II'd's time (p), who well remembered the preceding age, assures us, that in general "they had no other scenes nor decorations of the stage, but only old tapestry, and the stage strewed with rushes, with habits accordingly (q)."

Yet Coryate thought our theatrical exhibitions, &c. splendid, when compared with what he saw abroad. Speaking of the Theatre for Comedies at Venice, he says, "The house is very beggarly and base in comparison of our stately Playhouses in England: neyther can their actors compare with ours for Apparrell, Shewes, and Musicke. Here I observed certaine things

(o) I say "no ENGLISH Actress—on the PUBLIC Stage," because Prynne speaks of it as an unusual enormity, that "they had French-women actors in a play not long since personated in Blackfriars Playhouse." This was in 1629, vid. page 215. And though female parts were performed by men or boys on the public stage, yet in Masques at Court, the Queen and her ladies made no scruple to perform the principal parts, especially in the reigns of James I and Charles I.

Sir William Davenant, after the Restoration, introduced Women, Scenery, and higher Prices. See Cibber's Apology for his own Life.

(p) See a short Discourse on the English Stage, subjoined to Flecknor's "Love's Kingdom," 1674, 12mo.

(q) It appears from an Epigram of Taylor the Water-poet, that one of the principal Theatres in his time, viz. The Globe on the Bankside, Southwark, (which Ben Jonson calls the Glory of the Bank, and Fort of the whole parish,) had been covered with Thatch till it was burnt down in 1613.—(See Taylor's Sculler, Epig. 22, p. 31. Jonson's Execration on Vulcan.)

Puttenham tells us they used Vizards in his time, "partly to supply the want of players, when there were more parts than there were persons, or that it was not thought meet to trouble . . . princes chambers with too many folkes." [Art of Eng. Poes. 1589, p. 26.] From the last clause, it should seem that they were chiefly used in the Masques at Court.

"that

"that I never saw before : for, I saw WOMEN ACT, a
 "thing that I never saw before, though I have heard
 "that it hath been sometimes used in London: and they
 "performed it with as good a grace, action, gesture,
 "and whatsoever convenient for a Player, as ever I saw
 "any masculine actor (a)."

It ought however to be observed, that, amid such a multitude of Playhouses as subsisted in the Metropolis before the Civil Wars, there must have been a great difference between their several accommodations, ornaments, and prices ; and that some would be much more showy than others, though probably all were much inferior in splendour to the two great Theatres after the Restoration.

(r) Coryate's Crudities, 4to. 1611, p. 247.

The preceding *Essay*, although some of the materials are new arranged, hath received no alteration deserving notice, from what it was in the 2d Edition, 1767, except in Section IV, which in the present impression hath been much enlarged.

This is mentioned, because, since it was first published, the History of the English Stage hath been copiously handled by Mr. THO. WARTON in his "History of English Poetry, 1774, &c." 3 vols. 4to. (wherein is inserted whatever in these Volumes fell in with his subject); and by EDMOND MALONE, Esq. who, in his "Historical Account of the English Stage," (Shakesp. vol. i. pt. ii. 1790.) hath added greatly to our knowledge of the Economy and Usages of our ancient Theatres.

THE END OF THE ESSAY.

I. ADAM

I.

ADAM BELL, CLYM OF THE CLOUGH,
AND WILLIAM OF CLOUDESLEY,

—were three noted outlaws, whose skill in archery rendered them formerly as famous in the North of England, as Robin Hood and his fellows were in the midland counties. Their place of residence was in the forest of Englewood, not far from Carlisle, (called corruptly in the ballad Englishwood, whereas Engle- or Ingle-wood signifies Wood for firing.) At what time they lived does not appear. The author of the common ballad on "THE PEDIGREE, EDUCATION, AND MARRIAGE, OF ROBIN HOOD," makes them contemporaries with Robin Hood's father, in order to give him the honour of beating them : viz.

The father of ROBIN a Forrester was,
And he shot in a lusty long-bow
Two north-country miles and an inch at a shot,
As the Pindar of Wakefield does know :

For he brought Adam Bell, and Clim of the Clough,
And William a Clowdéslee
To shoot with our Forester for forty mark ;
And our Forester beat them all three.

Collect. of Old Ballads, 1727, 1 vol. p. 67.

This seems to prove that they were commonly thought to have lived before the popular Hero of Sherwood.

Our northern archers were not unknown to the southern countrymen : their excellence at the long-bow is often alluded to by our ancient poets. Shakespeare in his comedy of "MUCH adoe about nothing," act 1
make

makes Benedicke confirm his resolves of not yielding to love, by this protestation, "If I do, hang me in a bottle like a cat*, and shoot at me, and he that hits me, let him be clapt on the shoulder, and called ADAM:" meaning ADAM BELL, as Theobald rightly observes, who refers to one or two other passages in our old poets wherein he is mentioned. The Oxford editor has also well conjectured, that "Abraham Cupid" in *Romeo and Juliet*, act ii. sc. 1. should be "ADAM Cupid," in allusion to our archer. Ben Jonson has mentioned CLYM O' THE CLOUGH in his *Alchemist*, act i. sc. 2. And Sir William Davenant, in a mock poem of his, called "The long vacation in London," describes the Attorneys and Proctors, as making matches to meet in Finsbury fields.

"With loynes in canvas bow-case tyde†:
 "Where arrowes stick with mickle pride;....
 "Like ghosts of ADAM BELL and CLYMME.
 "Sol sets for fear they'l shoot at him."

Works, 1673, fol. p. 291.

I have only to add further concerning the principal Hero of this Ballad, that the BELLS were noted rogues in the North so late as the time of Q. Elizabeth. See in Rymer's *Fœdera*, a letter from lord William Howard to some of the officers of state, wherein he mentions them.

As for the following stanzas, which will be judged from the style, orthography, and numbers, to be of considerable antiquity, they were here given (corrected in some places by a MS. copy in the Editor's old folio) from a

* Bottles formerly were of leather; though perhaps a wooden bottle might be here meant. It is still a diversion in Scotland to hang up a cat in a small cask, or firkin, half filled with soot: and then a parcel of clowns on horseback try to beat out the ends of it, in order to show their dexterity in escaping before the contents fall upon them.

† i. e. Each with a canvas bow-case tied round his loins.

black.

black-letter 4to. Imprinted at London in Northburgh
 Wyham Copland (no date). That old quarto ed-
 seems to be exactly followed in "Pieces of Anti-
 Popular Poetry, &c. Lond. 1791," 8vo. the ver-
 tions from which, that occur in the following copy,
 selected from many others in the folio MS. above men-
 tioned, and when distinguished by the usual inven-
 'comma' have been assisted by conjecture.

In the same MS. this Ballad is followed by another
 entitled YOUNGE CLOUDESLEE, being a continuatic
 the present story, and reciting the adventures of Wil-
 of Cloudesly's son : but greatly inferior to this both
 merit and antiquity.

PART THE FIRST.

MERRY it was in the grene forest
 Amonge the levès grene,
 Wheras men hunt east and west
 Wyth bowes and arrowes kene ;

To raise the dere out of theyr denne ;
 Suche sightes hath ofte bene sene ;
 As by thre yemen of the north countrè,
 By them it is I meane.

The one of them hight Adam Bel,
 The other Clym of the Clough*,
 The thyrd was William of Cloudesly,
 An archer good ynough.

* *Clym of the Clough* means Clem. [Clement] of the Cliff:
 so *Clough* signifies in the North.

They were outlawed for venyson,
 These yemen everychone ;
 They swore them brethren upon a day, 15
 To Englyshe wood for to gone.

Now lith and lysten, gentylmen,
 That of myrthes loveth to here :
 Two of them were single men,
 The third had a wedded fere. 20

Wylliam was the wedded man,
 Muche more then was hys care :
 He sayde to hys brethren upon a day,
 To Carleile he would fare,

For to speke with fayre Alyce his wife, 25
 And with hys chyl dren thre.
 By my trou th, sayde Adam Bel,
 Not by the counsell of me :

For if ye go to Carleile, brother,
 And from thys wylde wode wende, 30
 If that the justice may you take,
 Your lyfe were at an ende.

If that I come not to-morowe, brother,
 By pry me to you agayne,
 Truste you then that I am ' taken,' 35
 Or else that I am slayne.

He toke hys leave of hys brethren two,
And to Carlile he is gon :
There he knocked at his owne windowe
Shortlye and anone.

40

Wher be you, fayre Alyce, he sayd,
My wife and chyldren three ?
Lyghtly let in thyne owne husbāde,
Wyllyam of Cloudeslee.

Alas ! then sayde fayre Alyce,
And syghed wonderous sore,
Thys place hath ben besette for you
Thys halfe a yere and more.

45

Now am I here, sayde Cloudeslee,
I would that in I were.
Now fetche us meate and drynke ynoughe,
And let us make good chere.



She fetched hym meate and drynke plentye,
Lyke a true wedded wyfe ;
And pleased hym with that she had,
Whome she loved as her lyfe.



There lay an old wyfe in that place,
A lytle besyde the fyre,
Whych Wyllyam had found of charytye
More than seven yere.



Up she rose, and forth shee goes,
 Evill mote shee speede therefore ;
 For shee had sett no foote on ground
 In seven yere before.

She went unto the justice hall, 65
 As fast as she could hye :
 Thys night, shee sayd, is come to town
 Wylliam of Cloudeslye.

Thereof the justice was full fayne,
 And so was the shirife also : 70
 Thou shalt not trauaile hither, dame, for nought,
 Thy meed thou shalt have ere thou go.

They gave to her a ryght good gounne,
 Of scarlate, ' and of graine :'
 She toke the gyft, and home she wente, 75
 And couched her doune agayne.

They raysted the towne of mery Carleile
 In all the haste they can ;
 And came thronging to Wyllyames house,
 As fast as they might gone. 80

There they besette that good yeman
 Round about on every syde :
 Wylliam hearde great noyse of folkes,
 That thither-ward fast hyed.

Alyce opened a backe wyndowe, 85

And loked all aboute,

She was ware of the justice and shirife bothe,

Wyth a full great route.

Alas ! treason, cryed Alyce,

Ever wo may thou be ! 90

Goe into my chamber, my husband, she sayd,

Swete Wylyam of Clondeslee.

He toke hys sweard and hys bucker,

Hys bow and hys chyldren thre,

And wente into hys strongest chamber, 95

Where he thought surest to be.

Fayre Alyce, like a lover true,

Took a peliaxe in her hande :

Said, He shall dye that cometh in

Thys dore, whyle I may stand. 100

Clondeslee bente a right good bowe,

That was of a trusty tre,

He smot the justise on the brest,

That hys arowe burst in thre.

' A' curse on his harte, saide William, 105

Thys day thy cote dyd on !

If it had ben no better then myne,

It had gone nere thy bone.

Yelde the Cloudeslè, sayd the justise,
And thy bowe and thy arrowes the fro. 110
'A' curse on hys hart, sayd fair Alyce,
That my husband councelleth so.

Set fyre on the house, saide the sherife,
Syth it wyll no better be,
And brenne we therin William, he saide, 115
Hys wyfe and chyldren thre.

They fyred the house in many a place,
The fyre flew up on hie :
Alas ! then cryed fayre Alice,
I se we here shall dye. 120

William openyd a backe wyndow,
That was in hys chamber hie,
And there with sheetes he did let downe
His wyfe and chldren three.

Have you here my treasure, sayde William, 125
My wyfe and my chyldren thre :
For Christès love do them no harme,
But wreke you all on me.

Wyllyam shot so wonderous well,
Tyll hys arrowes were all agoe, 130
And the fyre so fast upon hym fell,
That hys bowstryng brent in two.

The sparkles brent and fell upon
 Good Wyllyam of Cloudeslè :
 Than was he a wofull man, and sayde, 135
 Thys is a cowardes death to me.

Leever had I, sayde Wyllyam,
 With my sworde in the route to renne,
 Then here among myne enemyes wode
 Thus cruelly to bren. 140

He toke hys sward and hys buckler,
 And among them all he ran,
 Where the people were most in prece,
 He smot downe many a man.

There myght no man abyde hys stroakes, 145
 So fersly on them he ran :
 Then they threw wyndowes and dores ou him,
 And so toke that good yemàn.

There they hym bounde both hand and fote,
 And in a deepe dungeon him cast : 150
 Now, Cloudesle, sayd the justice,
 Thou shalt be hanged in hast.

'A payre of new gallowes, sayd the sherife,
 Now shal I for thee make;'

Ver. 151. sic MS. *hys Justice*. PC.

Ver. 153, 4. are contracted from the fol. MS. and PC.

And

AND WILLIAM OF CLOUDESLEY. 167

And the gates of Carleil shal be shutte : 155
No man shal come in therat.

Then shall not helpe Clym of the Cloughe,
Nor yet shall Adam Bell,
Though they came with a thousand mo,
Nor all the devels in hell. 160

Early in the mornynge the justice uprose,
To the gates first can he gone,
And commaunded to be shut full close
Lightilè everychone.

Then went he to the markett place, 165
As fast as he coude hye ;
There a payre of new gallows he set up
Besyde the pyllorye.

A lytle boy ' among them asked,'
What meanted that gallow-tre ? 170
They sayde to hange a good yemañ,
Called Wylliam of Cloudele.

That lytle boye was the towne swyne-heard,
And kept fayre Alyces swyne ;
Oft he had seene William in the wodde, 175
And geuen hym there to dyne.

He went out att a crevis of the wall,
And lightly to the woode dyd gone ;
There

There met he with these wightye yemen
 Shortly and anone. 1

Alas ! then sayde the lytle boye,
 Ye tary here all too longe ;
 Cloudeslee is taken, and dampned to death,
 And readye for to honge.

Alas ! then sayd good Adam Bell, 1
 That ever we saw thys daye !
 He had better have tarried with us,
 So ofte as we dyd him praye.

He myght have dwelt in grene forèste,
 Under the shadowes greene,
 And have kepte both hym and us att reste,
 Out of all trouble and teene.

Adam bent a ryght good bow,
 A great hart sone hee had slayne :
 Take that, chylde, he sayde, to thy dynner,
 And bryng me myne arrowe agayne.

Now go we hence, sayed these wightye yeomer
 Tarry we no longer here ;
 We shall hym borowe by God his grace,
 Though we buy itt full dere.

Ver. 179. *yonge men*. PC.

Ver. 190. sic MS. *shadowes sheene*. PC.

Ver. 197. *jolly yeomen*. MS. *wight yong men*. PC.

To Caerleil wente these bold yemen,
 All in a mornying of maye.
 Here is a FYT* of Cloudeslye,
 And another is for to saye.

PART THE SECOND.

AND when they came to mery Carleile,
 All in ' the' mornying tyde,
 They founde the gates shut them untill
 About on every syde.

Alas! then sayd good Adam Bell, 5
 That ever we were made men!
 These gates be shut so wonderous fast,
 We may not come therein.

Then bespake him Clym of the Clough, 10
 Wyth a wyle we wyl us in bryng;
 Let us saye we be messengers,
 Streight come nowe from our king.

Adam said, I have a letter written,
 Now let us wysely werke,
 We wyl saye we have the kynges seale; 15
 I holde the porter no clerke.

* See Gloss.

Then Adam Bell bete on the gates
 With strokes great and stronge :
 The porter marvelled, who was therat,
 And to the gates he thronge. 20

Who is there now, sayde the porter,
 That maketh all thys knockinge ?
 We be tow messengers, quoth Clim of the Clough,
 Be come ryght from our kyng.

We have a letter, sayd Adam Bel, 25
 To the justice we must itt bryng ;
 Let us in our message to do,
 That we were agayne to the kyng.

Here commeth none in, sayd the porter,
 By hym that dyed on a tre, 30
 Tyll a false thefe be hanged,
 Called Wylliam of Cloudeslè.

Then spake the good yeman Clym of the Clough,
 And swore by Mary fre,
 And if that we stande long wythout, 35
 Lyke a thefe hanged shalt thou be.

Lo! here we have the kynges seale :
 What, Lurden, art thou wode ?

The porter went * it had ben so,
And lyghtly dyd off hys hode. 40

Welcome is my lordes seale, he saide;
For that ye shall come in.
He opened the gate full shortlye :
An euyl openyng for him.

Now are we in, sayde Adam Bell, 45
Wherof we are full faine ;
But Christ he knowes, that harowed hell,
How we shall com out agayne.

Had we the keys, said Clin of the Clough,
Ryght wel then shoulde we spede, 50
Then might we come out wel ynough
When we se tyme and nede.

They called the porter to counsell,
And wrang his necke in two,
And caste hym in a depe dungeon, 55
And toke hys keys hym fro.

Now am I porter, sayd Adam Bel,
Se brother the keys are here,
The worst porter to merry Carleile
That 'the' had thys hundred yere. 60

* i. e. weened, *thought*, (which last is the reading of the folio
S)—Calais, or Rouen, was taken from the English by show-
ing the governor, who could not read, a letter with the king's
1. which was all he looked at.

And now wyll we our bowes bend,
 Into the towne wyll we go,
 For to delyuer our dere brothèr,
 That lyeth in care and wo.

Then they bent theyr good ewe bowes, 65
 And loked theyr stringes were round *,
 The marktett place in mery Carleile
 They beset that stound.

And, as they loked them besyde,
 A paire of new galowes 'they' see, 70
 And the justice with a quest of squyers,
 That judged William hanged to be.

And Cloudeslè lay redy there in a cart,
 Fast bound both fote and hand;
 And a stronge rop about hys necke, 75
 All readye for to hange.

The justice called to him a ladde,
 Cloudeslees clothes hee shold have,
 To take the measure of that yemàn,
 Therafter to make hys grave. 80

I have sene as great mervaille, said Cloudesle,
 As betweyne thys and pryme,

* So Ascham in his *Toxophilus* gives a precept; "The stringe
 "must be rounde:" (p. 149, ed. 1761.) otherwise, we may con-
 clude from mechanical principles, the arrow will not fly true. He

He that maketh a grave for mee,
Hymselfe may lye therin.

Thou speakest proudlye, said the justice, 83
I will thee hange with my hande.
Full wel herd this his brethren two,
There styll as they dyd stande.

Then Cloudeslè cast his eyen asyde,
And saw hys ' brethren twaine ' 90
At a corner of the market place,
Redy the justice for to slaine.

I se comfort, sayd Cloudeslè,
Yet hope I well to fare,
If I might have my handes at wyll 95
Ryght lytle wolde I care.

Then spake good Adam Bell
To Clym of the Clough so free,
Brother, se you marke the justyce wel;
Lo ! yonder you may him se : 100

And at the shyrife shote I wyll
Strongly wyth an arrowe kene;
A better shote in mery Carleile
Thys seven yere was not sene.

They loosed their arrowes both at once, 105
Of no man had they dread;

Ver. 105. *loosed thre. PC.*

The

The one hyt the justice, the other the sheryfe,
That both theyr sides gan blede.

All men voyded, that them stode nye,
When the justice fell to the grounde, 110
And the sherife nye hym by;
Eyther had his deathes wounde.

All the citezens fast gan flye,
They durst no longer abyde:
There lyghtly they losed Cloudeslee, 115
Where he with ropes lay tyde.

Wyllyam start to an officer of the towne,
Hys axe 'from' hys hand he wronge,
On eche syde he smote them downe,
Hee thought he taryed to long. 120

Wyllyam sayde to hys brethren two,
Thys daye let us lyve and die,
If ever you have nede, as I have now,
The same shall you finde by me.

They shot so well in that tyde, 125
Theyr stringes were of silke ful sure,
That they kept the stretes on every side;
That batayle did long endure.

AND WILLIAM OF CLOUDESLEY. 175

They fought together as brethren true,
 Lyke hardy men and bolde, 139
 Many a man to the ground they threw,
 And many a herte made colde.

But when their arrowes were all gon,
 Men preceid to them full fast,
 They drew theyr swordès then anone, 135
 And theyr bowes from them cast.

They went lyghtlye on theyr way,
 Wyth swordes and buclers round ;
 By that it was mydd of the day,
 They made many a wound. 140

There was an out-horne * in Carleil blowen,
 And the belles backward dyd ryng,
 Many a woman sayde, Alas !
 And many theyr handes dyd wryng.

The mayre of Carleile forth com was, 145
 Wyth hym a ful great route :
 These yemen dred hym full sore,
 Of theyr lyves they stode in great doute.

The mayre came armed a full great pace,
 With a pollaxe in hys hande ; 150

Ver. 148. *For of*. MS.

Outhorne is an old term signifying the calling forth of subjects
 by the sound of a horn. See Cole's Lat. Dict. Bailey, &c.

Many

Many a strong man wyth him was,
There in that stowre to stande.

The mayre smot at Cloudeslee with his bil,
Hys bucler he brast in two,
Full many a yeman with great evyll, 155
Alas ! Treason they cryed for wo.
Kepe well the gates fast, they bad,
That these traytours therout not go.

Eut al for nought was that they wrought,
For so fast they downe were layde, 160
Tyll they all thre, that so manfulli fought,
Were gotten without, abraide.

Have here your keys, sayd Adam Bel,
Myne office I here forsake,
And yf you do by my counsell 165
A new porter do ye make.

He threw theyr keys at theyr heads,
And bad them well to thryve*,
And all that letteth any good yeman
To come and comfort his wyfe. 170

Thus be these good yeman gon to the wod,
As lyghtly as lefe on lynde ;
The lough and be mery in theyr mode,
Theyr enemyes were ferr behynd.

* This is spoken ironically.

When

When they came to Englyshe wode, 175

Under the trusty tre,

There they found bowes full good,

And arrowes full great plentye.

So God me help, sayd Adam Bell,

And Clym of the Clough so fre,

180

I would we were in mery Carleile,

Before that fayre meynye.

They set them downe, and made good chere,

And eate and dranke full well.

A second FYR of the wightye yemen : 185

Another I wyll you tell.

PART THE THIRD.

As they sat in Englyshe wood,

Under the green-wode tre,

They thought they herd a woman wepe,

But her they mought not se.

Sore then syghed the fayre Alyce :

3

‘ That ever I sawe thys day ! ’

For nowe is my dere husband slayne :

Alas ! and wel-a-way !

Ver. 175. *merry green wood*. MS.

Ver. 185. see part i. ver. 197.

Myght I have spoken wyth hys dere brethren,
 Or with eyther of them twayne, 10
 To show them what him befell,
 My hart were out of payne.

Cloudeslè walked a lytle beside,
 He looked under the grene wood lynde,
 He was ware of his wife, and chyl dren three, 15
 Full wo in harte and mynde.

Welcome, wyfe, then sayde Wylyyam,
 Under 'this' trusti tre:
 I had wende yesterday, by swete saynt John,
 Thou sholdest me never 'have' se. 20

"Now well is me that ye be here,
 My harte is out of wo."
 Dame, he sayde, be mery and glad,
 And thanke my brethreu two.

Herof to speake, said Adam Bell, 25
 I-wis it is no bote:
 The meate, that we must supp withall,
 It runneth yet fast on fote.

Then went they downe into a launde,
 These noble archares all thre; 30
 Eche of them slew a hart of greece,
 The best that they coldse.

AND WILLIAM OF CLOUDESLEY. 179

ere the best, Alyce, my wyfe,
e Wyllyam of Cloudeslye ;
e ye so bouldly stode by me 25
n I was slayne full nye.

rent they to suppere
h suche meate as they had ;
anked God of ther fortune :
r were both mery and glad. 40

en they had supped well,
yne withouten lease,
le said, We wyll to our kyng,
et us a charter of peace.

hal be at our sojournyng 45
nunnery here besyde ;
r sonnes shall wyth her go,
there they shall abyde.

ldest son shall go wyth me ;
ym have ' you ' no care ; 50
shall bring you worde agayn,
that we do fare.

e these yemen to London gone,
st as they myght ' he '*,
ey came to the kynges pallace, 55
re they woulde nedes be.

ave I no care. PC.

n 2

** i. e. he, hasten.*

And

FOR ADAM HALL TOLD OF THE CHANGING,

AND WHEN THEY WERE IN THE BRIDGE HOUSE,

Then the pilgrims go,

What then will they have to know,

For which they are to go.

Then prayer prayer and the hall,

Of the hall and they are all :

The better come after, and did them call,

And with them began to dwell.

The master says, I mean, what would we have ?

I pray you tell to me :

That might this make of us to be :

Good say, if whence be ye :

Yes, we be out-laws of the forest

Comely withouten lease ;

And better we be come to the king,

To get us a charter of peace.

And when they came before the king,

As it was the law of the land,

The knelt downe withouten kneeling,

And some held up his hand.

The sayd, Lord, we beseeche the here,

That ye wyl grant us grace ;

For we have slayne your fat falow here

In many a sondry place.

W.

What be your nams, then said our king,
Anone that you tell me ?
They sayd, Adam Bell, Clim of the Clough,
And Wyllyam of Cloudeslè.

Be ye those theves, then sayd our kyng, 85
That men have tolde of to me ?
Here to God I make an avowe,
Ye shal be hanged al thre.

Ye shal be dead without mercy,
As I am kyng of this lande. 90
He commanded his officers everichone,
Fast on them to lay hande.

There they toke these good yemen,
And arested them al thre :
So may I thryve, sayd Adam Bell, 95
Thys game lyketh not me.

But, good lorde, we beseche you now,
That yee graunt us grace,
Insomuche as ' frely ' we be to you come,
' As frely ' we may fro you passe, 100

With such weapons, as we have here,
Tyll we be out of your place ;
And yf we lyve this hundreth yere,
We wyll aske you no grace.

Ye

182 ADAM BELL, CLYM OF THE CLOUGH,

Ye speake proudly, sayd the kynge ; 106

Ye shall be hanged all thre.

That were great pitye, then sayd the quene,

If any grace myght be.

My lorde, whan I came fyrst into this lande

To be your wedded wyfe, 110

The fyrst boone that I wold aske,

Ye would graunt it me belyfe :

And I asked you never none tyll now :

Therefore, good lorde, graunt it me.

Now aske it, madam, sayd the kynge, 115

And graunted it shal be.

Then, good my lord, I you beseche,

These yemen graunt ye me.

Madame, ye myght have asked a boone,

That shuld have been worth them all thre. 120

Ye myght have asked towres, and townes,

Parkes and forestes plentè.

None soe pleasant to my pay, shee sayd ;

Nor none so lefe to me.

Madame, sith it is your desyre, 125

Your askyng graunted shal be ;

But I had lever have given you

Good market townes thre.

Ver. 111, 119. sic MS. *hanc*. PC.

The

AND WILLIAM OF CLOUDESLEY.

183

The quene was a glad woman,
 And sayde, Lord, gramarcy;
 I dare undertake for them,
 That true men shal they be. 130

But, good my lord, speke som mery word,
 That comfort they may se.
 I graunt you grace, then sayd our king;
 Washe, felos, and to meate go ye. 135

They had not setten but a whyle
 Certayne without lesynge,
 There came messengers out of the north
 With letters to our kyng. 140

And whan the came before the kyng,
 They knelt downe on theyr kne;
 And sayd, Lord, your officers grete you well,
 Of Carleile in the north cuntre.

How fareth my justice, sayd the kyng,
 And my sherife also?
 Syr, they be slayne without leasyng,
 And many an officer mo. 145

Who hath them slayne? sayd the kyng;
 Anone that thou tell me. 150
 "Adam Bell, and Clime of the Clough,
 And Wyllyam of Cloudeslè."

Ver. 130. *God a mercy.* MS.

Alas

Alas for rewth! then sayd our kyng:

My hart is wonderous sore;

I had lever than a thousande pounce, 155

I had knowne of thys before;

For I have graunted them grace,

And that forthynketh me:

But had I knowne all thys before,

They had been hanged all thre. 160

The kyng hee opened the letter anone,

Himselfe he red it thro,

And founde how these outlawes had slain

Thre hundred men and mo:

Fyrst the justice, and the sheryfe, 165

And the mayre of Carleile towne;

Of all the constables and catchipolles

Alyve were 'scant' left one:

The baylyes, and the bedyls both,

And the sergeauntes of the law, 170

And forty fosters of the fe,

These outlawes had yslaw:

And broke his parks, and slayne his dere;

Of all they chose the best;

So perelous out-lawes, as they were, 175

Walked not by easte nor west.

V. 168. *left but one. MS. not one. PC.*

When

When the kynge this letter had red,
 In hys harte he syghed sore :
 Take up the tables anone he bad,
 For I may eat no more.

180

The kyng called hys best archars
 To the buttes wyth hym to go :
 I wyll se these felowes shote, he sayd,
 In the north have wrought this wo.

The kynges bowmen buske them blyve,
 And the quenes archers also ;
 So dyd these thre wyghtye yemen ;
 With them they thought to go.

185

There twyse, or thryse they shote about
 For to assay theyr hande ;
 There was no shote these yemen shot,
 That any prycke* myght stand.

190

Then spake Wyllyam of Cloudeslè ;
 By him that for me dyed,
 I hold hym never no good archar,
 That shoteth at buttes so wyde.

195

‘ At what a butte now wold ye shote ? ’
 I pray thee tell to me.
 At suche a but, syr, he sayd,
 As men use in my countree.

200

Wyllyam wente into a fyeld,
 And ' with him ' his two brethren :
 There they set up two hasell rodde
 Twenty score paces betwene.

I hold him an archar, said Cloudezlè,
 That yonder wande cleveþ in two.
 Here is none suche, sayd the kyng,
 Nor no man can so do.

205

I shall assaye, syr, sayd Cloudezlè,
 Or that I farther go.
 Cloudezly with a bearyng arowe
 Clave the wand in two.

210

Thou art the best archer, then said the king,
 Forsothe that ever I se.
 And yet for your love, sayd Wyllyam,
 I wyll do more maystery.

215

I have a sonne is seven yere olde,
 He is to me full deare;
 I wyll hym tye to a stake;
 All shall se, that be here;

220

And lay an apple upon hys head,
 And go syxe score paces hym fro,
 And I my selfe with a brode aròw
 Shall cleve the apple in two.

Ver. 202, 203, 212, *to*. PC. Ver. 204. i. e. 400 yards.
 Ver. 208. sic MS. *none that can*. PC. Ver. 222. *g*. e. 120 yards.
 Now

Now haste the, then sayd the kyng, 225
 By hym that dyed on a tre,
 But yf thou do not, as thou hest sayde,
 Hanged shalt thou be.

And thou touche his head or gowne,
 In syght that men may se, 230
 By all the sayntes that be in heaven,
 I shall hange you all thre.

That I have promised, said William,
 That I wyll never forsake.
 And there even before the kynge 235
 In the earth he drove a stake :

And bound therto his eldest sonne,
 And bad hym stand styll thereat ;
 And turned the childes face him fro,
 Because he should not start. 240

An apple upon his head he set,
 And then his bowe he bent :
 Syxe score paces they were meaten,
 And thether Cloudeslè went.

There he drew out a fayr brode arrowe, 245
 Hys bowe was great and longe,
 He set that arrowe in his bowe,
 That was both styffe and stronge.

He prayed the people, that wer there,
 That they ' all still wold ' stand, 250
 For he that shoteth for such a wager
 Behoveth a stedfast hand.

Muche people prayed for Cloudeslè,
 That his lyfe saved myght be,
 And whan he made hym redy to shote, 255
 There was many weeping ee.

' But ' Cloudeslè cleftè the apple in two,
 ' His sonne he did not nee.'
 Over Gods forbode, sayde the kinge,
 That thou shold shote at me. 260

I geve thee eightene pence a day,
 And my bowe shalt thou bere,
 And over all the north countrè
 I make the chyfe rydère.

And I thyrtenè pence a day, said the quene, 265
 By God, and by my fay;
 Come fecbe thy payment when thou wylt,
 No man shall say the nay.

Wyllyam, I make the a gentleman
 Of clothyng, and of fe: 270
 And thy two brethren, yemen of my chambre,
 For they are so semely to se.

Your sonne, for he is tendre of age,
 Of my wyne-seller he shall be ;
 And when he commeth to mans estate, 275
 Better avaunced shall he be.

And, Wyllyam, bring me your wife, said the quene,
 Me longeth her sore to se :
 She shall be my chefe gentlewoman,
 To governe my nurserye. 280

The yemen thanked them all curteously.
 To some byshop wyl we wend,
 Of all the synnes, that we have done,
 To be assoyld at his hand.

So forth be gone these good yemen, 285
 As fast as they might ' he*';
 And after came and dwelled with the kynge,
 And dyed good men all thre.

Thus endeth the lives of these good yemen ;
 God send them eternall blysse ; 290
 And all, that with a hand-bowe shoteth :
 That of heven may never mysse. Amen.

Ver. 282. *And sayd to some Bishopp wee will wend. MS.*

* he. i. e. *hie, hasten.* See the Glossary.

The harbenger of death,
 To me I se him ride,
 The cough, the cold, the gasping breath,
 Doth bid me to provide

2-5

A pikeax and a spade,
 And eke a shrowding shete,
 A house of clay for to be made
 For such a guest most mete.

3-30

Me thinks I heare the clarke,
 That knoles the carefull knell;
 And bids me leave my 'wearye' warke,
 Ere nature me compell.

3-35

My kepers * knit the knot,
 That youth doth laugh to scorne,
 Of me that 'shall bee cleane' forgot,
 As I had 'ne'er' bene borne.

4-10

Thus must I youth geve up,
 Whose badge I long did weare:
 To them I yeld the wanton cup,
 That better may it beare.

Lo here the bared skull;
 By whose balde signe I know,

4-3

* Alluding perhaps to Eccles. xii. 3.
 V. 30. *wyndyng-shete*. MS. V. 34. *bell*. MS. V. 35. *wofull*.
 PC. V. 38. *did*. PC. V. 39. *clene shal be*. PC. V. 40. *not*. PC.
 V. 45. *bare-hedde*. MS. and some PCC.

That

 2c
 m
 the
 than

That stouping age away shall pull

'What' youthful yeres did sow,

For Beautie with her band,

These croked cares had wrought, 50.

And shipped me into the land,

From whence I first was brought.

And ye that bide behinde,

Have ye none other trust:

As ye of claye were cast by kinde, 55

So shall ye 'turne' to dust.

46. *Wich. PC. That. MS. What is conject. V. 56. wast. PC.*

III.

JEPHTHAH JUDGE OF ISRAEL.

In Shakespeare's *HAMLET*, act ii. the Hero of the Play takes occasion to banter Polonius with some scraps of an old Ballad, which has never appeared yet in any collection: for which reason, as it is but short, it will not perhaps be unacceptable to the Reader; who will also be diverted with the pleasant absurdities of the composition. It was retrieved from utter oblivion by a lady, who wrote it down from memory as she had formerly heard it sung by her father: I am indebted for it to the friendship of Mr. STEEVENS.

It has been said, that the original Ballad, in black-letter, is among Anthony à Wood's Collections in the Ashmolean Museum. But, upon application lately made, the volume which contained this Song was missing, so that it can only now be given as in the former Edition.

The Banter of Hamlet is as follows :

- " HAMLET. " O Jephtha, Judge of Israel," what a treasure hadst thou !
 " POLONIUS. What a treasure had he, my Lord ?
 " HAM. Why, " One faire daughter, and no more, The which he loved passing well."
 " POLON. Still on my daughter.
 " HAM. Am not I i' th' right, old Jephtha ?
 " POLON. If you call me Jephtha, my Lord, I have a daughter, that I love passing well.
 " HAM. Nay, that follows not.
 " POLON. What follows then, my Lord ?
 " HAM. Why, " As by lot, God wot:" and then you know, " It came to passe, As most like it was."
 " The first row of the pious chanson will shew you more."

Edit. 1793, vol. xv. p. 133.

HAVE you not heard these many years ago,
 Jephtha was judge of Israel ?
 He had one only daughter and no mo,
 The which he loved passing well :
 And, as by lott,
 God wot,
 It so came to pass,
 As Gods will was,
 That great wars there should be,
 And none should be chosen chief but he.

10
And

And when he was appointed judge,
 And chieftain of the company,
 A solemn vow to God he made ;
 If he returned with victory,
 At his return
 To burn
 The first live thing,
 * * * * *

That should meet with him then,
 Off his house, when he should return agen. 20

It came to pass, the wars was o'er,
 And he returned with victory ;
 His dear and only daughter first of all
 Came to meet her father foremostly :
 And all the way, 25
 She did play
 On tabret and pipe,
 Full many a stripe,
 With note so high,
 For joy that her father is come so nigh. 30

But when he saw his daughter dear
 Coming on most foremostly,
 He wrung his hands, and tore his hair,
 And cryed out most piteously ;
 Oh ! it's thou, said he, 35
 That have brought me
 Low,

And troubled me so,
That I know not what to do.

For I have made a vow, he said,
The which must be replenished :

40

* * * * *

“What thou hast spoke
Do not revoke :

What thou hast said,
Be not afraid ;

45

Altho’ it be I ;
Keep promises to God on high.

But, dear father, grant me one request,
That I may go to the wilderness,

Three months there with my friends to stay ;

50

There to bewail my virginity ;
And let there be,
Said she,

Some two or three
Young maids with me.”

55

So he sent her away,
For to mourn, for to mourn, till her dying day.

IV.

A ROBYN JOLLY ROBYN.

In his *TWELFTH NIGHT*, Shakespeare introduces the Clown singing part of the two first stanzas of the following Song; which has been recovered from an ancient MS. of Dr. Harrington's at Bath, preserved among the many literary treasures transmitted to the ingenious and worthy possessor by a long line of most respectable ancestors. Of these only a small part hath been printed in the *NUÆ ANTIQUÆ*, 3 vols. 12mo; a work which the Publick impatiently wishes to see continued.

The Song is thus given by Shakespeare, act iv. sc. 2. (Malone's edit. iv. 93.)

CLOWN. "Hey Robin, jolly Robin." [singing.]
"Tell me how thy lady does."

MALVOLIO. Fool.——

CLOWN. "My lady is unkind, perdy."

MALVOLIO. Fool.——

CLOWN. "Alas, why is she so?"

MALVOLIO. Fool, I say.——

CLOWN. "She loves another."—Who calls, ha?

Dr. FARMER has conjectured that the Song should begin thus:

"Hey, jolly Robin, tell to me

"How does thy lady do?

"My lady is unkind perdy—

"Alas, why is she so?"

But this ingenious emendation is now superseded by the proper readings of the old Song itself, which is here printed from what appears the most ancient of Dr. Harrington's

ington's poetical MSS, and which has, therefore, marked No. I. (scil. p. 68.) That volume seen have been written in the reign of King Henry VIII, as it contains many of the Poems of Sir THOMAS W. hath had almost all the Contents attributed to his marginal directions written with an old but later hand and not always rightly, as, I think, might be supported by other good authorities. Among the rest, Song is there attributed to Sir THOMAS WYAT also; the discerning Reader will probably judge it to belong to a more obsolete writer.

In the old MS. to the 3d and 5th stanzas is prefixed this title, *Response*, and to the 4th and 6th, *Le Plo*; but in the last instance so evidently wrong, that I thought better to omit these titles, and to mark changes of the Dialogue by inverted commas. In respects the MS. is strictly followed, except where in the margin—Yet the first stanza appears to be defective, and it should seem that a line is wanting, unless the four first words were lengthened in the tune.

A ROBYN,

Jolly Robyn,

Tell me how thy leman doeth,

And thou shalt knowe of myn.

" My lady is unkynde perde."

Alack ! why is she so ?

" She loveth an other better than me ;

" And yet she will say no."

Ver. 4. shall. MS.

I f

I fynde no such doublenes:

I fynde women true.

10

My lady loveth me dowlles,

And will change for no newe.

"Thou art happy while that doeth last ;

" But I say, as I fynde,

" That women's love is but a blast,

15

" And torneth with the wynde."

Suche folkes can take no harme by love,

That can abide their torn.

" But I alas can no way prove

" In love but lake and morn."

20

But if thou wilt avoyde thy harme

Lerne this lessen of me,

At others fieres thy selfe to warme,

And let them warme with the.

V.

A SONG TO THE LUTE IN MUSICKE.

This sonnet (which is ascribed to RICHARD EDWARDS*, in the "Paradise of Daintie Devises," fo. 31, b.) is by Shakespeare made the subject of some pleasant ridicule in his ROMEO AND JULIET, act iv. sc. 5, where he introduces Peter putting this question to the Musicians.

"PETER.... why "Silver Sound"? why "Musick
"with her silver sound?" what say you, Simon Catling
"1. Mus. Marry, sir, because silver hath a swee
"sound.

"PET. Pretty! what say you, Hugh Rebecke?

"2. Mus. I say, silver sound, because Musician
"sound for silver.

"PET. Pretty too! what say you, James Sound-post

"3. Mus. Faith, I know not what to say.

"PET.... I will say it for you: It is "Musicke with
"her silver sound," because Musicians have no gold fo
"sounding."

Edit. 1793, vol. xiv. p. 526

This ridicule is not so much levelled at the song itself (which for the time it was written is not inelegant) as at those forced and unnatural explanations often given by un-
painful editors and expositors of ancient authors.

This copy is printed from an old quarto MS. in the Cotton Library (Vesp. A. 25), entitled, "Divers thing
"of Hen. viij's time:" with some corrections from the
Paradise of Dainty Devises, 1596.

* Concerning him see Wood's Athen. Oxon. and Tanner
Biblioth. also Sir John Hawkins's Hist. of Music, &c.

WHERE gripinge grefes the hart would wounde,
And dolefulle dumps the maynde oppresse,
There musicke with her silver sound
With spede is wont to send redresse :
Of trobled myndes, in every sore, 5
Swete musicke bathe a salve in store.

In joye yt maks our mirth abounde,
In woe yt cheres our hevy sprites ;
Be-strawghted heads relyef hath founde,
By musickes pleasaunt swete delightes : 10
Our senses all, what shall I say more ?
Are subjecte unto musicks lore.

The Gods by musicke have their prayse ;
The lyfe, the soul therein doth joye :
For, as the Romaine poet sayes, 15
In seas, whom pyratts would destroy,
A dolphin saved from death most sharpe
Arion playing on his harpe.

O heavenly gyft, that rules the mynd,
Even as the sterne dothe rule the shippe ! 20
O musicke, whom the Gods assinde
To comforte manne, whom cares would nippe !
Since thow both man and beste doest move,
What beste ys he, wyll the disprove ?

VI.

KING COPHETUA AND THE BEGGAR-MAID,

—is a story often alluded to by our old Dramatic Writers. Shakespeare, in his *ROMEO AND JULIET*, act ii. sc. 1, makes Mercutio say,

——“ Her (Venus's) purblind son and heir,
 “ Young Adam * Cupid, he that shot so true,
 “ When King Cophetua loved the beggar-maid.”

As the 13th line of the following ballad seems here particularly alluded to, it is not improbable that Shakespeare wrote it *SHOT SO TRIM*, which the players or printers, not perceiving the allusion, might alter to *TRUE*. The former, as being the more humorous expression, seems most likely to have come from the mouth of Mercutio†.

In the 2d Part of *HEN. IV.* act v. sc. 3, Falstaff is, introduced affectedly saying to Pistol,

“ O base Assyrian knight, what is thy news?
 “ Let king Cophetua know the truth thereof.”

These lines, Dr. Warburton thinks, were taken from an old bombast play of *KING COPHETUA*. No such play is, I believe, now to be found; but it does not therefore follow that it never existed. Many dramatic pieces are

* See above, Preface to Song i. Book ii. of this vol. p. 158.

† Since this conjecture first occurred, it has been discovered that *SHOT SO TRIM* was the genuine reading. See *Shakesp.* ed. 1793, xiv. 393.

referred

ferred to by old writers *, which are not now extant, even mentioned in any List. In the infancy of the age, plays were often exhibited that were never printed. It is probably in allusion to the same play that Benson says, in his Comedy of EVERY MAN IN HIS HUMOUR, act iii. sc. 4,

"I have not the heart to devour thee, an' I might be
"made as RICH as King Cophetua."

At least there is no mention of King Cophetua's RICHES in the present ballad, which is the oldest I have met with on the subject.

It is printed from Rich. Johnson's "Crown Garland of Goulden Roses," 1612, 12mo. (where it is entitled simply A SONG OF A BEGGAR AND A KING:) corrected from another copy.

I READ that once in Affrica

, A princely wight did raine,

Who had to name Cophetua,

As poets they did faine :

From natures lawes he did decline,

5

For sure he was not of my mind,

He cared not for women-kinde,

But did them all disdain.

But, marke, what hapned on a day,

As he out of his window lay,

10

He saw a beggar all in gray,

The which did cause his paine.

* See Meres Wits Treas. f. 283. Arte of Eng. Poes. 1589, 51, 111, 143, 169.

The blinded boy, that shootes so trim,
 From heaven downe did hie ;
 He drew a dart and shot at him, 15
 In place where he did lye :
 Which spone did pierse him to the quicke,
 And when he felt the arrow pricke,
 Which in his tender heart did sticke,
 He looketh as he would dye. 20
 What sudden chance is this, quoth he,
 That I to love must subject be,
 Which never thereto would agree,
 But still did it defie ?

Then from the window he did come, 25
 And laid him on his bed,
 A thousand heapes of care did runne
 Within his troubled head :
 For now he meanes to crave her love,
 And now he seekes which way to proove 30
 How he his fancie might remoove,
 And not this beggar wed.
 But Cupid had him so in snare,
 That this poor begger must prepare
 A salve to cure him of his care, 35
 Or els he would be dead.

And,

he musing thus did lye,
 ought for to devise
 might have her companye,
 so did 'maze his eyes. 40
 quoth he, doth rest my life;
 ly thou shalt be my wife,
 this hand with bloody knife
 Gods shall sure suffice.
 om his bed he soon arose, 45
 his pallace gate he goes;
 le then this begger knowes
 n she the king espies.

ds preserve your majesty,
 eeggers all gan cry : 50
 afe to give your charity
 childrens food to buy.
 g to them his purse did cast,
 y to part it made great haste;
 y woman was the last 55
 after them did hye.
 g he cal'd her back againe,
 to her he gave his chaine;
 d, With us you shal remaine
 uch time as we dye : 60

For

For thou, quoth he, shalt be my wife,

And honoured for my queene ;

With thee I meane to lead my life;

As shortly shall be seene :

Our wedding shall appointed be, 65

And every thing in its degree :

Come on, quoth he, and follow me,

Thou shalt go shift thee cleane.

What is thy name, faire maid ? quoth he.

Penelophon *, O king, quoth she : 70

With that she made a lowe courtsey ;

A trim one as I weene.

Thus hand in hand along they walke

Unto the king's pallace :

The king with courteous comly talke 75

This begger doth imbrace :

The begger blusbeth scarlet red,

And straight againe as pale as lead,

But not a word at all she said,

She was in such amaze. 80

At last she spake with trembling voyce,

And said, O king, I doe rejoyce

That you wil take me for your choyce,

And my degree's so base.

* Shakespeare (who alludes to this ballad in his "Love's Labour lost," act iv. sc. 1.) gives the Beggar's name *Zenelophon*, according to all the old editions: but this seems to be a corruption; for *Penelophon*; in the text, sounds more like the name of a Woman.—The story of the King and the Beggar is also alluded to in K. Rich. II, act v. sc. 3.

KING COPHETUA AND THE BEGGAR-MAID. 207

And when the wedding day was come, 85

The king commanded strait

The noblemen both all and some

Upon the queene to wait.

And she behaved herself that day,

As if she had never walkt the way ; 90

She had forgot her gowne of gray,

Which she did weare of late.

The proverbe old is come to passe,

The priest, when he begins his masse,

Forgets that ever clerke he was ; 95

He knowth not his estate.

Here you may read, Cophetua,

Though long time fancie-fed,

Compelled by the blinded boy

The begger for to wed : 100

He that did lovers lookes disdaine,

To do the same was glad and faine,

Or else he would himselfe have slaine,

In storie, as we read.

Disdaine no whit, O lady deere, 105

But pitty now thy servant heere,

Least that it hap to thee this yeare,

As to that king it did.

r. 90. i. e. tramped the streets.

r. 105. Here the Poet addresses himself to his mistress.

And

And thus they led a quiet life
 During their princely raigne ; 110
 And in a tombe were buried both,
 As writers sheweth plaine.
 The lords they tooke it grievously,
 The ladies tooke it heavily,
 The commons cryed pitiously, 115
 Their death to them was paine,
 Their fame did sound so passingly,
 That it did pierce the starry sky,
 And throughout all the world did flye
 To every princes realme*. 120

Ver. 112. *Sheweth* was anciently the plur. numb.

* An ingenious friend thinks the two last stanzas should change place.

VII.

TAKE THY OLD CLOAK ABOUT THEE.

—is supposed to have been originally a Scotch Ballad. The reader here has an ancient copy in the English idiom, with an additional stanza (the 2d) never before printed. This curiosity is preserved in the Editor's folio MS. but not without corruptions, which are here removed by the assistance of the Scottish Edit. Shakespeare, in his OTHELLO, act ii. has quoted one stanza, with some variations, which are here adopted : the old MS. readings of that stanza are however given in the margin.

THE

THIS winters weather itt waxeth cold,
 And frost doth freeze on every hill,
 And Boreas blowes his blasts soe bold,
 That all our cattell are like to spill;
 Bell my wiffe, who loves noe strife,
 She sayd unto me quietlie,
 Rise up, and save cow Crumbockes liffe,
 Man, put thine old cloake about thee.

HE.

O Bell, why dost thou flyte 'and scorne?'
 Thou kenst my cloak is very thin: 10
 Itt is soe bare and overworne
 A cricke he theron cannot renn:
 Then Ile noe longer borrowe nor lend,
 'For once Ile new appareld bee,
 To-morrow Ile to towne and spend,' 15
 For Ile have a new cloake about mee.

SHE.

Cow Crumbocke is a very good cowe,
 Shee ha beene alwayes true to the payle,
 Shee has helpt us to butter and cheese, I trow,
 And other things shee will not fayle; 20
 I wold be loth to see her pine,
 Good husband, counsell take of mee,
 It is not for us to go soe fine,
 Man, take thine old cloake about thee.

DE. L.

F

HE.

HE.

My cloake it was a verry good cloake,
 Itt hath been alwayes true to the weare,
 But now it is not worth a groat ;
 I have had it four and forty yeere :
 Sometime itt was of cloth in graine,
 'Tis now but a sigh clout as you may see,
 It will neither hold out winde nor raine ;
 And Ile have a new cloake about mee.

SHE.

It is four and forty yeeres agoe
 Since the one of us the other did ken,
 And we have had betwixt us towe
 Of children either nine or ten ;
 Wee have brought them up to women and men =
 In the feare of God I trow they bee ;
 And why wilt thou thyselfe misken ?
 Man, take thine old cloake about thee. 49

HE.

O Bell my wiffe, why dost thou 'floute !'
 Now is nowe, and then was then :
 Seeke now all the world throughout,
 Thou kenst not clownes from gentlemen.
 They are cladd in blacke, greene, yellowe, or 'gray -'
 Soe far above their owne degree : 40
 Once in my life Ile 'doe as they,'
 For Ile have a new cloake about mee.

Ver. 41. *style*, MS.

SHE -

SHE.

King Stephen was a worthy peere,
 His breeches cost him but a crowne, 50
 He held them sixpence all too deere ;
 Therefore he calld the taylor Lowne.
 He was a wight of high renowne,
 And thouse but of a low degree :
 Itt's pride that putts this countrye downe, 55
 Man, take thine old cloake about thee.

HE.

‘ Bell my wife she loves not strife,
 Yet she will lead me if she can ;
 And oft, to live a quiet life,
 I am forced to yield, though I me good-man ;’ 60
 Itt's not for a man with a woman to threape,
 Unlesse he first gave oer the plea :
 As wee began wee now will leave,
 And Ile take mine old cloake about mee.

Ver. 49. *King Harry . . a verry good king.* MS. Ver. 50. *I trow
 hose cost but.* MS. Ver. 51. *He thought them 12d to deere.* MS.
 r. 52. *clowne.* MS. Ver. 53. *He was king and wore the
 runc.* MS.

VIII.

WILLOW, WILLOW, WILLOW.

It is from the following stanzas that Shakespeare has taken his song of the *WILLOW*, in his *OTHELLO*, act iv. sc. 3, though somewhat varied and applied by him to a female character. He makes Desdemona introduce it in this pathetic and affecting manner :

“ My mother had a maid call'd Barbara :
 “ She was in love ; and he she lov'd prov'd mad,
 “ And did forsake her. She had a Song of —*WILLOW*.
 “ An old thing 'twas, but it express'd her fortune,
 “ And she died singing it.”

Ed. 1793, vol. xv. p. 613.

This is given from a black-letter copy in the Pepys collection, thus entitled, “ A Lover's Complaint, being
 “ forsaken of his Love.” To a pleasant tune.

A POORE soule sat sighing under a sicamore tree ;

O willow, willow, willow !

With his hand on his bosom, his head on his knee :

O willow, willow, willow !

O willow, willow, willow !

Sing, O the greene willow shall be my garlând.

He sigh'd in his singing, and after each grone,

Come willow, &c.

I am dead to all pleasure, my true-love is gone ;

O willow, &c.

Sing, O the greene willow shall be my garlând.

My.

For love she is turned ; untrue she doth prove :

O willow, &c.

He renders me nothing but hate for my love.

O willow, &c.

15

Alas, O the greene willow, &c.

Pitty me, (cried he) ye lovers, each one ;

O willow, &c.

For heart 's hard as marble ; she rues not my mone.

O willow, &c.

20

Alas, O the greene willow, &c.

As cold streams ran by him, his eyes wept apace ;

O willow, &c.

As salt tears fell from him, which drowned his face :

O willow, &c.

25

Alas, O the greene willow, &c.

As mute birds sate by him, made tame by his mones :

O willow, &c.

As salt tears fell from him, which softened the stones.

O willow, &c.

30

Alas, O the greene willow shall be my garland !

For nobody blame me, her scornes I do prove ;

O willow, &c.

For was borne to be faire ; I, to die for her love.

O willow, &c.

35

Alas, O the greene willow shall be my garland.

O that

'O that beauty should harbour a heart that's so hard !

Sing willow, &c.

My true love rejecting without all regard.

O willow, &c.

40

Sing, O the greene willow, &c.

Let love no more boast him in palace, or bower ;

O willow, &c.

For women are trothles, and flote in an houre.

O willow, &c.

Sing, O the greene willow, &c.

45

But what helps complaining ? In vaine I complaine :

O willow, &c.

I must patiently suffer her scorne and disdaine.

O willow, &c.

50

Sing, O the greene willow, &c.

Come, all you forsaken, and sit down by me,

O willow, &c.

He that 'plaines of his false love, mine's falser than she.

O willow, &c.

55

Sing, O the greene willow, &c.

The willow wreath weare I, since my love did fleet ;

O willow, &c.

A Garland for lovers forsaken most meete.

O willow, &c.

60

Sing, O the greene willow shall be my garland !

PART THE SECOND.

lay'd by my sorrow, begot by disdaine ;
 illow, willow, willow !
 t her to cruell, still still I complaine,
 illow, willow, willow !
 illow, willow, willow !
 O the greene willow shall be my garlând !

too injurious, to wound my poore heart !
 illow, &c.
 fer the triumph, and joy in my smart :
 illow, &c.
 O the greene willow, &c.

10

ow, willow, willow ! the willow garlând,
 illow, &c.
 of her falsenesse before me doth stand :
 illow, &c.
 O the greene willow, &c.

15

e it doth bid to despair and to dye,
 illow, &c.
 ig it, friends, ore me in grave where I lye :
 illow, &c.
 O the greene willow shall be my garlând.

20

In

In grave where I rest mee, hang this to the view,

O willow, &c.

Of all that doe knowe her, to blaze her untrue.

O willow, &c.

Sing, O the greene willow, &c.

With these words engraven, as epitaph meet,

O willow, &c.

"Here lyes one, drank poyson for potion most sweet —"

O willow, &c.

Sing, O the greene willow, &c.

Though she thus unkindly hath scorned my love,

O willow, &c.

And carelessly smiles at the sorrowes I prove ;

O willow, &c.

Sing, O the greene willow, &c.

I cannot against her unkindly exclaim,

O willow, &c.

Cause once well I loved her, and honoured her name :

O willow, &c.

Sing, O the greene willow, &c.

The name of her sounded so sweete in mine eare,

O willow, &c.

It rays'd my heart lightly, the name of my deare ;

O willow, &c.

Sing, O the greene willow shall be my garland.

As then 'twas my comfort, it now is my griefe ;

O willow, &c.

It now brings me anguish ; then brought me reliefe.

O willow, &c.

50

Sing, O the greene willow, &c.

Farewell, faire false hearted : plaints end with my breath !

O willow, willow, willow !

Thou dost loath me, I love thee, though cause of my
death.

O willow, willow, willow !

55

O willow, willow, willow !

Sing, O the greene willow shall be my garland.

IX.

SIR LANCELOT DU LAKE.

This ballad is quoted in Shakespeare's second part of **HENRY IV**, act ii. The subject of it is taken from the ancient romance of K. Arthur, (commonly called **MORTHE ARTHUR**,) being a poetical translation of Chap. cviii, cix, cx, in pt. 1st, as they stand in ed. 1634, 4to. In the older editions the Chapters are differently numbered.—This song is given from a printed copy, corrected in part by a fragment in the Editor's folio MS.

In the same play of 2 **HEN. IV**, **SILENCE** hums a scrap of one of the old ballads of Robin Hood. It is taken
from

from the following stanza of **ROBIN HOOD AND THE
PINDAR OF WAKEFIELD.**

All this beheard three wighty yeomen,
Twas Robin Hood, Scarlet, and John :
With that they espy'd the jolly Pindar
As he sate under a throne.

That ballad may be found on every stall, and there-
fore is not here reprinted.

WHEN Arthur first in court began,
And was approved king,
By force of armes great victorys wanne,
And conquest home did bring,

Then into England straight he came
With fifty good and able
Knights, that resorted unto him,
And were of his round table :

5

And he had justs and turnaments,
Wherto were many prest,
Wherin some knights did far excell
And eke surmount the rest.

10

But one Sir Lancelot du Lake,
Who was approved well,
He for his deeds and feats of armes
All others did excell.

15

When

When he had rested him a while,
 In play, and game, and sportt,
 He said he wold goe prove himselfe
 In some adventurous sort. 20

He armed rode in a forrest wide,
 And met a damsell faire,
 Who told him of adventures great,
 Wherto he gave great eare.

Such wold I find, quoth Lancelott: 25
 For that cause came I hither.
 Thou seemst, quoth shee, a knight full good,
 And I will bring thee thither.

Wheras a mighty knight doth dwell,
 That now is of great fame : 30
 Therfore tell me what wight thou art,
 And what may be thy name.

"My name is Lancelot du Lake."
 Quoth she, it likes me than :
 Here dwelless a knight who never was 35
 Yet matcht with any man :

Who has in prison threescore knights
 And four, that he did wound ;

V. 18. *to sportt.* MS. V. 29. *Where* is often used by our old
 riters for *wheras*: here it is just the contrary.

Knights of king Arthurs court they be,
And of his table round. 40

She brought him to a river side,
And also to a tree,
Whereon a copper bason hung,
And many shields to see.

He struck soe hard, the bason broke ; 45
And Tarquin soon he spyed :
Who drove a horse before him fast,
Whereon a knight lay tyed.

Sir knight, then sayd Sir Lancelòtt,
Bring me that horse-load hither, 50
And lay him downe, and let him rest ;
Weel try our force together :

For, as I understand, thou hast,
Soe far as thou art able,
Done great despite and shame unto 55
The knights of the Round Table.

If thou be of the Table Round,
Quoth Tarquin speedilye,
Both thee and all thy fellowship
I utterly defye. 60

That's over much, quoth Lancelott tho,
Defend thee by and by.
They sett their speares unto their steeds,
And eache att other fle.

They coucht their speares, (their horses ran, 65
As though there had beene thunder)
And strucke them each immidst their shields,
Wherewith they broke in sunder.

Their horsse's backs brake under them,
The knights were both astound : 70
To avoyd their horsse's they made haste
And light upon the ground.

They tooke them to their shields full fast,
Their swords they drew out than,
With mighty strokes most eagerlye 75
Each at the other ran.

They wounded were, and bled full sore,
They both for breath did stand,
And leaning on their swords awhile,
Quoth Tarquine, Hold thy hand, 80

And tell to me what I shall aske.
Say on, quoth Lancelot tho.
Thou art, quoth Tarquine, the best knight
That ever I did know ;

And

And like a knight, that I did hate :
 Soe that thou be not hee,
 I will deliver all the rest,
 And eke accord with thee.

65

That is well said, quoth Lancelott ;
 But sith it must be soe,
 What knight is that thou hatest thus?
 I pray thee to me show.

90

His name is Lancelot du Lake,
 He slew my brother deere ;
 Him I suspect of all the rest :
 I would I had him here.

95

Thy wish thou hast, but yet unknowne,
 I am Lancelot du Lake,
 Now knight of Arthurs Table Round ;
 King Hands son of Schuwake ;

100

And I desire thee do thy worst.
 Ho, ho, quoth Tarquin tho,
 One of us two shall end our lives
 Before that we do go.

If thou be Lancelot du Lake,
 Then welcome shalt thou bee :
 Wherefore see thou thyself defend,
 For now defye I thee.

105

They

They buckled then together so,
 Like unto wild boares rashing * ; 110
 And with their swords and shields they ran
 At one another slashing :

The ground besprinkled was with blood :
 Tarquin began to yield ;
 For he gave backe for wearinesse, 115
 And lowe did beare his shield.

This soone Sir Lancelot espyde,
 He leapt upon him then,
 He pull'd him downe upon his knee,
 And rushing off his helm, 120

Forthwith he strucke his necke in two,
 And, when he had soe done,
 From prison threescore knights and four
 Delivered everye one.

RASHING seems to be the old hunting term to express the
 made by the wild-boar with his fangs. To RASE has ap-
 tly a meaning something similar. See Mr. STEEVENS's
 on K. Lear, act iii. sc. 7. (ed. 1793, vol. xiv. p. 193.)
 the quartos read,

“ Nor thy fierce sister
 “ In his anointed flesh RASH boarish fangs.”
 in K. Richard III, act iii. sc. 2. (vol. x. p. 587, 588.)
 “ He dreamt
 “ To night the Boar had RASHD off his helm.”

X.

CORYDON'S FAREWELL TO PHILLIS,

— is an attempt to paint a lover's irresolution, but so poorly executed, that it would not have been admitted into this collection, if it had not been quoted in Shakespeare's *TWELFTH-NIGHT*, act ii. sc. 3.—It is found in a little ancient miscellany, entitled, "The Golden Garland of Princely Delights," 12mo. bl.-let.

In the same scene of the *Twelfth-Night*, SIR TOBY sings a scrap of an old ballad, which is preserved in the Pepys Collection [vol. i. pp. 33, 496.] ; but as it is not only a poor dull performance, but also very long, it will be sufficient here to give the first stanza :

THE BALLAD OF CONSTANT SUSANNA.

There dwelt a man in Babylon
 Of reputation great by fame ;
 He took to wife a faire woman,
 Susanna she was calde by name :
 A woman fair and vertuous ;
 Lady, lady :
 Why should we not of her learn thus
 To live godly ?

If this song of CORYDON, &c. has not more merit,
 it is at least an evil of less magnitude.

FAREWELL,

FAREWELL, dear love ; since thou wilt needs be gone,
 Mine eyes do shew, my life is almost done.

Nay I will never die, so long as I can spie
 There be many mo, though that she doe goe,

There be many mo, I fear not ! 5

Why then let her goe, I care not.

Farewell, farewell ; since this I find is true,
 Will not spend more time in wooing you :

But I will seek elsewhere, if I may find love there :
 Shall I bid her goe ? what and if I doe ? 10

Shall I bid her goe and spare not ?

O no, no, no, I dare not.

A thousand times farewell ;—yet stay a while :—

Meet, kiss me once ; sweet kisses time beguile :

I have no power to move. How now am I in love ? 15

Wilt thou needs be gone ? Go then, all is one.

Wilt thou needs be gone ? Oh, hie thee !

Nay stay, and do no more deny me.

Once more adieu, I see loath to depart

As oft adieu to her, that holds my heart. 20

But seeing I must lose thy love, which I did choose,

Goe thy way for me, since that may not be.

Goe thy ways for me. But whither ?

Goe, oh, but where I may come thither.

What shall I do ? my love is now departed. 23

She is as fair, as she is cruel-hearted.

She would not be intreated, with prayers oft repeated,

If she come no more, shall I die therefore ?

If she come no more, what care I ?

Faith, let her goe, or come, or tarry. 30

XI.

GERNUTUS THE JEW OF VENICE.

In the "LIFE OF POPE SIXTUS V, translated from the Italian of GREG. LETI by the Rev. Mr. Farnsworth, folio," is a remarkable passage to the following effect :

"It was reported in Rome, that Drake had taken and
 "plundered St. Domingo in Hispaniola. and carried off
 "an immense booty. This account came in a private let-
 "ter to Paul Secchi, a very considerable merchant in the
 "city, who had large concerns in those parts, which he
 "had insured. Upon receiving this news, he sent for the
 "insurer Sampson Ceneda, a Jew, and acquainted him
 "with it. The Jew, whose interest it was to have such
 "a report thought false, gave many reasons why it could
 "not possibly be true, and at last worked himself into
 "such a passion, that he said, I'll lay you a pound of
 "flesh it is a lye. Secchi, who was of a fiery hot tem-
 "per, replied, I'll lay you a thousand crowns against
 "a pound of your flesh that it is true. The Jew
 "accepted the wager, and articles were immediately
 "executed betwixt them, That, if Secchi won, he
 "should himself cut the flesh with a sharp knife from
 "whatever part of the Jew's body he pleased. The
 "truth

" truth of the account was soon confirmed; and the Jew
 " was almost distracted, when he was informed, that
 " Secchi had solemnly swore he would compel him to
 " an exact performance of his contract. A report of
 " this transaction was brought to the Pope, who sent
 " for the parties, and, being informed of the whole af-
 " fair, said, When contracts are made, it is but just they
 " should be fulfilled, as this shall: Take a knife, there-
 " fore, Secchi, and cut a pound of flesh from any part
 " you please of the Jew's body. We advise you, how-
 " ever, to be very careful; for, if you cut but a scruple
 " more or less than your due, you shall certainly be
 " hanged."

The Editor of that boook is of opinion, that the scene between Shylock and Antonio in the *MERCHANT OF VENICE* is taken from this incident. But Mr. Warton, in his ingenious "Observations on the *Faerie Queen*, vol. i. page 128," has referred it to the following ballad. Mr. Warton thinks this ballad was written before Shakespeare's play, as being not so circumstantial, and having more of the nakedness of an original. Besides, it differs from the play in many circumstances, which a mere copyist, such as we may suppose the ballad-maker to be, would hardly have given himself the trouble to alter. Indeed he expressly informs us, that he had his story from the Italian writers. See the *CONNOISSEUR*, vol. i. No. 16.

After all, one would be glad to know what authority *LETI* had for the foregoing fact, or at least for connecting it with the taking of St. Domingo by Drake; for this expedition did not happen till 1585, and it is very certain that a play of the Jews, "representing the greediness of worldly chusers, and bloody minds of usurers," had been exhibited at the play-house called *THE BULL* before the year 1579, being mentioned in Steph. Gosson's *SCHOOLE OF ABUSE**, which was printed in that year.

* Warton, ubi supra.

As for Shakespeare's *MERCHANT OF VENICE*, the earliest edition known of it is in quarto, 1600; though it had been exhibited in the year 1598, being mentioned together with eleven others of his plays, in Meres's *WIT TREASURY*, &c. 1598, 12mo, fol. 282. See Malone's *Shakesp.*

The following is printed from an ancient black-letter copy in the Pepys collection*, entitled, "A new Song shewing the crueltie of GERNUTUS, a JEW, who lending to a merchant an hundred crowns, would have a pound of his fleshe, because he could not pay him the time appointed. To the tune of Black and Yellow

THE FIRST PART.

IN Venice towne not long agoe
A cruel Jew did dwell,
Which lived all on usurie,
As Italian writers tell.

Gernutus called was the Jew,
Which never thought to dye,
Nor ever yet did any good
To them in streets that lie.

His life was like a barrow hogge,
That liveth many a day,
Yet never once doth any good,
Until men will him slay.

* Compared with the Ashmole Copy.

Or like a filthy heap of dung,
 That lyeth in a whoard;
 Which never can do any good, 15
 Till it be spread abroad.

So fares it with the usurer,
 He cannot sleep in rest,
 For feare the thiefe will him pursue
 To plucke him from his nest. 20

His heart doth thinke on many a wile,
 How to deceive the poore;
 His mouth is almost ful of mucke,
 Yet still he gapes for more.

His wife must lend a shilling, 25
 For every weeke a penny,
 Yet bring a pledge, that is double worth,
 If that you will have any.

And see, likewise, you keepe your day,
 Or else you loose it all; 30
 This was the living of the wife,
 Her cow she did it call.

Ver. 32. Her Cow, &c. seems to have suggested to Shakespeare SHYLOCK's argument for usury taken from Jacob's management of Laban's sheep, act i. to which ANTONIO replies:

"Was this inserted to make interest good?"

"Or are your gold and silver EWES and rams?"

"SHY. I cannot tell. I make it BREED AS FAST."

Within

Within that citie dwelt that time
A marchant of great fame,
Which being distressed in his need, 35
Unto Gernutus came :

Desiring him to stand his friend
For twelve month and a day,
To lend to him an hundred crownes :
And he for it would pay 40

Whatsoever he would demand of him,
And pledges he should have.
No, (quoth the Jew with flearing lookes)
Sir, aske what you will have.

No penny for the loane of it 45
For one year you shall pay ;
You may doe me as good a turne,
Before my dying day.

But we will have a merry jeast,
For to be talked long : 50
You shall make me a bond, quoth he,
That shall be large and strong :

And this shall be the forfeiture ;
Of your owne fleshe a pound.
If you agree, make you the bond, 55
And here is a hundred crownes.

With

With right good will ! the marchant says :

And so the bond was made.

When twelve month and a day drew on

That backe it should be payd,

60

The marchants ships were all at sea,

And money came not in ;

Which way to take, or what to doe

To thinke he doth begin :

And to Gernutus strait he comes

65

With cap and bended knee,

And sayde to him, Of curtesie

I pray you beare with mee.

My day is come, and I have not

The money for to pay :

70

And little good the forfeiture

Will doe you, I dare say.

With all my heart, Gernutus sayd,

Commaund it to your minde :

In thinges of bigger waight then this

75

You shall me ready finde.

He goes his way ; the day once past

Gernutus doth not slacke

To get a sergiant presently ;

And clapt him on the backe :

80

And

And layd him into prison strong,
 And sued his bond withall;
 And when the judgement day was come,
 For judgement he did call.

The marchants friends came thither fast, 85
 With many a weeping eye,
 For other means they could not find,
 But he that day must dye.

THE SECOND PART.

"Of the Jews crueltie; setting forth the mercifull-
 nesse of the Judge towards the Marchant. To the
 tune of Blacke and Yellow."

SOME offered for his hundred crownes
 Five hundred for to pay;
 And some a thousand, two or three,
 Yet still he did deny.

And at the last ten thousand crownes 5
 They offered, him to save.
 Gernutus sayd; I will no gold:
 My forfeite I will have.

A pound of fleshe is my demand,
 And that shall be my hire. 10
 Then

Then sayd the judge, Yet, good my friend,

Let me of you desire

To take the flesh from such a place,

As yet you let him live :

Do so, and lo ! an hundred crownes 15

To thee here will I give.

No : no : quoth he ; no : judgement here :

For this it shall be tride,

For I will have my pound of fleshe

From under his right side. 20

It grieved all the companie

His crueltie to see,

For neither friend nor foe could helpe

But he must spoyled bee.

The bloudie Jew now ready is 25

With whetted blade in hand*,

To spoyle the bloud of innocent,

By forfeit of his bond.

And as he was about to strike

In him the deadly blow : 30

Stay (quoth the judge) thy crueltie ;

I charge thee to do so.

This passage in Shakespeare bears so strong a resemblance to
to render it probable that the one suggested the other.
iv. sc. 2.

ss. *Why dost thou whet thy knife so earnestly ? &c."*

Sith

Sith needs thou wilt thy forfeit have,
 Which is of flesh a pound :
 See that thou shed no drop of bloud, 35
 Nor yet the man confound.

For if thou doe, like murderer,
 Thou here shalt hanged be:
 Likewise of flesh see that thou cut
 No more than longes to thee : 40

For if thou take either more or lesse
 To the value of a mite,
 Thou shalt be hanged presently,
 As is both law and right.

Gernutus now waxt franticke mad, 45
 And wotes not what to say;
 Quoth he at last, Ten thousand crownes,
 I will that he shall pay ;

And so I graunt to set him free.
 The judge doth answere make ; 50
 You shall not have a penny given ;
 Your forfeiture now take.

At the last he doth demaund
 But for to have his owne.
 No, quoth the judge, doe as you list, 55
 Thy judgement shall be showne.

Either

Either take your pound of flesh, quoth he,
Or cancell me your bond.
O cruell judge, then quoth the Jew,
That doth against me stand !

60

And so with griping grieved mind
He biddeth them fare-well.
Then ' all the people prays'd the Lord,
That ever this heard tell.

Good people, that doe heare this song,
For trueth I dare well say,
That many a wretch as ill as hee
Doth live now at this day ;

63

That seeketh nothing but the spoyle
Of many a wealthie man,
And for to trap the innocent
Deviseth what they can.

70

From whome the Lord deliver me,
And every Christian too,
And send to them like sentence eke
That meaneth so to do.

75

Ver. 61. *griped*. Ashmol. copy.

* Since the first edition of this book was printed,
Editor hath had reason to believe that both SHAKES-
PEARE and the Author of this ballad are indebted for
the Story of the Jew (however they came by it) to
an

an Italian Novel, which was first printed at Milan in the year 1554, in a book entitled, *Il Pecorone, nel quale si contengono Cinquanta Novelle antiche*, &c. re-published at Florence about the year 1748, or 9.—The Author was SER. GIOVANNI FIORENTINO, who wrote in 1378; thirty years after the time in which the scene of Boccace's Decameron is laid. (Vid. Manni *Istoria del Decamerone di Giov. Boccac.* 4to Fior. 1744.)

That Shakespeare had his Plot from the Novel itself, is evident from his having some incidents from it, which are not found in the Ballad: and I think it will also be found that he borrowed from the Ballad some hints that were not suggested by the Novel. (See above, pt. 2, ver. 25, &c. where, instead of that spirited description of *the whetted blade*, &c. the Prose Narrative coldly says, "The Jew " had prepared a razor, &c." See also some other passages in the same piece.) This however is spoken with diffidence, as I have at present before me only the Abridgement of the Novel which Mr. JOHNSON has given us at the End of his Commentary on Shakespeare's Play. The Translation of the Italian Story at large is not easy to be met with, having I believe never been published, though it was printed some years ago with this title,—"*THE NOVEL, from which the Merchant " of Venice written by Shakespeare is taken, translated " from the Italian. To which is added a Translation of " a Novel from the Decamerone of Boccaccio. London, " Printed for M. Cooper, 1755, 8vo.*"

XII.

THE PASSIONATE SHEPHERD TO HIS LOVE.

This beautiful sonnet is quoted in the *MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR*, act iii. sc. 1, and hath been usually ascribed (together with the *REPLY*) to Shakespeare himself by the modern editors of his smaller poems. A copy of this madrigal, containing only four stanzas (the 4th and 6th being wanting), accompanied with the first stanza of the answer, being printed in "*THE PASSIONATE PILGRIME, and SONNETS TO SUNDRY NOTES OF MUSICK, by Mr. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, LOND. printed for W. JAGGARD, 1599.*" Thus was this sonnet, &c. published as Shakespeare's in his lifetime.

And yet there is good reason to believe that (not Shakespeare, but) CHRISTOPHER MARLOW wrote the song, and Sir WALTER RALEIGH the "*Nymph's Reply*:" For so we are positively assured by Isaac Walton, a writer of some credit, who has inserted them both in his *COMPLEAT ANGLER* *, under the character of "that smooth song, which was made by Kit. Marlow, now at least fifty years ago; and . . . an Answer to it, which was made by Sir Walter Raleigh in his younger days . . . Old-fashioned poetry, but choicely good."—It also passed for Marlow's in the opinion of his contemporaries; for in the old *Poetical Miscellany*, entitled *ENG-AND'S HELICON*, it is printed with the name of *Chr. Marlow* subjoined to it; and the Reply is signed *Ignoto*, which is known to have been a signature of Sir *Walter*

* First printed in the year 1653, but probably written some time before.

Raleigh.

Raleigh. With the same signature *Ignoto*, in that collection, is an imitation of Marlow's beginning thus:

" COME live with me, and be my dear,
 " And we will revel all the year,
 " In plains and groves, &c."

Upon the whole I am inclined to attribute them to MARLOW, and RALEIGH; notwithstanding the authority of Shakespeare's Book of Sonnets. For it is well known that as he took no care of his own compositions, so *was* he utterly regardless what spurious things were fathered upon him. Sir JOHN OLDCASTLE, The LONDON PRODIGAL, and The YORKSHIRE TRAGEDY, were printed with his name at full length in the title-pages, while *he* was living, which yet were afterwards rejected by his first editors HEMINGE and CONDELL, who were his intimate friends (as he mentions both in his will), and therefore no doubt had good authority for setting them aside*.

The following sonnet appears to have been (as it deserved) a great favourite with our earlier poets; for, besides the imitation above mentioned, another is to be found among DONNE's Poems, entitled "The Bait," beginning thus:

" COME live with me, and be my love,
 " And we will some new pleasures prove
 " Of golden sands, &c."

As for CHR. MARLOW, who was in high repute for his Dramatic writings, he lost his life by a stab received in a brothel, before the year 1593. See A. Wood, i. 138.

* Since the above was written, Mr. MALONE, with his usual discernment, hath rejected the stanzas in question from the other sonnets, &c. of Shakespeare, in his correct edition of the PASSIONATE PILGRIM, &c. See his Shakesp. vol. x. p. 340.

COME

COME live with me, and be my love,
And we wil all the pleasures prove
That hils and vallies, dale and field,
And all the craggy mountains yield:

There will we sit upon the rocks, 5
And see the shepherds feed their flocks,
By shallow rivers, to whose falls
Melodious birds sing madrigals.

There will I make thee beds of roses
With a thousand fragrant posies, 10
A cap of flowers, and a kirtle
Imbrodered all with leaves of nirtle ;

A gown made of the finest wool,
Which from our pretty lambs we pull ;
Slippers lin'd choicely for the cold ; 15
With buckles of the purest gold ;

A belt of straw, and ivie buds,
With coral clasps, and amber studs :
And if these pleasures may thee move,
Then live with me, and be my love. 20

The shepherd swains shall dance and sing
For thy delight each May morning :
If these delights thy mind may move,
Then live with me, and be my love.

THE NYMPH'S REPLY.

If that the World and Love were young,
And truth in every shepherd's tounge,
These pretty pleasures might me move
To live with thee, and be thy love.

But time drives flocks from field to fold,
When rivers rage, and rocks grow cold,
And Philomel becometh dumb,
And all complain of cares to come.

The flowers do fade, and wanton fields
To wayward winter reckoning yield :
A honey tongue, a heart of gall,
Is fancies spring, but sorrows fall.

Thy gowns, thy shoes, thy beds of roses,
Thy cap, thy kirtle, and thy posies,
Soon break, soon wither, soon forgotten,
In folly ripe, in reason rotten.

Thy belt of straw, and ivie buds,
Thy coral clasps, and amber studs ;
All these in me no means can move
To come to thee, and be thy love.

But could youth last, and love still breed,
Had joyes no date, nor age no need ;
Then those delights my mind might move
To live with thee, and be thy love.

XIII.

TITUS ANDRONICUS'S COMPLAINT.

The Reader has here an ancient ballad on the same subject as the play of *TITUS ANDRONICUS*, and it is probable that the one was borrowed from the other: but which of them was the original, it is not easy to decide. And yet, if the argument offered above in page 227, for the priority of the ballad of the *JEW OF VENICE* may be admitted, somewhat of the same kind may be urged here; for this ballad differs from the play in several particulars, which a simple Ballad-writer would be less likely to alter than an inventive Tragedian. Thus in the ballad is no mention of the contest for the empire between the two brothers, the composing of which makes the ungrateful treatment of *TITUS* afterwards the more flagrant: neither is there any notice taken of his sacrificing one of *Tamora's* sons, which the tragic poet has assigned as the original cause of all her cruelties. In the play *Titus* loses twenty-one of his sons in war, and kills his mother for assisting *Bassianus* to carry off *Lavinia*: the reader will find it different in the ballad. In the latter he is betrothed to the emperor's son: in the play to his brother. In the tragedy only Two of his sons fall into the pit, and the Third being banished returns to home with a victorious army, to avenge the wrongs of his house: in the ballad all Three are entrapped and suffer death. In the scene the Emperor kills *Titus*, and is in return stabbed by *Titus's* surviving son. Here *Titus* kills the Emperor, and afterwards himself.

Let the Reader weigh these circumstances and some others wherein he will find them unlike, and then pro-

nounce for himself.—After all, there is reason to conclude that this play was rather improved by Shakespeare with a few fine touches of his pen, than originally written by him; for, not to mention that the style is less figurative than his others generally are, this tragedy is mentioned with discredit in the Induction to Ben Jonson's *BARTHOLOMEW FAIR*, in 1614, as one that had then been exhibited "five-and-twenty or thirty years:" which, if we take the lowest number, throws it back to the year 1589, at which time Shakespeare was but 25: an earlier date than can be found for any other of his pieces*: and if it does not clear him entirely of it, shows at least it was a first attempt†.

The following is given from a copy in "The Golden Garland" entitled as above; compared with three others, two of them in black letter in the Pepys collection, entitled, "The Lamentable and Tragical History of "Titus Andronicus, &c.—To the tune of Fortune." Printed for E. Wright."—Unluckily none of these have any dates.

You noble minds, and famous martiall wights,
That in defence of native country fights,
Give eare to me, that ten yeeres fought for Rome,
Yet reapt disgrace at my returning home.

* Mr. MALONE thinks 1591 to be the year when our author commenced a writer for the stage. See in his *Shakesp.* the ingenious "Attempt to ascertain the order in which the plays of "Shakespeare were written."

† Since the above was written, Shakespeare's memory has been fully vindicated from the charge of writing the above play by the best critics. See what has been urged by STEEVENS and MALONE in their excellent editions of Shakespeare, &c.

In

Rome I lived in fame fulle threescore yeeres, 5
 name beloved was of all my peeres ;
 I five and twenty valiant sonnes I had,
 whose forward vertues made their father glad.

when Romes foes their warlike forces bent, "
 against them stille my sonnes and I were sent ; 10
 against the Goths full ten yeeres weary warre
 spent, receiving many a bloody scarre.

two and twenty of my sonnes were slaine
 ere we did returne to Rome againe :
 five and twenty sonnes, I brought but three 15
 ere, the stately towers of Rome to see.

when wars were done, I conquest home did bring,
 I did present my prisoners to the king,
 the queene of Goths, her sons, and eke a moore,
 which did such murders, like was nere before. 20

the emperour did make this queene his wife,
 which bred in Rome debate and deadlie strife ;
 the moore, with her two sonnes did growe soe proud,
 that none like them in Rome might bee allowd.

the moore soe pleas'd this new-made empress' eie, 25
 that she consented to him secretlye
 to abuse her husbands marriage bed,
 whose soe in time a blackamore she bred.

Then she, whose thoughts to murder were inclinde,
 Consented with the moore of bloody minde 20
 Against my selfe, my kin, and all my friendes,
 In cruell sort to bring them to their endes.

Soe when in age I thought to live in peace,
 Both care and griefe began then to increase :
 Amongst my sonnes I had one daughter brighte, 20
 Which joy'd, and pleased best my aged sight ;

My deare Lavinia was betrothed than
 To Cesars sonne, a young and noble man :
 Who in a hunting by the emperours wife,
 And her two sonnes, bereaved was of life. 40

He being slaine, was cast in cruel wise,
 Into a darksome den from light of skies :
 The cruell moore did come that way as then
 With my three sonnes, who fell into the den.

The moore then fetcht the emperour with speed, 40
 For to accuse them of that murderous deed ;
 And when my sonnes within the den were found,
 In wrongfull prison thy were cast and bound.

But nowe, behold ! what wounded most my mind,
 The empresses two sonnes of savage kind 50
 My daughter ravished without remorse,
 And took away her honour, quite perforce.

When

n they had tasted of soe sweete a flowre,
 ng this sweete should shortly turne to sowre,
 cutt her tongue, whereby she could not tell 55
 that dishonoure unto her befell.

both her hands they basely cutt off quite,
 rebey their wickednesse she could not write;
 with her needle on her sampler sowe
 bloudye workers of her direfull woe. 60

rother Marcus found her in the wood,
 ing the grassie ground with purple bloud,
 trickled from her stumpes, and bloudlesse armes :
 tongue at all she had to tell her harmes.

when I sawe her in that woefull case, 65
 teares of bloud I wet mine aged face :
 ny Lavinia I lamented more
 for my two and twenty sonnes before.

n as I sawe she could not write nor speake,
 grief mine aged heart began to breake ; 70
 pred an heape of sand upon the ground,
 rebey those bloody tyrants out we found,

ith a staffe, without the helpe of hand,
 writt these wordes upon the plat of sand :
 : lustfull sonnes of the proud emperesse 75
 : doers of this hateful wickednesse."

I tore

I tore the milk-white hairs from off mine head,
 I curst the houre, wherein I first was bred,
 I wisht this hand, that fought for countrie's fame,
 In cradle rockt, had first been stroken lame. 80

The moore delighting still in villainy
 Did say, to sett my sonnes from prison free
 I should unto the king my right hand give,
 And then my three imprisoned sonnes should live.

The moore I caus'd to strike it off with speede, 85
 Whereat I grieved not to see it bleed,
 But for my sonnes would willingly impart,
 And for their ransome send my bleeding heart.

But as my life did linger thus in paine,
 They sent to me my bootlesse hand againe, 90
 And therewithal the heades of my three sonnes,
 Which filld my dying heart with fresher moanes.

Then past reliefe I upp and downe did goe,
 And with my tears writ in the dust my woe :
 I shot my arrowes * towards heaven hie, 95
 And for revenge to hell did often crye.

* If the ballad was written before the play, I should suppose this to be only a metaphorical expression, taken from that in the Psalms, "They shoot out their arrows, even bitter words." Ps. 64. 3.

presse then, thinking that I was mad,
 tries she and both her sonnes were clad,
 m'd Revenge, and Rape and Murder they)
 ermine and heare what I would say. 100

eir foolish veines * a certaine space,
 ny friendes did find a secret place,
 both her sonnes unto a post were bound,
 it revenge in cruell sort was found.

eir throates, my daughter held the pan 105
 t her stumpes, wherein the bloud it ran :
 en I ground their bones to powder small,
 ade a paste for pyes streight therewithall.

ith their fleshe I made two mighty pyes,
 a banquet served in stately wise : 110
 the empresse set this loathsome meat ;
 er sonnes own flesh she well did eat.

e bereav'd my daughter then of life,
 presse then I slewe with bloudy knife,
 abb'd the emperour immediatelie, 115
 en myself : even soe did Titus die.

is revenge against the moore was found,
 hey sett him halfe into the ground,
 as he stood untill such time he starv'd.
 e God send all murderers may be serv'd. 120

encouraged them in their foolish humours, or fancies.

XIV. TAKE

XIV.

TAKE THOSE LIPS AWAY.

The first stanza of this little sonnet, which an eminent critic * justly admires for its extreme sweetness, is found in Shakespeare's *MEASURE FOR MEASURE*, act iv. sc. 1. Both the stanzas are preserved in Beaum. and Fletcher's *BLOODY BROTHER*, act v. sc. 2. Sewel and Gildon have printed it among Shakespeare's smaller poems; but they have done the same by twenty other pieces that were never writ by him, their book being a wretched heap of inaccuracies and mistakes. It is not found in Jaggard's old edition of Shakespeare's *PASSIONATE PILGRIM* †, &c.

TAKE, oh take those lips away,
 That so sweetlye were forsworne;
 And those eyes, the breake of day,
 Lights, that do misleade the morne:
 But my kisses bring againe, 8
 Seales of love, but seal'd in vaine.

Hide, oh hide those hills of snowe,
 Which thy frozen bosom beares,
 On whose tops the pinkes that growe
 Are of those that April wears: 10
 But first set my poor heart free,
 Bound in those icy chains by thee.

* Dr. Warburton in his *Shakesp.*

† Mr. Malone, in his improved edition of Shakespeare's *Sonnets* &c. hath substituted this instead of Marlow's Madrigal, printed above; for which he hath assigned reasons, which the Reader may see in his vol. x, p. 340.

XV. KING

XV.

KING LEIR AND HIS THREE DAUGHTERS.

The Reader has here an ancient ballad on the subject KING LEIR, which (as a sensible female critic has observed*) bears so exact an analogy to the argument of Shakespeare's play, that his having copied it did not be doubted; if it were certain that it was written before the tragedy. Here is found the hint of Lear's madness, which the old chronicles † do not mention, as the extravagant cruelty exercised on him by his daughters. In the death of Lear they likewise very exactly coincide.—The misfortune is, that there is nothing to assist us in ascertaining the date of the ballad but what evidence arises from within; this the Reader must judge, and judge for himself.

It may be proper to observe, that Shakespeare was not the first of our Dramatic Poets who fitted the Story of LEIR to the Stage. His first 4to edition is dated 1608; three years before that had been printed a play entitled *The true Chronicle History of Leir and his three daughters* *Gonorill, Ragan, and Cordella*, as it hath been divers and sundry times lately acted, 1605, 4to." This is a very poor and dull performance, but happily it led Shakespeare to undertake the subject, which he has given with very different incidents. It is remarkable, neither the circumstances of Leir's madness, nor his

Mrs. Lennox. *Shakespeares illustrated*, vol. iii. p. 302.
See Jeffery of Monmouth, Holingshed, &c. who relate Leir's story in many respects the same as the ballad.

retinue of a select number of knights, nor the affecting deaths of Cordelia and Leir, are found in that first dramatic piece : in all which Shakespeare concurs with this ballad.

But to form a true judgement of Shakespeare's merit, the curious Reader should cast his eye over that previous sketch ; which he will find printed at the end of **THE TWENTY PLAYS** of Shakespeare, republished from the quarto impressions by **GEORGE STEEVENS, Esq.** with such elegance and exactness as led us to expect that fine edition of all the works of our great Dramatic Poet, which he hath since published.

The following Ballad is given from an ancient copy in the "Golden Garland," bl. let. entitled, "A lamentable Song of the Death of King Lear and his Three Daughters. To the tune of When flying Fame."

KING Leir once ruled in this land
 With princely power and peace ;
 And had all things with hearts content,
 That might his joys increase.
 Amongst those things that nature gave,
 Three daughters fair had he,
 So princely seeming beautiful,
 As fairer could not be.

5

So on a time it pleas'd the king
 A question thus to move,
 Which of his daughters to his grace
 Could shew the dearest love :
 For to my age you bring content,
 Quoth he, then let me hear,

10

Which

KING LEIR AND HIS THREE DAUGHTERS. 251

Which of you three in plighted troth 15
The kindest will appear.

To whom the eldest thus began ;
Dear father, mind, quoth she,
Before your face, to do you good,
My blood shall render'd be : 20
And for your sake my bleeding heart
Shall here be cut in twain,
Ere that I see your reverend age
The smallest grief sustain.

And so will I, the second said ; 25
Dear father, for your sake,
The worst of all extremities
I'll gently undertake :
And serve your highness night and day
With diligence and love ; 30
That sweet content and quietness
Discomforts may remove.

In doing so, you glad my soul,
The aged king reply'd ;
But what sayst thou, my youngest girl, 35
How is thy love ally'd ?
My love (quoth young Cordelia then)
Which to your grace I owe,
Shall be the duty of a child,
And that is all I'll show. 40

And

292 KING LEIR AND HIS THREE DAUGHTERS.

And wilt thou shew no more, quoth he,
 Than doth thy duty bind ?
 I well perceive thy love is small,
 When as no more I find.
 Henceforth I banish thee my court, 45
 Thou art no child of mine ;
 Nor any part of this my realm
 By favour shall be thine.

Thy elder sisters loves are more
 Than well I can demand, 50
 To whom I equally bestow
 My kingdome and my land,
 My pompal state and all my goods,
 That lovingly I may
 With those thy sisters be maintain'd 55
 Until my dying day.

Thus flattering speeches won renown,
 By these two sisters here ;
 The third had causeless banishment,
 Yet was her love more dear : 60
 For poor Cordelia patiently
 Went wandring up and down,
 Unhelp'd, unpity'd, gentle maid,
 Through many an English town :

Untill at last in famous France 65
 She gentler fortunes found ;

Though

Though poor and bare, yet she was deem'd
 The fairest on the ground :
 Where when the king her virtues heard,
 And this fair lady seen,
 With full consent of all his court
 He made his wife and queen.

7

Her father king Leir this while
 With his two daughters staid :
 Forgetful of their promis'd loves,
 Full soon the same decay'd ;
 And living in queen Ragan's court,
 The eldest of the twain,
 She took from him his chiefest means,
 And most of all his train.

75

80

For whereas twenty men were wont
 To wait with bended knee :
 She gave allowance but to ten,
 And after scarce to three ;
 Nay, one she thought too much for him ;
 So took she all away,
 In hope that in her court, good king,
 He would no longer stay.

85

Am I rewarded thus, quoth he,
 In giving all I have
 Unto my children, and to beg
 For what I lately gave ?

90

111

254 KING LEIR AND HIS THREE DAUGHTERS.

I'll go unto my Gonorell :
 My second child, I know,
 Will be more kind and pitiful, 98
 And will relieve my woe.

Full fast he hies then to her court ;
 Where when she heard his moan
 Return'd him answer, That she griev'd,
 That all his means were gone : 100
 But no way could relieve his wants ;
 Yet if that he would stay
 Within her kitchen, he should have
 What scullions gave away.

When he had heard, with bitter tears, 105
 He made his answer then ;
 In what I did let me be made
 Example to all men.
 I will return again, quoth he,
 Unto my Ragan's court ; 110
 She will not use me thus, I hope,
 But in a kinder sort.

Where when he came, she gave command
 To drive him thence away :
 When he was well within her court 115
 (She said) he would not stay.
 Then back again to Gonorell
 The woeful king did hie,

That

WING LEIR AND HIS THREE DAUGHTERS. 255

That in her kitchen he might have
What scullion boys set by. 120

But there of that he was deny'd,
Which she had promis'd late :
For once refusing, he should not
Come after to her gate.
Thus twixt his daughters, for relief 125
He wandred up and down ;
Being glad to feed on beggars food,
That lately wore a crown.

And calling to remembrance then
His youngest daughters words, 130
That said the duty of a child
Was all that love affords :
But doubting to repair to her,
Whom he had banish'd so,
Grew frantick mad ; for in his mind 135
He bore the wounds of woe :

Which made him rend his milk-white locks,
And tresses from his head,
And all with blood bestain his cheeks,
With age and honour spread. 140
To hills and woods and watry founts
He made his hourly moan,
Till hills and woods, and senseless things,
Did seem to sigh and groan.
Even

256 KING LEIR AND HIS THREE DAUGHTERS

Even thus possess with discontents, 149
 He passed o're to France,
 In hopes from fair Cordelia there,
 To find some gentler chance ;
 Most virtuous dame ! which when she heard
 Of this her father's grief, 150
 As duty bound, she quickly sent
 Him comfort and relief :

And by a train of noble peers,
 In brave and gallant sort,
 She gave in charge he should be brought 155
 To Aganippus' court ;
 Whose royal king, with noble mind
 So freely gave consent,
 To muster up his knights at arms,
 To fame and courage bent. 160

And so to England came with speed,
 To repossesse king Leir,
 And drive his daughters from their thrones
 By his Cordelia dear.
 Where she, true-hearted noble queen, 165
 Was in the battel slain ;
 Yet he good king, in his old days,
 Possess his crown again.

But when he heard Cordelia's death,
 Who died indeed for love 170
 Of her dear father, in whose cause
 She did this battle move,
 He

He swooning fell upon her breast,
 From whence he never parted :
 But on her bosom left his life,
 That was so truly hearted.

175

The lords and nobles when they saw
 The end of these events,
 The other sisters unto death
 They doomed by consents ;
 And being dead, their crowns they left
 Unto the next of kin :
 Thus have you seen the fall of pride,
 And disobedient sin.

180

XVI.

YOUTH AND AGE,

— is found in the little collection of Shakespeare's Sonnets, entitled the *PASSIONATE PILGRIME* *, the greatest part of which seems to relate to the amours of Venus and Adonis, being little effusions of fancy, probably written while he was composing his larger Poem on that subject. The following seems intended for the mouth of Venus, weighing the comparative merits of youthful Adonis and aged Vulcan. In the "Garland of

* Mentioned above, song xi. b. ii.

" Good Will " it is reprinted, with the addition of ~~for~~ more such stanzas, but evidently written by a ~~mean~~ pen.

CRABBED Age and Youth
 Cannot live together;
 Youth is full of pleasance,
 Age is full of care :
 Youth like summer morn, 5
 Age like winter weather,
 Youth like summer brave,
 Age like winter bare :
 Youth is full of sport,
 Ages breath is short ; 10
 Youth is nimble, Age is lame :
 Youth is hot and bold,
 Age is weak and cold ;
 Youth is wild, and Age is tame. 15
 Age, I do abhor thee, 15
 Youth, I do adore thee ;
 O, my love, my love is young :
 Age, I do defie thee ;
 Oh sweet shepherd, hie thee,
 For methinks thou stayst too long. 20

*** See MALONE'S Shakesp. vol. x. p. 325.

XVII.

THE FROLICKSOME DUKE, OR THE
TINKER'S GOOD FORTUNE.

The following ballad is upon the same subject, as the ALLUSION to Shakespeare's TAMING OF THE SHREW: whether it may be thought to have suggested the hint to the Dramatic poet, or is not rather of later date, the reader must determine.

The story is told * of PHILIP the GOOD, Duke of Burgundy; and is thus related by an old English writer: The said Duke, at the marriage of Eleonora, sister to the king of Portugall, at Bruges in Flanders, which was solemnised in the deepe of winter; when as by reason of unseasonable weather he could neither hawke nor hunt, and was now tired with cards, dice, &c. and such other domestick sports, or to see ladies dance; with some of his courtiers, he would in the evening walke disguised all about the towne. It so fortuned, as he was walking late one night, he found a countrey fellow dead drunke, snorting on a bulke; he caused his followers to bring him to his palace, and there stripping him of his old clothes, and attyring him after the court fashion, when he wakened, he and they were all ready to attend upon his excellency, and persuade him that he was some great Duke. The poor fellow admiring how he came there, was served in state all day long: after supper he saw them dance, heard musick, and all the rest of those court-like pleasures: but late at night, when he was well tyled, and again

By Ludov. Vives in Epist. and by Pont. Heuter. Rerum Burgund. l. 1. 4.

"fast asleepe, they put on his old robes, and so conveyed him to the place where they first found him. Now the fellow had not made them so good sport the day before, as he did now, when he returned to himself: all the jest was to see how he looked upon it. In conclusion, after some little admiration, the poore man told his friends he had seen a vision; constantly believed it; would not otherwise be persuaded, and so the jest ended." Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, pt. ii. sec. 2. memb. 4. 2d ed. 1624, fol.

This ballad is given from a black-letter copy in the Pepys collection, which is entitled as above. "To the tune of Fond boy."

Now as fame does report a young duke keeps a court,
 One that pleases his fancy with frolicksome sport :
 But amongst all the rest, here is one I protest,
 Which will make you to smile when you hear the true
 jest :

A poor tinker he found, lying drunk on the ground, 5
 As secure in a sleep as if laid in a swound.

The duke said to his men, William, Richard, and Ben,
 Take him home to my palace, we'll sport with him then.
 O'er a horse he was laid, and with care soon convey'd
 To the palace, altho' he was poorly arrai'd : 10
 Then they stript off his cloaths, both his shirt, shoes and
 hose,
 And they put him to bed for to take his repose.

Having

Having pull'd off his shirt, which was all over durt,
They did give him clean holland, this was no great hurt :
On a bed of soft down, like a lord of renown, 15
They did lay him to sleep the drink out of his crown.
In the morning when day, then admiring he lay,
For to see the rich chamber both gaudy and gay.

Now he lay something late, in his rich bed of state,
Till at last knights and squires they on him did wait ; 20
And the chamberling bare, then did likewise declare,
He desired to know what apparel he'd ware :
The poor tinker amaz'd, on the gentleman gaz'd,
And admired how he to this honour was rais'd.

Tho' he seem'd something mute, yet he chose a rich suit,
Which he straitways put on without longer dispute ; 25
With a star on his side, which the tinker oft ey'd,
And it seem'd for to swell him 'no' little with pride ;
For he said to himself, Where is Joan my sweet wife ?
Sure she never did see me so fine in her life. 30

From a convenient place, the right duke his good grace
Did observe his behaviour in every case.
To a garden of state, on the tinker they wait,
Trumpets sounding before him : thought he, this is great :
Where an hour or two, pleasant walks he did view, 35
With commanders and squires in scarlet and blew.

A fine

It was a friar of orders gray
 Walkt forth to tell his beades;
 And he met with a lady faire
 Clad in a pilgrime's weedes.

Now Christ thee save, thou reverend friar, 5
 I pray thee tell to me,
 If ever at yon holy shrine
 My true love thou didst see.

And how should I know your true love
 From many another one? 10
 O by his cockle hat, and staff,
 And by his sandal shoone*.

But chiefly by his face and mien,
 That were so fair to view;
 His flaxen locks that sweetly curl'd, 15
 And eyne of lovely blue.

O lady, he is dead and gone!
 Lady, he's dead and gone!
 And at his head a green grass turfe,
 And at his heels a stone. 20

* These are the distinguishing marks of a Pilgrim. The chief places of devotion being beyond sea, the pilgrims were wont to put cockle-shells in their hats to denote the intention or performance of their devotion. Warb. Shakesp. vol. viii, p. 224.

Then his highness bespoke him a new suit and cloak,
 Which he gave for the sake of this frolicsome joak ;
 Nay, and five-hundred pound, with ten acres of ground,
 Thou shalt never, said he, range the counteries round,
 Crying old brass to mend, for I'll be thy good friend, 65
 Nay, and Joan thy sweet wife shall my duchess attend.

Then the tinker reply'd, What ! must Joan my sweet
 bride

Be a lady in chariots of pleasure to ride ?

Must we have gold and land ev'ry day at command ?

Then I shall be a squire I well understand : 70

Well I thank your good grace, and your love I embrace,

I was never before in so happy a case.

XVIII.

THE FRIAR OF ORDERS GRAY.

Dispersed through Shakespeare's plays are innumerable little fragments of ancient ballads, the entire copies of which could not be recovered. Many of these being of the most beautiful and pathetic simplicity, the Editor was tempted to select some of them, and with a few supplemental stanzas to connect them together, and form them into a little TALE, which is here submitted to the Reader's candour.

One small fragment was taken from Beaumont and Fletcher.

It

Weep no more, lady, weep no more,
Thy sorrowe is in vaine :
For violets pluckt the sweetest showers
Will ne'er make grow againe.

45

Our joys as winged dreams doe flye,
Why then should sorrow last ?
Since grief but aggravates thy losse,
Grieve not for what is past.

50

O say not soe, thou holy friar ;
I pray thee, say not soe :
For since my true-love dyed for mee,
'Tis meet my tears should flow.

55

And will he ne'er come again ?
Will he ne'er come again ?
Ah ! no, he is dead and laid in his grave,
For ever to remain,

60

His cheek was redder than the rose ;
The comliest youth was he !
But he is dead and laid in his grave :
Alas, and woe is me !

Sigh no more, lady, sigh no more,
Men were deceivers ever :
One foot on sea and one on land,
To one thing constant never.

65

Hadst

THE PRIAR OF ORDERS GRAY.

267

Hadst thou been fond, he had been false,
And left thee sad and heavy ; 70
For young men ever were fickle found,
Since summer trees were leafy.

Now say not so, thou holy friar,
I pray thee say not soe ;
My love he had the truest heart : 75
O he was ever true !

And art thou dead, thou much-lov'd youth,
And didst thou dye for mee ?
Then farewell home ; for ever-more
A pilgrim I will bee. 80

But first upon my true-loves grave
My weary limbs I'll lay,
And thrice I'll kiss the green-grass turf,
That wraps his breathless clay.

Yet stay, fair lady ; rest awhile 85
Beneath this cloyster wall :
See through the hawthorn blows the cold wind,
And drizzly rain doth fall.

O stay me not, thou holy friar ;
O stay me not, I pray ; 90
No drizzly rain that falls on me,
Can wash my fault away.

Yet

Yet stay, fair lady, turn again,
 And dry those pearly tears ;
 For see beneath this gown of gray 95
 Thy owne true-love appears.

Here forc'd by grief, and hopeless love,
 These holy weeds I sought ;
 And here amid these lonely walls
 To end my days I thought. 100

But haply for my year of grace*
 Is not yet past away,
 Might I still hope to win thy love,
 No longer would I stay.

Now farewell grief, and welcome joy 105
 Once more unto my heart ;
 For since I have found thee, lovely youth,
 We never more will part.

* The year of probation, or noviciate.

*** As the foregoing song has been thought to have suggested to our late excellent Poet Dr. GOLDSMITH, the Plan of his beautiful ballad of EDWIN AND EMMA, (first printed in his "Vicar of Wakefield,") it is but justice to his memory to declare, that his Poem was written first, and that if there is any imitation in the case, they will be found both to be indebted to the beautiful old ballad GENTLE HERDSMAN, &c. printed in the second volume of this work, which the Doctor had much admired in manuscript, and has finely improved. See vol. ii. book i. song xiv. ver. 37, pag. 87, &c.

THE END OF THE SECOND BOOK.

RELIQUES
OF
Ancient Poetry, &c.

SERIES THE FIRST.

BOOK III.

I.

THE MORE MODERN BALLAD OF
CHEVY CHACE.

At the beginning of this volume we gave the old original Song of CHEVY CHACE. The reader has here the more improved edition of that fine Heroic ballad. It will afford an agreeable entertainment to the curious to compare them together, and to see how far the latter bard has excelled his predecessor, and where he has fallen short of him. For though he has every where improved the versification, and generally the sentiment and diction; yet some few passages retain more dignity in the ancient copy; at least the obsoleteness of the style serves as a veil to hide whatever might appear too familiar or vulgar in them. Thus, for instance, the catastrophe of the gallant Witherington is in the modern copy exprest in terms which never fail at present to excite ridicule: whereas in the original it is related with a plain and pathetic simplicity, that is liable to no such unlucky effect:

effect: See the stanza in page 14, which, in modern orthography, &c. would run thus:

"For Witherington my heart is woe,
 "That ever he slain should be:
 "For when his legs were bewn in two,
 "He knelt and fought on his knee."

So again the stanza which describes the fall of Montgomery is somewhat more elevated in the ancient copy:

"The dint it was both sad and sore,
 "He on Montgomery set:
 "The swan-feathers his arrow bore
 "With his hearts blood were wet."

p. 13

WE might also add, that the circumstances of the battle are more clearly conceived, and the several incidents more distinctly marked in the old original, than in the improved copy. It is well known that the ancient English weapon was the long bow, and that this nation excelled all others in archery; while the Scottish warriors chiefly depended on the use of the spear: this characteristic difference never escapes our ancient bard, whose description of the first onset (p. 9.) is to the following effect:

"The proposal of the two gallant earls to determine the dispute by single combat being over-ruled; the English, says he, who stood with their bows ready bent, gave a general discharge of their arrows, which slew seven score spearmen of the enemy: but, notwithstanding so severe a loss, Douglas like a brave captain kept his ground. He had divided his forces into three columns, who, as soon as the English had discharged the first volley, bore down upon them with their spears, and breaking through their ranks reduced them to close fighting. The archers upon this dropt their bows and had recourse to their swords, and there followed so sharp a conflict,

lict, that multitudes on both sides lost their lives." he midst of this general engagement, at length, two great earls meet, and after a spirited rencounter as to breathe; upon which a parley ensues, that would honour to Homer himself.

Nothing can be more pleasingly distinct and circumstantial than this: whereas, the modern copy, though in general it has great merit, is here unluckily both confused and obscure. Indeed the original words seem here to have been totally misunderstood. "Yet bydys the yerl Douglas upon the BENT," evidently signifies, "Yet the earl Douglas abides in the FIELD:" Whereas the modern bard seems to have understood by BENT, the operation of his mind, and accordingly runs quite off from the subject *:

"To drive the deer with hound and horn

"Earl Douglas had the bent."

v. 109.

WE may also observe a generous impartiality in the original bard, when in the conclusion of his tale he presents both nations as quitting the field, without any partial reflection on either: though he gives to his countrymen the credit of being the smaller number.

"Of fifteen hundred archers of England

"Went away but fifty and three;

"Of twenty hundred spearmen of Scotland,

"But even five and fifty."

p. 14.

attributes FLIGHT to neither party, as hath been done in the modern copies of this ballad, as well Scotch as English. For, to be even with our latter bard, who

In the present edition, instead of the unmeaning lines here inserted, an insertion is made of four stanzas modernized from an ancient copy.

makes

makes the Scots to FLEE, some reviser of North Britain has turned his own arms against him, and printed an edition at Glasgow, in which the lines are thus transposed:

"Of fifteen hundred Scottish speirs
 "Went hame but fifty-three :
 "Of twenty hundred Englishmen
 "Scarce fifty-five did flee."

And to countenance this change he has suppressed the two stanzas between ver. 240 and ver. 249.—From that Edition I have here reformed the Scottish names, which in the modern English ballad appeared to be corrupted.

When I call the present admired ballad modern, I only mean that it is comparatively so; for that it could not be writ much later than the time of Q. Elizabeth, I think may be made appear; nor yet does it seem to be older than the beginning of the last century*. Sir Philip Sidney, when he complains of the antiquated phrase of CHEVY CHASE, could never have seen this improved copy, the language of which is not more ancient than that he himself used. It is probable that

* A late writer has started a notion that the more modern copy "was written to be sung by a party of English, headed by a Douglas in the year 1524; which is the true reason why, at the same time that it gives the advantage to the English soldiers above the Scotch, it gives yet so lovely and so manifestly superior a character to the Scotch commander above the English." See Say's *Essay on the Numbers of Paradise Lost*, 4to, 1746, p. 167.

This appears to me a groundless conjecture: the language seems too modern for the date above mentioned; and, had it been printed even so early as Queen Elizabeth's reign, I think I should have met with some copy wherein the first line would have been,

God prosper long our noble queen,

as was the case with the *Blind Beggar of Bednal Green*; see vol. ii. book ii. no. x. ver. 23.

the

The encomiums of so admired a writer excited some bard to revise the ballad, and to free it from those faults he had objected to it. That it could not be much later than that time, appears from the phrase *DOLEFUL DUMPS*; which in that age carried no ill sound with it, but to the next generation became ridiculous. We have seen it pass uncensured in a sonnet that was at that time in request, and where it could not fail to have been taken notice of, had it been in the least exceptionable: see *ibove*, b. ii. song v. ver. 2: Yet, in about half a century after, it was become burlesque. Vide *Hudibras*, pt. i. c. 3. v. 93.

THIS much premised, the reader that would see the general beauties of this ballad set in a just and striking light, may consult the excellent criticism of Mr. Addison*. With regard to its subject: it has already been considered in page 3d. The conjectures there offered will receive confirmation from a passage in the *Memoirs of Carey Earl of Monmouth*, 8vo, 1759, p. 165; whence we learn that it was an ancient custom with the borderers of the two kingdoms, when they were at peace, to send to the Lord Wardens of the opposite Marches for leave to hunt within their districts. If leave was granted, then towards the end of summer they would come and hunt for several days together "with their *GREY-BOUNDS FOR DEER*:" but if they took this liberty unpermitted, then the Lord Warden of the border so invaded, would not fail to interrupt their sport and chastise their boldness. He mentions a remarkable instance that happened while he was Warden, when some Scotch Gentlemen coming to hunt in defiance of him, there must have ensued such an action as this of *Chevy Chace*, if the intruders had been proportionably numerous and well-armed: for, upon their being attacked by his men at arms, he tells us, "some hurt was done, tho' he had given especial order that they should shed as little

* In the *Spectator*, No. 70. 74.

"blood as possible." They were in effect overpowered and taken prisoners, and only released on their promise to abstain from such licentious sporting for the future.

The following text is given from a copy in the Editor's folio MS. compared with two or three others printed in black-letter.—In the second volume of Dryden's Miscellanies may be found a translation of Chevy-Chace into Latin Rhymes. The translator, Mr. Henry Bold, of New College, undertook it at the command of Dr. Compton, bishop of London; who thought it no derogation to his episcopal character, to avow a fondness for this excellent old ballad. See the preface to Bold's Latin Songs, 1685, 8vo.

Gon prosper long our noble king,
Our lives and safetyes all;
A woefull hunting once there did
In Chevy-Chace befall;

To drive the deere with hound and horne,
Erle Percy took his way,
The child may rue that is unborne,
The hunting of that day.

The stout Erle of Northumberland
A vow to God did make,
His pleasure in the Scottish woods
Three summers days to take;

The cheefest harts in Chevy-chace
To kill and beare away.

These

These tydings to Erle Douglas came, 15
In Scotland where he lay :

Who sent Erle Percy present word,
He wold prevent his sport.
The English Erle, not fearing that,
Did to the woods resort 20

With fifteen hundred bow-men bold ;
All chosen men of might,
Who knew full well in time of neede
To ayme their shafts arright.

The gallant greyhounds swiftly ran, 25
To chase the fallow deere :
On munday they began to hunt,
Ere day-light did appeare ;

And long before high noone they had
An hundred fat buckes slaine ; 30
Then having dined, the drovyers went
To rouze the deare againe.

The bow-men mustered on the hills,
Well able to endure ;
Theire backsides all, with speciall care, 35
That day were guarded sure.

Ver. 36. That they were. fol. MS.

The hounds ran swiftly through the woods,
 The nimble deere to take *,
 That with their cries the hills and dales
 An eccho shrill did make.

40

Lord Percy to the quarry went,
 To view the slaughter'd deere ;
 Quoth he, Erle Douglas promised
 This day to meet me heere :

But if I thought he wold not come,
 Noe longer wold I stay.

45

With that, a brave younge gentleman
 Thus to the Erle did say :

Loe, yonder doth Erle Douglas come,
 His men in armour bright ;
 Full twenty hundred Scottish speres
 All marching in our sight ;

50

* The Chiviot Hills and circumjacent Wastes are at present void of Deer, and almost stript of their Woods: but formerly they had enough of both to justify the Description attempted here and in the Ancient Ballad of CHERRY-CHASE. Leyland, in the reign of Hen. VIII. thus describes this County: "In Northumberland, as I beare say, be no Forests, except Chivet Hills; where is much BRUSHE-WOOD, and some OKKE; Grownde overgrownne with Linge, and some with Mosse. I have harde say that Chivet Hills stretchethe xx miles. There is greate Plenté of REDDE-DERE, and Roo BUKKES." Itin. vol. vii. p. 56.—This passage, which did not occur when pages 22. 24. were printed off, confirm the accounts there given of the STAGG and the ROE.

All men of pleasant Tivydale,
 Fast by the river Tweede :
 O cease your sports, Erle Percy said,
 And take your bowes with speede :

55

And now with me, my countrymen,
 Your courage forth advance ;
 For there was never champion yett,
 In Scotland or in France,

60

That ever did on horsebacke come,
 But if my hap it were,
 I durst encounter man for man,
 With him to break a spere.

Erle Douglas on his milke-white steede,
 Most like a baron bold,
 Rode formost of his company,
 Whose armour shone like gold.

65

Show me, sayd hee, whose men you bee,
 That hunt soe boldly heere,
 That, without my consent, doe chase
 And kill my fallow-deere.

70

The first man that did answer make,
 Was noble Percy hee ;
 Who sayd, Wee list not to declare,
 Nor shew whose men wee bee :

75

Yet

Yet wee will spend our deerest blood,
 Thy cheefest harts to slay.
 Then Douglas swore a solempne oathe,
 And thus in rage did say, 80

Ere thus I will out-braved bee,
 One of us two shall dye :
 I know thee well, an erle thou art ;
 Lord Percy, soe am I.

But trust me, Percy, pittye it were, 85
 And great offence to kill
 Any of these our guiltlesse men,
 For they have done no ill,

Let thou and I the battell trye,
 And set our men aside. 90
 Accurst bee he, Erle Percy sayd,
 By whome this is denyed.

Then stept a gallant squier forth,
 Witherington was his name,
 Who said, I wold not have it told 95
 To Henry our king for shame,

That ere my captaine fought on foote,
 And I stood looking on.
 You bee two erles, sayd Witherington,
 And I a squier alone : 100
 He

Ile doe the best that doe I may,
 While I have power to stand :
 While I have power to weeld my sword,
 Ile fight with hart and hand.

Our English archers bent their bowes, 105
 Their harts were good and trew ;
 Att the first flight of arrowes sent,
 Full four-score Scots they slew.

*[Yet bides Earl Douglas on the bent,
 As Chieftain stout and good. 110
 As valiant Captain, all unmov'd
 The shock he firmly stood.

His host he parted had in three,
 As Leader ware and try'd,
 And soon his spearmen on their foes 115
 Bare down on every side.

*The four stanzas here inclosed in brackets, which are borrowed chiefly from the ancient copy, are offered to the reader instead of the following lines, which occur in the editor's folio MS.

To drive the deere with hound and horne,
 Douglas bade on the bent ;
 Two captaines moved with mickle might
 Their speres to shivers went.

Through-

Throughout the English archery
They dealt full many a wound :
But still our valiant Englishmen
All firmly kept their ground : 120

And throwing strait their bows away,
They grasp'd their swords so bright :
And now sharp blows, a heavy shower,
On shields and helmets light.]

They closed full fast on every side, 125
Noe slacknes there was found ;
And many a gallant gentleman
Lay gasping on the ground.

O Christ ! it was a griefe to see,
And likewise for to heare, 130
The cries of men lying in their gore,
And scattered here and there.

At last these two stout erles did meet,
Like captaines of great might :
Like lyons wood, they layd on lode, 135
And made a cruell fight :

They fought untill they both did sweat,
With swords of tempered steele ;
Until the blood, like drops of rain,
They trickling downe did feele. 140
Yield

Yield thee, Lord Percy, Douglas sayd ;
 In faith I will thee bringe,
 Where thou shalt high advanced bee
 By James our Scottish king :

Thy ransom I will freely give, 145
 And this report of thee,
 Thou art the most couragious knight,
 That ever I did see.

Noe, Douglas, quoth Erle Percy then,
 Thy proffer I doe scorne ; 150
 I will not yelde to any Scott,
 That ever yett was borne.

With that, there came an arrow keene
 Out of an English bow,
 Which struck Erle Douglas to the heart, 155
 A deepe and deadlye blow :

Who never spake more words than these,
 Fight on, my merry men all ;
 For why, my life is at an end ;
 Lord Percy sees my fall. • 160

Then leaving liffe, Erle Percy tooke
 The dead man by the hand ;
 And said, Erle Douglas, for thy life
 Wold I had lost my land,

O Christ !

For Witherington needs must I wayle,
 As one in doleful dumpes * ; 210
 For when his leggs were smitten off,
 He fought upon his stumpes.

And with Erle Douglas, there was slaine
 Sir Hugh Mountgomerye,
 Sir Charles Murray, that from the feeld 215
 One foote wold never flee.

Sir Charles Murray, of Ratcliff, too,
 His sisters sonne was hee ;
 Sir David Lamb, so well esteem'd,
 Yet saved cold not bee. 220

And the Lord Maxwell in like case
 Did with Erle Douglas dye :
 Of twenty hundred Scottish speres,
 Scarce fifty-five did flye.

Of fifteen hundred Englishmen, 225
 Went home but fifty-three ;
 The rest were slaine in Chevy-Chase,
 Under the greene woode tree.

Next day did many widowes come,
 Their husbands to bewaile ; 230

* i. e. "I, as one in deep concern, must lament." The construction here has generally been misunderstood. The old MS. reads *wofull dumpes*.

They

They washt their wounds in brinish teares,
But all wold not prevayle.

Theyr bodyes, bathed in purple gore,
They bare with them away :
They kist them dead a thousand times, 235
Ere they were cladd in clay.

The newes was brought to Eddenborrow,
Where Scottlands king did raigne,
That brave Erle Douglas suddenlye
Was with an arrow slaine : 240

O heavy newes, King James did say,
Scotland may witnesse bee,
I have not any captaine more
Of such account as hee.

Like tydings to King Henry came, 245
Within as short a space,
That Percy of Northumberland
Was slaine in Chevy-Chase :

Now God be with him, said our king,
Sith it will noe better bee ; 250
I trust I have, within my realme,
Five hundred as good as hee :

Yett

Yett shall not Scotts nor Scotland say,
 But I will vengeance take :
 I'll be revenged on them all, 258
 For brave Erle Percyes sake.

This vow full well the king perform'd
 After, at Humbledowne ;
 In one day, fifty knights were slayne,
 With lords of great renowne : 260

And of the rest, of small account,
 Did many thousands dye :
 Thus endeth the hunting of Chevy-Chase,
 Made by the Erle Percy.

God save our king, and bless this land 265
 With plentye, joy, and peace ;
 And grant henceforth, that foule debate
 'Twixt noblemen may cease.

* * Since the former impression of these volumes hath been published, a new edition of COLLINS'S *PEERAGE*, 1779, &c. ix. vols. 8vo. which contains, in volume ii. p. 334, an historical passage, which may be thought to throw considerable light on the subject of the preceding Ballad : viz.

" In this . . . year, 1436, according to Hector Boe-
 " thus, was fought the Battle of Pepperden, not far
 " from the Cheviot Hills, between the Earl of Northum-
 " berland [Ild Earl, son of Hotspur,] and Earl William
 " Douglas, of Angus, with a small army of about four
 " thousand men each, in which the latter had the ad-
 " vantage.

“vantage. As this seems to have been a private conflict
 “between these two great Chieftains of the Borders,
 “rather than a national war, it has been thought to have
 “given rise to the celebrated old Ballad of CHEVY-
 “CHASE; which, to render it more pathetic and inter-
 “esting, has been heightened with tragical incidents
 “wholly fictitious.” [See Ridpath's Border Hist. 4to,
 p. 401.]

THE surnames in the foregoing Ballad are altered,
 either by accident or design, from the old original copy,
 and in common editions extremely corrupted. They
 are here rectified, as much as they could be. Thus,

Page 283.

Ver. 202. *Egerton.*] This name is restored (instead
 of *Ogerton*, com. ed.) from the Editor's folio MS. The
 pieces in that MS. appear to have been collected, and
 many of them composed (among which might be this
 ballad), by an inhabitant of Cheshire: who was willing
 to pay a Compliment here to one of his countrymen, of
 the eminent Family *De* or *Of Egerton* (so the name was
 first written) ancestors of the present Duke of Bridg-
 water; and this he could do with the more propriety, as
 the PERCIES had formerly great interest in that county: At
 the fatal battle of Shrewsbury all the flower of the
 Cheshire gentlemen lost their lives fighting in the cause
 of HOTSPUR.

Ver. 203. *Ratcliff.*] This was a family much distin-
 guished in Northumberland. *Edw. Radcliffe, mil.* was
 sheriff of that county in 17 of Hen. VII, and others of
 the same surname afterwards. (See Fuller, p. 313.)
Sir George Ratcliff, Knt. was one of the commissioners
 of inclosure in 1552. See Nicholson, p. 330) Of this
 family was the late Earl of *Derwentwater*, who was be-
 headed in 1715. The Editor's folio MS. however, reads
 here, *Sir Robert Harcliffe* and *Sir William*.

The

The HARCLEYS were an eminent family in Cumberland. See Fuller, p. 224. Whether this may be thought to be the same name, I do not determine.

Ver. 204. *Baron.*] This is apparently altered (not to say corrupted) from *Hearone*, in p. 14, ver. 114.

Ver. 207. *Raby.*] This might be intended to celebrate one of the ancient possessors of *Raby Castle*, in the county of Durham. Yet it is written *Rebbye*, in the fol. MS. and looks like a corruption of *Rugby* or *Rokeby*, an eminent family in Yorkshire, see p. 14, p. 26. It will not be wondered that the PENCIBLES should be thought to bring followers out of that county, where they themselves were originally seated, and had always such extensive property and influence.

Page 284.

Ver. 215. *Murray.*] So the Scottish copy. In the com. edit. it is *Carrel* or *Currel*; and *Morrell* in the fol. MS.

Ver. 217. *Murray.*] So the Scot. edit.—The common copies read *Murrel*. The fol. MS. gives the line in the following peculiar manner,

“*Sir Roger Heuer of Harchiffe too.*”

Ver. 219. *Lamb.*] The folio MS. has

“*Sir David Lambwell, well esteemed.*”

This seems evidently corrupted from *Laudale* or *Liddell*, in the old copy, see pages 15, 36.

II. DEATH'S

II.

DEATH'S FINAL CONQUEST.

these fine moral stanzas were originally intended for lemn funeral song, in a play of James Shirley's, led, "The Contention of Ajax and Ulysses:" no Svo.—Shirley flourished as a dramatic writer early e reign of Charles I: but he outlived the Restora-

His death happened October 29, 1666, æt. 72. his little poem was written long after many of those follow, but is inserted here as a kind of Dirge to foregoing piece. It is said to have been a favourite ; with K. Charles II.

THE glories of our birth and state
Are shadows, not substantial things ;
There is no armour against fate :
Death lays his icy hands on kings :
Scepter and crown 5
Must tumble down,
And in the dust be equal made
With the poor crooked scythe and spade.

Some men with swords may reap the field,
And plant fresh laurels where they kill ; 10
But their strong nerves at last must yield ;
They tame but one another still.

Early or late
They stoop to fate,
And

And must give up their murmuring breath, 15
When they pale captives creep to death.

The garlands wither on your brow,
Then boast no more your mighty deeds;
Upon death's purple altar now
See where the victor victim bleeds: 20
All heads must come
To the cold tomb,
Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet, and blossom in the dust.

III.

THE RISING IN THE NORTH.

The subject of this ballad is the great Northern Insurrection in the 12th year of Elizabeth, 1569; which proved so fatal to Thomas Percy, the seventh Earl of Northumberland.

There had not long before been a secret negotiation entered into between some of the Scottish and English nobility, to bring about a marriage between Mary Q. of Scots, at that time a prisoner in England, and the Duke of Norfolk, a nobleman of excellent character, and firmly attached to the Protestant religion. This match was proposed to all the most considerable of the English nobility, and among the rest to the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, two noblemen very powerful in the North. As it seemed to promise a speedy and
safe

safe conclusion of the troubles in Scotland, with many advantages to the crown of England, they all consented to it, provided it should prove agreeable to Q. Elizabeth. The Earl of Leicester (Elizabeth's favourite) undertook to break the matter to her; but before he could find an opportunity, the affair had come to her ears by other hands, and she was thrown into a violent flame. The Duke of Norfolk, with several of his friends, was committed to the Tower, and summons were sent to the Northern Earls instantly to make their appearance at court. It is said that the Earl of Northumberland, who was a man of a mild and gentle nature, was deliberating with himself whether he should not obey the message, and rely upon the queen's candour and clemency, when he was forced into desperate measures by a sudden report at midnight, Nov. 14, that a party of his enemies were come to seize on his person*. The Earl was then at his house at Topcliffe in Yorkshire. When rising hastily out of bed, he withdrew to the Earl of Westmoreland, at Brancepeth, where the country came in to them, and pressed them to take arms in their own defence. They accordingly set up their standards, declaring their intent was to restore the ancient religion, to set the succession of the crown firmly settled, and to prevent the destruction of the ancient nobility, &c. Their common banner † (on which was displayed the cross, together with the five wounds of Christ,) was borne by an ancient gentleman, Richard Norton, Esq. of Norton-conyers: who with his sons (among whom, Christopher, Marmaduke, and Thomas, are expressly named by Camden,) distinguished himself on this occasion. Having entered Durham, they tore the Bible, &c. and caused mass to be said there: they then marched on to Clifford moor near Wetherby, where they mustered

* This circumstance is overlooked in the ballad.

† Besides this, the ballad mentions the separate banners of the two Noblemen.

Now nay, now nay, thou lady faire,
 The court is full of subtiltie ;
 And if I goe to the court, lady,
 Never more I may thee see.

Yet goe to the court, my lord, she sayes, 25
 And I myselfe will ryde wi' thee :
 At court then for my dearest lord,
 His faithfull borrowe I will bee.

Now nay, now nay, my lady deare ;
 Far lever had I lose my life, 30
 Than leave among my cruell foes
 My love in jeopardy and strife.

But come thou hither, my little foot-page,
 Come thou hither unto mee,
 To maister Norton thou must goe 35
 In all the haste that ever may bee.

: Commend me to that gentleman,
 And beare this letter here fro mee ;
 And say that earnestly I praye,
 He will ryde in my companie. 40

One while the little foot-page went,
 And another while he ran ;
 Untill he came to his journeyes end,
 The little foot-page never blan.

When

THE RISING IN THE NORTH.

295

When to that gentleman he came, 45
Down he kneeled on his knee ;
And tooke the letter betwixt his hands,
And lett the gentleman it see.

And when the letter it was redd
Affore that goodlye companye, 50
I wis, if you the truthe wold know,
There was many a weeping eye.

He sayd, Come thither, Christopher Norton,
A gallant youth thou seemst to bee ;
What doest thou counsell me, my sonne, 55
Now that good erle's in jeopardy ?

Father, my counselle's fair and free ;
That erle he is a noble lord,
And whatsoever to him you hight,
I wold not have you breake your word. 60

Gramercy, Christopher, my sonne,
Thy counsell well it liketh mee,
And if we speed and scape with life,
Well advanced shalt thou bee.

Come you hither, my nine good sonnes, 65
Gallant men I trowe you bee :
How many of you, my children deare,
Will stand by that good erle and mee ?

Eight

Eight of them did answer make,
 Eight of them spake hastilie,
 O father, till the daye we dye
 We'll stand by that good erle and thee.

70

Gramercy now, my children deare,
 You shoue yourselves right bold and brave ;
 And whethersoe'er I live or dye,
 A fathers blessing you shal have.

75

But what sayst thou, O Francis Norton,
 Thou art mine eldest sonn and heire :
 Somewhat lyes brooding in thy breast ;
 Whatever it bee, to mee declare.

80

Father, you are an aged man,
 Your head is white, your bearde is gray ;
 It were a shame at these your yeares
 For you to ryse in such a fray.

Now fye upon thee, coward Francis,
 Thou never learnedst this of mee :
 When thou wert yong and tender of age,
 Why did I make soe much of thee?

85

But, father, I will wend with you,
 Unarm'd and naked will I bee ;
 And he that strikes against the crowne,
 Ever an ill death may he dee.

90

Then

Then rose that reverend gentleman,
 And with him came a goodly band
 To join with the brave Erle Percy,
 And all the flower o' Northumberland.

95

With them the noble Nevill came,
 The erle of Westmorland was hee :
 At Wetherbye they mustred their host,
 Thirteen thousand faire to see.

100

Lord Westmorland his ancyent raise,
 The Dun Bull he rays'd on hye,
 And three Dogs with golden collars
 Were there sett out most royallye *.

[*Ver. 102. Dun Bull, &c.*] The supporters of the NEVILLES of Westmoreland were Two Bulls Argent, ducally collar'd, armed Or, &c. But I have not discovered the Device ioned in the Ballad, among the Badges, &c. given by that e. This however is certain, that, among those of the NEVILLES, Lords Abergavenny, (who were of the same family,) is a Cow with a golden Collar : and the NEVILLES of Chyte in shire (of the Westmoreland Branch) gave for their Crest, in a Dog's (Grey-hound's) Head erased.—So that it is not im-able but CHARLES NEVILLE, the unhappy Earl of West-land here mentioned, might on this occasion give the above ce on his Banner.—After all, our old Minstrel's verses here have undergone some corruption ; for, in another Ballad in one folio MS. and apparently written by the same hand, con-ting the Sequel of this Lord Westmoreland's H story, his Ban- s thus described, more conformable to his known Bearings :

"Sett me up my faire Dun Bull,
 "With Gilden Hornes, hee beares all sue hye."

Erle

Erle Percy there his ancyent spred, 105
 The Halfe-Moone shining all soe faire * :
 The Nortons ancyent had the crosse,
 And the five wounds our Lord did beare.

Then Sir George Bowes he straitwaye rose,
 After them some spoyle to make : 110
 Those noble erles turn'd backe againe,
 And aye they vowed that knight to take.

That baron he to his castle fled,
 To Barnard castle then fled hee.

* Ver. 106. *The Halfe-Moone, &c.*] The SILVER CRESCENT is a well-known Crest or Badge of the Northumberland family. It was probably brought home from some of the Cruzades against the Sarazens. In an ancient Pedigree in verse, finely illuminated on a Roll of Vellum, and written in the reign of Henry VII, (in possession of the family,) we have this fabulous account given of its original.—The author begins with accounting for the name of Gernon or Algernon, often borne by the Percies; who, he says, were

. . . . Gernons fyrst named Brutys bloude of Troy :
 Which valliantly fyghtyng in the land of Persè [Persia]
 At pointe terrible ayance the miscreants on nyght,
 An hevynly mystery was schewyd hym, old bookys reherse ;
 In hys scheld did schyne a MONE veryfying her byght,
 Which to all the ooste yave a perfytle fyght,
 To waynquys his enemyes, and to deth them persue ;
 And therefore the Persès [Percies] the Cressant doth renew.

In the dark ages no Family was deemed considerable that did not derive its descent from the Trojan Brutus; or that was not distinguished by prodigies and miracles.

The

The uttermost walles were eathe to win,
The earles have wonne them presentlie. 115

The uttermost walles were lime and bricke;
But thoughe they won them soon anone,
Long e'er they wan the innermost walles,
For they were cut in rocke of stone. 120

Then newes unto leeve London came
In all the speede that ever might bee,
And word is brought to our royall queene
Of the rysing in the North countrie.

Her grace she turned her round about, 125
And like a royall queene shee swore *,
I will ordayne them such a breakfast,
As never was in the North before.

Shee caus'd thirty thousand men berays'd,
With horse and harneis faire to see; 130
She caused thirty thousand men be raised,
To take the earles i' th' North countrie.

Wi' them the false Erle Warwick went,
Th' Erle Sussex and the Lord Hunsdèn;
Untill they to Yorke castle came
I wiss, they never stint ne blan. 135

* This is quite in character: her majesty would sometimes
rear at her nobles, as well as box their ears.

300 NORTHUMBERLAND BETRAYED BY DOUGLAS.

Now spred thy ancyeut, Westmorland,
Thy dun bull faine would we spye :
And thou, the Erle o' Northumberland,
Now rayse thy half mooné up on hye. 140

But the dun bulle is fled and gone,
And the halfe moone vanished away :
The Erles, though they were brave and bold,
Against soe many could not stay.

Thee, Norton, wi' thine eight good sonnes, 145
They doom'd to dye, alas ! for ruth !
Thy reverend lockes thee could not save,
Nor them their faire and blooming youthe.

Wi' them full many a gallant wight
They cruellye bereav'd of life : 150
And many a childe made fatherlesse,
And widowed many a tender wife.

IV.

NORTHUMBERLAND BETRAYED
BY DOUGLAS.

This ballad may be considered as the sequel of the preceding. After the unfortunate Earl of Northumberland had seen himself forsaken of his followers, he endeavoured
to

to withdraw into Scotland, but falling into the hands of the thievish borderers, was stript and otherwise ill-treated by them. At length he reached the house of Hector, of Harlaw, an Armstrong, with whom he hoped to lie concealed: for Hector had engaged his honour to be true to him, and was under great obligations to this unhappy nobleman. But this faithless wretch betrayed his guest for a sum of money to Murray the Regent of Scotland, who sent him to the castle of Loughleven, then belonging to William Douglas.—All the writers of that time assure us, that Hector, who was rich before, fell shortly after into poverty, and became so infamous, that **TO TAKE HECTOR'S CLOAK**, grew into a proverb to express a man who betrays his friend. See Camden, Carleton, Holingshed, &c.

Lord Northumberland continued in the castle of Loughleven till the year 1572; when James Douglas Earl of Morton being elected Regent, he was given up to the Lord Hunsden at Berwick, and being carried to York suffered death. As Morton's party depended on Elizabeth for protection, an elegant Historian thinks "it was scarce possible for them to refuse putting into her hands a person who had taken up arms against her. But as a sum of money was paid on that account, and shared between Morton and his kinsman Douglas, the former of whom, during his exile in England, had been much indebted to Northumberland's friendship, the abandoning this unhappy nobleman to inevitable destruction, was deemed an ungrateful and mercenary act." Robertson's Hist.

So far History coincides with this ballad, which was apparently written by some Northern Bard soon after the event. The interposal of the **WITCH-LADY** (v. 53.) is probably his own invention: yet, even this hath some countenance from history; for, about 25 years before, the Lady Jane Douglas, Lady Glamis, sister of the Earl of Angus, and nearly related to Douglas of Loughleven, had suffered death for the pretended crime of witchcraft;

craft ; who, it is presumed, is the Witch-lady alluded to in verse 133.

The following is selected (like the former) from two copies, which contained great variations ; one of them in the Editor's folio MS. In the other copy some of the stanzas at the beginning of this Ballad are nearly the same with what in that MS. are made to begin another Ballad on the escape of the E. of Westmoreland, who got safe into Flanders, and is feigned in the ballad to have undergone a great variety of adventures.

How long shall fortune faile me nowe,

And harrowe me with fear and dread ?

How long shall I in bale abide,

In misery my life to lead ?

To fall from my bliss, alas the while !

5

It was my sore and heavey lott :

And I must leave my native land,

And I must live a man forgot.

One gentle Armstrong I doe ken,

A Scot he is much bound to mee :

10

He dwelleth on the border side,

To him I'll goe right privilie.

Thus did the noble Percy 'plaine,

With a heavy heart and wel-away,

When he with all his gallant men

15

On Bramham moor had lost the day.

But

But when he to the Armstrongs came,
 They dealt with him all treacherously;
 For they did strip that noble earle:
 And ever an ill death may they dye. 20

False Hector to Earl Murray sent,
 To shew him where his guest did hide:
 Who sent him to the Lough-leven,
 With William Douglas to abide.

And when he to the Douglas came, 25
 He halched him right curteously:
 Say'd, Welcome, welcome, noble earle,
 Here thou shalt safelye bide with mee.

When he had in Lough-leven been
 Many a month and many a day; 30
 To the regent * the lord warden † sent,
 That bannisht earle for to betray.

He offered him great store of gold,
 And wrote a letter fair to see:
 Saying, Good my lord, grant me my boon, 35
 And yield that banisht man to mee.

* James Douglas Earl of Morton, elected regent of Scotland
 vember 24, 1572.

† Of one of the English marches. Lord Hunsden.

304 NORTHUMBERLAND BETRAYED BY DOUGLAS.

Earle Percy at the supper sate
With many a goodly gentleman :
The wylie Douglas then bespake,
And thus to flyte with him began : 40

What makes you be so sad, my lord,
And in your mind so sorrowfully ?
To-morrow a shootinge will bee held
Among the lords of the North countryè.

The butts are sett, the shooting 's made, 45
And there will be great royaltie :
And I am sworne into my bille,
Thither to bring my lord Percyè.

I'll give thee my hand, thou gentle Douglas,
And here by my true faith, quoth hee, 50
If thou wilt ryde to the worldes end,
I will ryde in thy companyè.

And then bespake a lady faire,
Mary à Douglas was her name :
You shall byde here, good English lord, 55
My brother is a traiterous man.

He is a traitor stout and stronge,
As I tell you in privitie :
For he hath tane liverance of the earle *,
Into England nowè to 'liver thee. 60

* Of the Earl of Morton, the Regent.

Now

NORTHUMBERLAND BETRAYED BY DOUGLAS. 305

Now nay, now nay, thou goodly lady,
The regent is a noble lord :
Ne for the gold in all Englaund
The Douglas wold not break his word :

When the regent was a banisht man, 65
With me he did faire welcome find ;
And whether weal or woe betide,
I still shall find him true and kind.

Betweene England and Scotland it wold breake truce,
And friends againe they wold never bee, 70
If they shold 'liver a banisht erle
Was driven out of his own countrie.

Alas ! alas ! my lord, she sayes,
Nowe mickle is their traitorie ;
Then lett my brother ryde his wayes, 75
And tell those English lords from thee,

How that you cannot with him ryde,
Because you are in an ile of the sea *,
Then ere my brother come againe
To Edenborow castle † Ile carry thee. 80

* i. e. Lake of Leven, which hath communication with the sea.

† At that time in the hands of the opposite faction.

306 NORTHUMBERLAND BETRAYED BY DOUGLAS.

To the Lord Hume I will thee bring,
He is well knowne a true Scots lord,
And he will lose both land and life,
Ere he with thee will break his word.

Much is my woe, Lord Percy sayd, 85
When I thinke on my own countrie,
When I thinke on the heavye happe
My friends have suffered there for mee.

Much is my woe, Lord Percy sayd,
And sore those wars my minde distresse; 90
Where many a widow lost her mate,
And many a child was fatherlesse.

And now that I a banisht man
Shold bring such evil happe with mee,
To cause my faire and noble friends 95
To be suspect of treacherie:

This rives my heart with double woe;
And lever had I dye this day,
Than thinke a Douglas can be false,
Of ever he will his guest betray. 100

If you'll give me no trust, my lord,
Nor unto mee no credence yield;
Yet step one moment here aside,
He shoue you all your foes in field.

Lady

NORTHUMBERLAND BETRAYED BY DOUGLAS. 307

Lady, I never loved witchcraft, 105
Never dealt in privy wyle;
But evermore held the high-waye
Of truth and honour, free from guile.

If you'll not come yourselfe, my lorde,
Yet send your chamberlaine with mee; 110
Let me but speak three words with him,
And he shall come again to thee,

James Swynard with that lady went,
She showed him through the weme of her ring
How many English lords there were 115
Waiting for his master and him.

And who walkes yonder, my good lady,
So royallye on yonder greene?
O yonder is the lord Hunsdèn *: 120
Alas! he'll doe you drie and teene.

And who beth yonder, thou gay ladye,
That walkea so proudly him beside?
That is Sir William Drury †, shee sayd,
A keene captaine hee is and tryde.

How many miles is itt, madame, 125
Betwixt yond English lords and mee?

* The lord warden of the East marches.
† Governor of Berwick.

308 NORTHUMBERLAND BETRAYED BY DOUGLAS.

Marry it is thrice fifty miles,
To saile to them upon the sea.

I never was on English ground,
Ne never sawe it with mine eye, 130
But as my book it sheweth mee,
And through my ring I may descrye.

My mother shee was a witch ladye,
And of her skille she learned mee ;
She wold let me see out of Lough-leven 135
What they did in London cite.

But who is yond, thou lady faire,
That looketh with sic an austerne face ?
Yonder is Sir John Foster *, quoth shee,
Alas ! he'll do ye sore disgrace. 140

He pulled his hatt down over his browe ;
He wept ; in his heart he was full of woe :
And he is gone to his noble Lord,
Those sorrowful tidings him to show.

Now nay, now nay, good James Swynàrd, 145
I may not believe that witch ladle :
The Douglasses were ever true,
And they can ne'er prove false to mee.

* Warden of the Middle-march.

I have now in Lough-leven been
 The most part of these years three, 150
 Yett have I never had noe outrake,
 Ne no good games that I cold see.

Therefore I'll to yond shooting wend,
 As to the Douglas I have hight :
 Betide me weale, betide me woe, 155
 He ne'er shall find my promise light,

He writhe a gold ring from his finger,
 And gave itt to that gay ladie :
 Sayes, It was all that I cold save,
 In Harley woods where I cold bee *. 160

And wilt thou goe, thou noble lord,
 Then farewell truth and honestie ;
 And farewell heart and farewell hand ;
 For never more I shall thee see.

The wind was faire, the boatmen call'd, 165
 And all the saylors were on borde ;
 Then William Douglas took to his boat,
 And with him went that noble lord.

Then he cast up a silver wand,
 Says, Gentle lady, fare thee well ! 170

* i. e. Where I was. An ancient idiom.

310 NORTHUMBERLAND BETRAYED BY DOUGLAS.

The lady fett a sigh soe deep,
And in a dead swoone down shee fell.

Now let us goe back, Douglas, he sayd,
A sickness hath taken yond faire ladle ;
If ought befall yond lady but good, 175
Then blamed for ever I shall bee.

Come on, come on, my lord, he sayes ;
Come on, come on, and let her bee :
There's ladyes enow in Lough-leven
For to cheere that gay ladle. 180

If you'll not turne yourself, my lord,
Let me goe with my chamberlaine ;
We will but comfort that faire lady,
And wee will return to you againe.

Come on, come on, my lord, he sayes, 185
Come on, come on, and let her bee :
My sister is craftye, and wold beguile
A thousand such as you and mee.

When they had sayled * fifty myle,
Now fifty mile upon the sea ; 190
Hee sent his man to ask the Douglas,
When they shold that shooting see.

* There is no navigable stream between Lough-leven and the sea : but a ballad-maker is not obliged to understand geography.
Faire

NORTHUMBERLAND BETRAYED BY DOUGLAS. 311

Faire words, quoth he, they make fooles faine,
And that by thee and thy lord is seen :
You may hap to thinke itt soone enough, 195
Ere you that shooting reach, I ween.

Jamye his hatt pulled over his browe,
He thought his lord then was betray'd ;
And he is to Erle Percy againe,
To tell him what the Douglas sayd. 200

Hold upp thy head, man, quoth his lord ;
Nor therefore lett thy courage fayle,
He did it but to prove thy heart,
To see-if he cold make it quail.

When they had other fifty sayld, 205
Other fifty mile upon the sea,
Lord Percy called to Douglas himselfe,
Sayd, What wilt thou nowe doe with mee ?

Looke that your brydle be wight, my lord,
And your horse goe swift as shipp att sea : 210
Looke that your spurres be bright and sharpe,
That you may pricke her while she'll away.

What needeth this, Douglas ? he sayth ;
What needest thou to flyte with mee ?
For I was counted a horseman good 215
Before that ever I mett with thee.

A false

A false Hector hath my horse,
 Who dealt with mee so treacherouslie :
 A false Armstrong hath my spurres,
 And all the geere belongs to mee. 220

When they had sayled other fifty mile,
 Other fifty mile upon the sea ;
 They landed low by Berwicke side,
 A deputed ' laird ' landed Lord Percy.

Then he at Yorke was doomde to dye, 225
 It was, alas ! a sorrowful sight :
 Thus they betrayed that noble earle,
 Who ever was a gallant wight.

Ver. 224. Fol. MS. reads *land*, and has not the following stanza.

V.

MY MIND TO ME A KINGDOM IS.

This excellent philosophical song appears to have been famous in the sixteenth century. It is quoted by Ben Jonson in his play of " Every Man out of his Humour," first acted in 1599, act i. sc. 1. where an impatient person says,

" I am no such pil'd cynique to believe
 " That beggery is the onely happinesse,
 " Or, with a number of these patient fooles,
 " To sing, ' My minde to me a kingdome is,'
 " When the lanke hungrie belly barks for foode."

It

It is here chiefly printed from a thin quarto Music book, entitled, "Psalmes, Sonets, and Songs of sadnes and pietie, made into Musicke of five parts: &c. By William Byrd, one of the Gent. of the Queenes Majesties honorable Chappell.—Printed by Thomas East, &c." 4to. no date: but Ames in his Typog. has mentioned another edit. of the same book, dated 1588, which I take to have been later than this.

Some improvements, and an additional stanza (sc. the 8th), were had from two other ancient copies; one of them in black letter in the Pepys Collection, thus inscribed, "A sweet and pleasant sonet, intituled, 'My Minde to me a Kingdom is.' To the tune of In Crete, &c."

Some of the stanzas in this poem were printed by Byrd separate from the rest: they are here given in what seemed the most natural order.

My minde to me a kingdome is ;
 Such perfect joy therein I finde
 As farre exceeds all earthly blisse,
 That God or Nature hath assignde :
 Though much I want, that most would have, 5
 Yet still my mind forbids to crave.

Content I live, this is my stay ;
 I seek no more than may suffice :
 I presse to beare no haughtie sway ;
 Look what I lack my mind supplies. 10
 Loe ! thus I triumph like a king,
 Content with that my mind doth bring.

I see

I see how plentie surfets oft,
 And hastie clymbers soonest fall :
 I see that such as sit aloft 15
 Mishap doth threaten most of all :
 These get with toile, and keep with feare :
 Such cares my mind could never beare.

No princely pompe, nor welthie store,
 No force to winne the victorie, 20
 No wylie wit to salve a sore,
 No shape to winne a lovers eye ;
 To none of these I yeeld as thrall,
 For why my mind despiseth all.

Some have too much, yet still they crave, 25
 I little have, yet seek no more :
 They are but poore, tho' much they have ;
 And I am rich with little store :
 They poor, I rich ; they beg, I give ;
 They lacke, I lend ; they pine, I live. 30

I laugh not at anothers losse,
 I grudge not at anothers gaine ;
 No worldly wave my mind can tosse,
 I brooke that is anothers bane :
 I feare no foe, nor fawne on friend ; 35
 I lothe not life, nor dread mine end.

I joy

I joy not in no earthly blisse ;
I weigh not Cressus' welth a straw ;
For care, I care not what it is ;
I feare not fortunes fatall law : 40
My mind is such as may not move
For beautie bright or force of love.

I wish but what I have at will ;
I wander not to seeke for more ;
I like the plaine, I clime no hill ; 45
In greatest stormes I sitte on shore,
And laugh at them that toile in vaine
To get what must be lost againe.

I kisse not where I wish to kill ;
I feigne not love where most I hate ; 50
I breake no sleep to winne my will ;
I wayte not at the mighties gate ;
I scorne no poore, I feare no rich ;
I feele no want, nor have too much.

The court, ne cart, I like, ne loath ; 55
Extreames are counted worst of all :
The golden meane betwixt them both
Doth surest sit, and fears no fall :
This is my choyce, for why I finde,
No wealth is like a quiet minde. 60

My

My welth is health, and perfect ease;
 My conscience clere my chiefe defence:
 I never seeke by brybes to please,
 Nor by desert to give offence:
 Thus do I live, thus will I die;
 Would all did so as well as I!

65

VI.

THE PATIENT COUNTESS.

The subject of this tale is taken from that entertaining Colloquy of ERASMUS, entitled, "*Uxor Μειψιγαμος, sive Conjugium*:" which has been agreeably modernized by the late Mr. SPENCE, in his little Miscellaneous Publication, entitled, "*MORALITIES, &c.*" by Sir Harry Beaumont," 1753, 8vo. pag. 42.

The following stanzas are extracted from an ancient poem entitled *ALBION'S ENGLAND*, written by W. WARNER, a celebrated Poet in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, though his name and works are now equally forgotten. The Reader will find some account of him in vol. ii. book ii. song 24.

The following stanzas are printed from the author's improved edition of his work, printed in 1602, 4to.; the third impression of which appeared so early as 1592, in bl. let. 4to.—The edition in 1602 is in thirteen Books; and so it is reprinted in 1612, 4to.; yet in 1606 was published "*A Continuance of Albion's England*, by the first author, W. W. Lond. 4to.:" this contains Books

xiv.

: xv, xvi. In Ames's Typography is preserved the mory of another publication of this writer's, entitled, *WARNER'S POETRY*," printed in 1580, 12mo. and re-nted in 1602. There is also extant, under the name Warner, " *Syrinx, or seven fold Hist. pleasant, and rofitable, comical, and tragical.*" 4to.

It is proper to premise that the following lines were not tten by the Author in stanzas, but in long Alexan-ies of fourteen syllables: which the narrowness of page made it here necessary to subdivide.

IMPATIENCE chaungeth smoke to flame,

But jelousie is hell ;

Some wives by patience have reduc'd

Ill husbands to live well :

As did the ladie of an earle,

5

Of whom I now shall tell.

An earle 'there was' had wedded, lov'd ;

Was lov'd, and lived long

Full true to his fayre countesse ; yet

At last he did her wrong.

10

Once hunted he untill the chace,

Long fasting, and the heat

Did house him in a peakish graunge

Within a forest great.

Where knowne and welcom'd (as the place 15

And persons might afforde)

Browne

Browne bread, whig, bacon, curds and milke
Were set him on the borde.

A cushion made of lists, a stoole
Halfe backed with a hoope 20
Were brought him, and he sitteth down
Besides a sorry coupe.

The poore old couple wisht their bread
Were wheat, their whig were perry,
Their bacon beefe, their milke and curds 25
Were creame, to make him merry.

Mean while (in russet neatly clad,
With linen white as swanne,
Herselfe more white, save rosie where
The ruddy colour ranne : 30

Whome naked nature, not the aydes
Of arte made to excell)
The good man's daughter sturres to see
That all were feat and well ;
The earle did marke her, and admire 35
Such beautie there to dwell.

Yet fals he to their homely fare,
And held him at a feast :
But as his hunger slaked, so
An amorous heat increast. 40

When

When this repast was past, and thanks,
And welcome too ; he sayd
Unto his host and hostesse, in
The hearing of the mayd :

Yee know, quoth he, that I am lord 45
Of this, and many townes ;
I also know that you be poore,
And I can spare you pownes.

Soe will I, so yee will consent,
That yonder lasse and I 50
May bargaine for her love ; at least,
Doe give me leave to trye.
Who needs to know it ? nay who dares
Into my doings pry ?

First they mislike, yet at the length 55
For lucre were misled ;
And then the gamesome earle did wowe
The damsell for his bed.

He took her in his armes, as yet
So coyish to be kist, 60
As mayds that know themselves belov'd,
And yieldingly resist.

In few, his offers were so large
She lastly did consent ;

With

With whom he lodged all that night, 68
And early home he went.

He tooke occasion oftentimes
In such a sort to hunt.
Whom when his lady often mist,
Contrary to his wont, 70

And lastly was informed of
His amorous haunt elsewhere ;
It greev'd her not a little, though
She seem'd it well to beare.

And thus she reasons with herselfe, 75
Some fault perhaps in me ;
Somewhat is done, that soe he doth :
Alas ! what may it be ?

How may I winne him to myself ?
He is a man, and men 80
Have imperfections ; it behooves
Me pardon nature then.

To checke him were to make him checke *,
Although hee now were chaste :
A man controuled of his wife, 85
To her makes lesser baste.

* To CHECK is a term in falconry, applied when a hawk stops and turns away from his proper pursuit : To CHECK also signifies to reprove or chide. It is in this verse used in both senses.

If duty then, or daliance may
 Prevayle to alter him;
 I will be dutifull, and make
 My selfe for daliance trim. 90

So was she, and so lovingly
 Did entertaine her lord,
 As fairer, or more faultles none
 Could be for bed or bord.

Yet still he loves his leiman, and 95
 Did still pursue that game,
 Suspecting nothing less, than that
 His lady knew the same :
 Wherefore to make him know she knew,
 She this devise did frame : 100

When long she had been wrong'd, and sought
 The foresayd meanes in vaine,
 She rideth to the simple graunge
 But with a slender traine.

She lighteth, entreth, greets them well, 105
 And then did looke about her :
 The guiltie houshold knowing her,
 Did wish themselves without her ;
 Yet, for she looked merily,
 The lesse they did misdoubt her. 110

When she had seen the beauteous wench
 (Then blushing fairnes fairer)
 Such beauty made the countesse hold
 Them both excus'd the rather.

Who would not bite at such a bait ? 115
 Thought she : and who (though loth)
 So poore a wench, but gold might tempt ?
 Sweet errors lead them both.

Scarse one in twenty that had bragg'd
 Of proffer'd gold denied, 120
 Or of such yeelding beautie baulkt,
 But, tenne to one, had lied.

Thus thought she : and she thus declares
 Her cause of coming thether ;
 My lord, oft hunting in these partes, 125
 Through travel, night or wether,

Hath often lodged in your house ;
 I thanke you for the same ;
 For why ? it doth him jolly ease
 To lie so neare his game. 130

But, for you have not furniture
 Beseeming such a guest,
 I bring his owne, and come myselfe
 To see his lodging drest.

With

With that two sumpters were discharg'd, 135

In which were hangings brave,
Silke coverings, curtens, carpets, plate,
And al such turn should have.

When all was handsomly dispos'd,
She prayes them to have care 140
That nothing hap in their default,
That might his health impair :

And, Damsell, quoth shee, for it seemes
This houshold is but three,
And for thy parents age, that this 145
Shall chiefly rest on thee ;

Do me that good, else would to God
He hither come no more.
So tooke she horse, and ere she went
Bestowed gould good store. 150

Full little thought the countie that
His countesse had done so ;
Who now return'd from far affaires
Did to his sweet-heart go.

No sooner sat he foote within 155
The late deformed cote,
But that the formall change of things
His wondring eies did note.

But when he knew those goods to be
 His proper goods ; though late, 160
 Scarce taking leave, he home returns
 The matter to debate.

The countesse was a-bed, and he
 With her his lodging tooke ;
 Sir, welcome home (quoth shee) ; this night 165
 For you I did not looke.

Then did he question her of such
 His stuffe bestowed soe.
 Forsooth, quoth she, because I did
 Your love and lodging knowe : 170

Your love to be a proper wench,
 Your lodging nothing lesse ;
 I held it for your health, the house
 More decently to dresse.

Well wot I, notwithstanding her, 175
 Your lordship loveth me ;
 And greater hope to hold you such
 By quiet, then brawles, 'you' see.

Then for my duty, your delight,
 And to retaine your favour, 180
 All done I did, and patiently
 Expect your wonted 'haviour.

Her

Her patience, witte and answer wrought
 His gentle teares to fall :
 When (kissing her a score of times) 185
 Amend, sweet wife, I shall :
 He said, and did it ; ' so each wife
 ' Her husband may' recall.

VII.

D O W S A B E L L.

The following stanzas were written by MICHAEL DRAYTON, a poet of some eminence in the reigns of Q. Elizabeth, James I, and Charles I.* They are inserted in one of his Pastorals, the first edition of which bears this whimsical title. " Idea. The Shepheards Gar-
 " land fashioned in nine Eglogs. Rowlands sacrifice to
 " the nine muses. Lond. 1593." 4to. They are in-
 scribed with the Author's name at length " To the noble
 " and valerous gentleman master Robert Dudley, &c."
 It is very remarkable that when Drayton reprinted them in the first folio edit. of his works, 1619, he had given those Eclogues so thorough a revisal, that there is hardly a line to be found the same as in the old edition. This poem had received the fewest corrections, and therefore is chiefly given from the ancient copy, where it is thus introduced by one of his Shepherds :

* He was born in 1563, and died in 1631. Biog. Brit.

Listen to mee, my lovely shepheards joye,
 And thou shalt heare, with mirth and mickle glee,
 A pretie tale, which when I was a boy,
 My toothles grandame oft hath tolde to me.

The Author has professedly imitated the style and metre of some of the old metrical Romances, particularly that of *SIR ISENBRAS**, (alluded to in v. 3.) as the Reader may judge from the following specimen :

Lordynges, lysten, and you shal here, &c.

* * * * *

Ye shall well heare of a knight,	
That was in warre full wyght,	
And doughtye of his dede :	
His name was Syr Isenbras,	10
Man nobler then he was	
Lyved none with breade.	
He was lyvely, large, and longe,	
With shoulders broade, and armes stronge,	
That myghtie was to se :	15
He was a hardye man, and hye,	
All men hym loved that hym se,	
For a gentyll knight was he :	
Harpers loved him in hall,	
With other minstrells all,	20
For he gave them golde and fee, &c.	

This ancient Legend was printed in black-letter, 4to, by Wotton & Copland; no date.—In the Cotton Library (Calig. A. 2.) is a MS. copy of the same Romance containing the greatest variations. They are probably two different translations of some French Original.

* As also Chaucer's Rhyme of Sir Topas, v. 6.

FARRE in the countrey of Arden,
 There wou'd a knight, hight Cassemen,
 As bolde as Isenbras :
 Fell was he, and eger bent,
 In battell and in tournament,
 As was the good Sir Topas.

5

He had, as antique stories tell,
 A daughter cleaped Dowsabel,
 A mayden fayre and free :
 And for she was her fathers heire,
 Full well she was y-cond the leyre
 Of mickle curtesie.

10

The silke well couth she twist and twine,
 And make the fine march-pine,
 And with the needle werke :
 And she couth helpe the priest to say
 His mattins on a holy-day,
 And sing a psalme in kirke.

15

She ware a frock of frolicke greene,
 Might well beseeme a mayden queene,
 Which seemly was to see ;
 A hood to that so neat and fine,
 In colour like the colombine,
 Y-wrought full featously.

20

Her

Her features all as fresh above, 25
As is the grasse that growes by Dove ;
And lyth as lasse of Kent.
Her skin as soft as Lemster wooll,
As white as snow on Peakish Hull,
Or swanne that swims in Trent. 30

This mayden in a morne betime
Went forth, when May was in her prime,
To get sweete cetywall,
The honey-suckle, the harlocke,
The lilly and the lady-smocke, 35
To deck her summer hall.

Thus, as she wandred here and there,
Y-picking of the bloomed breere,
She chanced to espie
A shepheard sitting on a bancke, 46
Like chanteclere he crowed crancke,
And pip'd full merrilie.

He lear'd his sheepe as he him list,
When he would whistle in his fist,
To feede about him round ; 45
Whilst he full many a carroll sung,
Untill the fields and medowes rung,
And all the woods did sound.

In favour this same shepheards swayne
Was like the bedlam Tamburlayne *, 50

Which helde prowde kings in awe :
But meeke he was as lamb mought be ;
An innocent of ill as he †
Whom his lewd brother slaw.

The shepheard ware a sheepe-gray cloke, 55
Which was of the finest loke,

That could be cut with sheere :
His mittens were of bauzens skinne,
His cockers were of cordiwin,
His hood of meniveere. 60

His aule and lingell in a thong,
His tar-boxe on his broad belt hong,
His breech of coyntrie blewe :
Full crispe and curled were his lockes,
His browes as white as Albion rocks : 65
So like a lover true,

And pyping still he spent the day,
So merry as the poppingay ;
Which liked Dowsabel :
That would she ought, or would she nought, 70
This lad would never from her thought ;
She in love-longing fell.

* Alluding to "Tamburlaine the great, or the Scythian Shepheard," 1590, 8vo, an old ranting play ascribed to Marlowe.

† Sc. Abel.

At length she tucked up her frocke,
White as a lilly was her smocke,
She drew the shepheard nye ; 75
But then the shepheard pyp'd a good,
That all his sheepe forsooke their foode,
To heare his melodye.

Thy sheepe, quoth she, cannot be leane,
That have a jolly shepheards swayne, 80
The which can pipe so well :
Yea but, sayth he, their shepheard may,
If pyping thus he pine away
In love of Dowsabel.

Of love, fond boy, take thou no keepe, 85
Quoth she ; looke thou unto thy sheepe,
Lest they shou'd hap to stray.
Quoth he, So had I done full well,
Had I not seen fayre Dowsabell
Come forth to gather maye. 90

With that she gan to vaile her head,
Her cheeks were like the roses red,
But not a word she sayd :
With that the shepheard gan to frowne,
He threw his pretie pypes adowne, 95
And on the ground him layd.

Sayth

Sayth she, I may not stay till night,
 And leave my summer-hall undight,
 And all for long of thee.
 My coate, sayth he, nor yet my foulde 109
 Shall neither sheepe nor shepheard hould,
 Except thou favour mee.

Sayth she, Yet lever were I dead,
 Then I should lose my mayden-head,
 And all for love of men. 105
 Sayth he, Yet are you too unkind,
 If in your heart you cannot finde
 To love us now and then.

And I to thee will be as kinde
 As Colin was to Rosalinde, 110
 Of curtesie the flower.
 Then will I be as true, quoth she,
 As ever mayden yet might be
 Unto her paramour.

With that she bent her snow-white knee, 115
 Downe by the shepheard kneeled shee,
 And him she sweetely kist :
 With that the shepheard whoop'd for joy,
 Quoth he, Ther's never shepheards boy
 That ever was so blist. 120

VIII.

THE FAREWELL TO LOVE,

From Beaumont and Fletcher's play, entitled *The
 Lover's Progress*, act iii. sc. 1.

ADIEU, fond love, farewell you wanton powers ;
 I am free again.
 Thou dull disease of bloud and idle hours,
 Bewitching pain,
 Fly to fools, that sigh away their time : 5
 My nobler love to heaven doth climb,
 And there behold beauty still young,
 That time can ne'er corrupt, nor death destroy,
 Immortal sweetness by fair angels sung,
 And honoured by eternity and joy : 10
 There lies my love, thither my hopes aspire,
 Fond love declines, this heavenly love grows higher.

IX. ULYSSES

IX.

ULYSSES AND THE SYREN,

—affords a pretty poetical contest between Pleasure and Honour. It is found at the end of "Hymen's Triumph : a pastoral tragicomédie," written by Daniel, and printed among his works, 4to. 1623 *.—DANIEL, who was a contemporary of Drayton's, and is said to have been poet laureat to Queen Elizabeth, was born in 1562, and died in 1619. ANNE Countess of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery (to whom Daniel had been Tutor), has inserted a small Portrait of him in a full-length Picture of herself, preserved at Appleby Castle, in Cumberland.

This little poem is the rather selected for a specimen of Daniel's poetic powers, as it is omitted in the later edition of his works, 2 vols. 12mo. 1718.

SYREN.

COME, worthy Greeke, Ulysses come,
 Possesse these shores with me,
 The windes and seas are troublesome,
 And here we may be free.
 Here may we sit and view their toyle, 5
 That travaile in the deepe,
 Enjoy the day in mirth the while,
 And spend the night in sleepe.

* In this edition it is collated with a copy printed at the end of his "Tragedie of Cleopatra. London, 1607," 12mo.

ULYSSES.

Faire nymph, if fame or honour were

To be attain'd with ease, 10

Then would I come and rest with thee,

And leave such toiles as these :

But here it dwels, and here must I

With danger seek it forth ;

To spend the time luxuriously 15

Becomes not men of worth.

SYREN.

Ulysses, O be not deceiv'd

With that unrell name :

This honour is a thing conceiv'd,

And rests on others' fame. 20

Begotten only to molest

Our peace, and to beguile

(The best thing of our life) our rest,

And give us up to toyle!

ULYSSES.

Delicious nymph, suppose there were 25

Nor honor, nor report,

Yet manlinesse would scorne to weare

The time in idle sport :

For toyle doth give a better touch

To make us feele our joy ; 30

And ease findes tediousnes, as much

As labour yeelds annoy.

SYREN.

SYREN.

Then pleasure likewise seemes the shore,
 Where to tendes all your toyle ;
 Which you forego to make it more, 35
 And perish oft the while.
 Who may disport them diversly,
 Find never tedious day ;
 And ease may have variety,
 As well as action may. 40

ULYSSES.

But natures of the noblest frame
 These toyles and dangers please ;
 And they take comfort in the same,
 As much as you in ease :
 And with the thought of actions past 45
 Are recreated still :
 When pleasure leaves a touch at last
 To shew that it was ill.

SYREN.

That doth opinion only cause,
 That's out of custom bred ; 50
 Which makes us many other laws
 Than ever nature did.
 No widdowes waile for our delights,
 Our sports are without blood ;
 The world we see by warlike wights 55
 Receives more hurt than good.

ULYSSES.

ULYSSES.

But yet the state of things require
 These motions of unrest,
 And these great spirits of high desire
 Seem borne to turne them best :
 To purge the mischiefes, that increase
 And all good order mar :
 For oft we see a wicked peace
 To be well chang'd for war.

60

SYREN.

Well, well, Ulysses, then I see
 I shall not have thee here ;
 And therefore I will come to thee,
 And take my fortune there.
 I must be wonne that cannot win,
 Yet lost were I not wonne :
 For beauty hath created bin
 T' undoo or be undone.

65

70

X.

CUPID'S PASTIME. ●

This beautiful poem,* which possesses a classical elegance hardly to be expected in the age of James I, is printed from the 4th edition of Davison's Poems *, &c. 1621. It is also found in a later miscellany, entitled,

* See the full title in vol. ii. book iii. no. iv.

"*Le Prince d'Amour*," 1660, 8vo.—Francis Davison, editor of the poems above referred to, was son of that unfortunate secretary of state, who suffered so much from the affair of Mary Q. of Scots. These poems, he tells us in his preface, were written by himself, by his brother [Walter]; who was a soldier in the wars of the Low Countries, and by some dear friends "*anonymoi*." Among them are found some pieces by Sir J. Davis, the Countess of Pembroke, Sir Philip Sidney, Spenser, and other wits of those times.

In the fourth vol. of Dryden's *Miscellanies*, this poem is attributed to Sydney Godolphin, Esq.; but erroneously, being probably written before he was born. One edit. of Davison's book was published in 1608. Godolphin was born in 1610, and died in 1642-3. *Ath. Ox.* II. 23.

IT chanc'd of late a shepherd swain,
That went to seek his straying sheep,
Within a thicket on a plain
Espied a dainty nymph asleep.

Her golden hair o'erspred her face ;
Her careless arms abroad were cast ;
Her quiver had her pillows place ;
Her breast lay bare to every blast.

The shepherd stood and gaz'd his fill ;
Nought durst he do ; nought durst he say ; 10
Whilst chance, or else perhaps his will,
Did guide the god of love that way.

The crafty boy that sees her sleep,
 Whom if she wak'd he durst not see ;
 Behind her closely seeks to creep, 15
 Before her nap should ended bee.

There come, he steals her shafts away,
 And puts his own into their place ;
 Nor dares he any longer stay,
 But, ere she wakes, hies thence apace. 20

Scarce was he gone, but she awakes,
 And spies the shepherd standing by :
 Her bended bow in haste she takes,
 And at the simple swain lets flye.

Forth flew the shaft, and pierc'd his heart, 25
 That to the ground he fell with pain :
 Yet up again forthwith he start,
 And to the nymph he ran amain.

Amazed to see so strange a sight,
 She shot, and shot, but all in vain ; 30
 The more his wounds, the more his might,
 Love yielded strength amidst his pain.

Her angry eyes were great with tears,
 She blames her hand, she blames her skill ;
 The bluntness of her shafts she fears, 35
 And try them on herself she will.

Take

Take heed, sweet nymph, trye not thy shaft,
Each little touch will pierce thy heart :
Alas ! thou know'st not Cupids craft ;
Revenge is joy ; the end is smart. 40

Yet try she will, and pierce some bare ;
Her hands were glov'd, but next to hand
Was that fair breast, that breast so rare,
That made the shepherd senseless stand.

That breast she pierc'd ; and through that breast 45
Love found an entry to her heart ;
At feeling of this new-come guest,
Lord ! how this gentle nymph did start ?

She runs not now ; she shoots no more ;
Away she throws both shaft and bow : 50
She seeks for what she shunn'd before,
She thinks the shepherds haste too slow.

Though mountains meet not, lovers may :
What other lovers do, did they :
The god of love sate on a tree, 55
And laught that pleasant sight to see.

XI.

THE CHARACTER OF A HAPPY LIFE.

This little moral poem was writ by Sir HENRY WOTTON, who died Provost of Eaton in 1639. *Æt.* 72. It is printed from a little collection of his pieces, entitled, *RELIQUIÆ WOTTONIANÆ*, 1651, 12mo; compared with one or two other copies.

How happy is he born or taught,
That serveth not anothers will ;
Whose armour is his honest thought,
And simple truth his highest skill :

Whose passions not his masters are ; 5-
Whose soul is still prepar'd for death ;
Not ty'd unto the world with care
Of princes ear, or vulgar breath :

Who hath his life from rumours freed ;
Whose conscience is his strong retreat : 10
Whose state can neither flatterers feed,
Nor ruine make oppressors great :

Who envies none, whom chance doth raise,
Or vice : Who never understood
How deepest wounds are given with praise ; 15
Nor rules of state, but rules of good ;

Who

Who God doth late and early pray
 More of his grace than gifts to lend;
 And entertaines the harmless day
 With a well-chosen book or friend. 20

This man is freed from servile bands
 Of hope to rise, or feare to fall;
 Lord of himselfe, though not of lands;
 And having nothing, yet hath all.

XII.

G I L D E R O Y

— was a famous robber, who lived about the middle of the last century, if we may credit the histories and story-books of highwaymen, which relate many improbable feats of him, as his robbing Cardinal Richlieu, Oliver Cromwell, &c. But these stories have probably no other authority, than the records of Grub-street: At least the GILDEROY, who is the hero of Scottish Songsters, seems to have lived in an earlier age; for, in Thompson's *Orpheus Caledonius*, vol. ii. 1733, 8vo, is a copy of this ballad, which, though corrupt and interpolated, contains some lines that appear to be of genuine antiquity: in these he is represented as contemporary with Mary Q. of Scots: *ex. gr.*

“ The Queen of Scots possessed nought,
 “ That my love let me want:
 “ Forcow and ew to me he brought,
 “ And ein whan they were scant.”

These

These lines perhaps might safely have been inserted among the following stanzas, which are given from a written copy, that appears to have received some modern corrections. Indeed the common popular ballad contained some indecent luxuriations that required the pruning-hook.

GILDEROY was a bonnie boy,
 Had roses tull his shoone,
 His stockings were of silken soy,
 Wi' garters hanging doune :
 It was, I weene, a comelie sight, 5
 To see sae trim a boy ;
 He was my jo and hearts delight,
 My handsome Gilderoy.

Oh ! sike twa charming een he had,
 A breath as sweet as rose, 10
 He never ware a Highland plaid,
 But costly silken clothes ;
 He gain'd the luvie of ladies gay,
 Nane eir tull him was coy :
 Ah ! was is mee ! I mourn the day 15
 For my dear Gilderoy.

My Gilderoy and I were born,
 Baith in one toun together,
 We scant were seven years beforne,
 We gan to luvie each other ; 20
 Our

Our dadies and our mammies thay,
 Were fill'd wi' mickle joy,
 To think upon the bridal day,
 Twixt me and Gilderoy.

For Gilderoy that luvè of mine, 25
 Gude faith, I freely bought
 A wedding sark of holland fine,
 Wi' silken flowers wrought :
 And he gied me a wedding ring,
 Which I receiv'd wi' joy, 30
 Nae lad nor lassie eir could sing,
 Like me and Gilderoy.

Wi' mickle joy we spent our prime,
 Till we were baith sixteen,
 And aft we past the langsome time, 35
 Among the leaves sae green ;
 Aft on the banks we'd sit us thair,
 And sweetly kiss and toy,
 Wi' garlands gay wad deck my hair
 My handsome Gilderoy. 40

Oh ! that he still had been content,
 Wi' me to lead his life ;
 But, ah ! his manfu' heart was bent,
 To stir in feates of strife :

And

And he in many a venturous deed, 43
 His courage bauld wad try ;
 And now this gars mine heart to bleed,
 For my dear Gilderoy.

And when of me his leave he tuik,
 The tears they wat mine ee, 50
 I gave tull him a parting luik,
 " My benison gang wi' thee ;
 God speed thee weil, mine ain dear heart
 For gane is all my joy ;
 My heart is rent sith we maun part, 55
 My handsome Gilderoy."

My Gilderoy baith far and near,
 Was fear'd in every toun,
 And bauldly bare away the gear,
 Of many a lawland loun : 60
 Nane eir durst meet him man to man,
 He was sae brave a boy ;
 At length wi' numbers he was tane,
 My winsome Gilderoy.

Wae worth the loun that made the laws, 65
 To hang a man for gear,
 To 'reave of life for ox or ass,
 For sheep, or horse, or mare :
 Had

Had not their laws been made sae strick,
I neir had lost my joy,
Wi' sorrow neir had wat my cheek,
For my dear Gilderoy.

70

Giff Gilderoy had done amisse,
He mought hae banisht been ;
Ah! what sair cruelty is this,
To hang sike handsome men :
To hang the flower o' Scottish land,
Sae sweet and fair a boy ;
Nae lady had sae white a hand,
As thee, my Gilderoy.

75

80

Of Gilderoy sae fraid they were,
They bound him mickle strong,
Tull Edenburrow they led him thair,
And on a gallows hung :
They hung him high aboon the rest,
He was sae trim a boy ;
Thair dyed the youth whom I lued best,
My handsome Gilderoy.

85

Thus having yielded up his breath,
I bare his corpse away,
Wi' tears, that trickled for his death,
I washt his comelye clay ;

90

And

What though from fortune's lavish bounty
No mighty treasures we possess ;
We'll find within our pittance plenty, 15
And be content without excess.

Still shall each returning season
Sufficient for our wishes give ;
For we will live a life of reason,
And that's the only life to live. 20

Through youth and age in love excelling,
We'll hand in hand together tread ;
Sweet-smiling peace shall crown our dwelling,
And babes, sweet-smiling babes, our bed.

How should I love the pretty creatures, 25
While round my knees they fondly clung ;
To see them look their mothers features,
To hear them lisp their mothers tongue.

And when with envy time transported,
Shall think to rob us of our joys, 30
You'll in your girls again be courted,
And I'll go a wooing in my boys.

XIV.

THE WITCH OF WOKEY

—was published in a small collection of poems, entitled, *EUTHEMIA, OR THE POWER OF HARMONY*, &c. 1756, written, in 1748, by the ingenious Dr. HARRINGTON, of Bath, who never allowed them to be published, and withheld his name till it could no longer be concealed. The following copy, was furnished by the late Mr. SHENSTONE, with some variations and corrections of his own, which he had taken the liberty to propose, and for which the Author's indulgence was intreated. In this edition it was intended to reprint the Author's own original copy; but, as that may be seen correctly given in PEARCE's Collection, vol. i. 1783, p. 161, it was thought the reader of taste would wish to have the variations preserved; they are therefore still retained here, which it is hoped the worthy Author will excuse with his wonted liberality.

WOKEY-HOLE is a noted cavern in Somersetshire, which has given birth to as many wild fanciful stories as the Sybils Cave, in Italy. Through a very narrow entrance, it opens into a very large vault, the roof whereof, either on account of its height, or the thickness of the gloom, cannot be discovered by the light of torches. It goes winding a great way under ground, is crost by a stream of very cold water, and is all horrid with broken pieces of rock: many of these are evident petrifications; which, on account of their singular forms, have given rise to the fables alluded to in this poem.

IN

In aunciente days tradition shoves
A base and wicked elfe arose,
The Witch of Wokey hight :
Oft have I heard the fearfull tale
From Sue, and Roger of the vale,
On some long winter's night.

5

Deep in the dreary dismall cell,
Which seem'd and was ycleped hell,
This blear-eyed hag did hide :
Nine wicked elves, as legends sayne,
She chose to form her guardian trayne,
And kennel near her side.

10

Here screeching owls oft made their nest,
While wolves its craggy sides possest,
Night-howling thro' the rock :
No wholesome herb could here be found ;
She blasted every plant around,
And blister'd every flock.

15

Her haggard face was fould to see ;
Her mouth unmeet a mouth to bee ;
Her eyne of deadly leer,
She nought devis'd, but neighbour's ill ;
She wreak'd on all her wayward will,
And marr'd all goodly chear.

20

All

All in her prime, have poets sung, 25
No gaudy youth, gallant and young,
E'er blest her louging armes ;
And hence arose her spight to vex,
And blast the youth of either sex,
By dint of hellish charms. 30

From Glaston came a lerned wight,
Full bent to marr her fell despight,
And well he did, I ween :
Sich mischief never had been known,
And, since his mickle lerninge shown, 35
Sich mischief ne'er has been.

He chauntede out his godlie booke,
He crost the water, blest the brooke,
Then—pater noster done,—
The ghastly hag he sprinkled o'er ; 40
When lo ! where stood a hag before,
Now stood a ghastly stone.

Full well 'tis known adown the dale :
Tho' passing strange indeed the tale,
And doubtfull may appear, 45
I'm bold to say, there's never a one,
That has not seen the witch in stone,
With all her household gear.

But

But tho' this lernede clerke did well ;
With grieved heart, alas ! I tell, 50
She left this curse behind :
That Wokey-nymphs forsaken quite,
Tho' sense and beauty both unite,
Should find no leman kind.

For lo ! even, as the fiend did say, 55
The sex have found it to this day,
That men are wondrous scant :
Here's beauty, wit, and sense combin'd,
With all that's good and virtuous join'd,
Yet hardly one gallant. 60

Shall then sich maids unpitied moane ?
They might as well, like her, be stone,
As thus forsaken dwell.
Since Glaston now can boast no clerks ;
Come down from Oxenford, ye sparks, 65
And, oh ! revoke the spell.

Yet stay—nor thus despond, ye fair ;
Virtue's the gods' peculiar care ;
I hear the gracious voice :
Your sex shall soon be blest agen, 70
We only wait to find sich men,
As best deserve your choice.

XV.

BRYAN AND PEREENE,

A WEST-INDIAN BALLAD,

— is founded on a real fact, that happened in the island of St. Christophers about the beginning of the present reign. The editor owes the following stanzas to the friendship of Dr. JAMES GRAINGER*, who was an eminent physician in that island when this tragical incident happened, and died there much honoured and lamented in 1767. To this ingenious gentleman the public are indebted for the fine ODE ON SOLITUDE, printed in the ivth vol. of Dodsley's Miscel. p. 229, in which are assembled some of the sublimest images in nature. The reader will pardon the insertion of the first stanza here, for the sake of rectifying the two last lines, which were thus given by the author :

O Solitude, romantic maid,
Whether by nodding towers you tread,
Or haunt the desert's trackless gloom,
Or hover o'er the yawning tomb,
Or climb the Andes' clifted side,
Or by the Nile's coy source abide,
Or starting from your half-year's sleep
From Hecla view the thawing deep,
Or at the purple dawn of day
Tadmor's marble wastes survey, &c.

alluding to the account of Palmyra published by some late ingenious travellers, and the manner in which they were struck at the first sight of those magnificent ruins by break of day †.

* Author of a poem on the Culture of the SUGAR-CANE, &c. published by Messrs. Wood and Dawkins.

† So in pag. 235. it should be, *Turn'd her magic ray.*

THE north-east wind did briskly blow,
 The ship was safely moor'd ;
 Young Bryan thought the boat's-crew slow,
 And so leapt over-board.

Pereene, the pride of Indian dames, 5
 His heart long held in thrall ;
 And whoso his impatience blames,
 I wot, ne'er lov'd at all.

A long long year, one month and day,
 He dwelt on English land, 10
 Nor once in thought or deed would stray,
 Tho' ladies sought his hand.

For Bryan he was tall and strong,
 Right blythsome roll'd his een,
 Sweet was his voite whene'er he sung, 15
 He scant had twenty seen.

But who the countless charms can draw,
 That grac'd his mistress true ;
 Such charms the old world seldom saw,
 Nor oft I ween the new. 20

Her raven hair plays round her neck,
 Like tendrils of the vine ;
 Her cheeks red dewy rose buds deck,
 Her eyes like diamonds shine.

Soon as his well-known ship she spied, 25
She cast her weeds away,
And to the palmy shore she hied,
All in her best array.

In sea-green silk so neatly clad,
She there impatient stood; 30
The crew with wonder saw the lad
Repell the foaming flood.

Her hands a handkerchief display'd,
Which he at parting gave ;
Well pleas'd the token he survey'd, 35
And manlier beat the wave.

Her fair companions one and all,
Rejoicing crowd the strand ;
For now her lover swam in call,
And almost touch'd the land. 40

Then through the white surf did she haste,
To clasp her lovely swain ;
When, ah ! a shark bit through his waste :
His heart's blood dy'd the main !

He shriek'd ! his half sprang from the wave, 45
Streaming with purple gore,
And soon it found a living grave,
And ah ! was seen no more.

Now

Now haste, now haste, ye maids, I pray,

Fetch water from the spring :

50

She falls, she swoons, she dies away,

And soon her knell they ring.

Now each May morning round her tomb,

Ye fair, fresh flowerets strew,

So may your lovers scape his doom,

55

Her hapless fate scape you.

XVI.

GENTLE RIVER, GENTLE RIVER,

TRANSLATED FROM THE SPANISH.

Although the English are remarkable for the number and variety of their ancient Ballads, and retain perhaps a greater fondness for these old simple rhapsodies of their ancestors, than most other nations ; they are not the only people who have distinguished themselves by compositions of this kind. The Spaniards have great multitudes of them, many of which are of the highest merit. They call them in their language *Romances*, and have collected them into volumes under the titles of *El Romancero*, *El Cancionero* *, &c. Most of them relate to their

* i. e. The ballad-singer.

conflicts with the Moors, and display a spirit of gallantry peculiar to that romantic people. But, of all the Spanish ballads, none exceed in poetical merit those inserted in a little Spanish "History of the civil wars of Granada," describing the dissensions which raged in that last seat of Moorish empire before it was conquered in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, in 1491. In this History (or perhaps Romance) a great number of heroic songs are inserted, and appealed to as authentic vouchers for the truth of facts. In reality, the prose narrative seems to be drawn up for no other end, but to introduce and illustrate those beautiful pieces.

The Spanish editor pretends (how truly I know not) that they are translations from the Arabic or Morisco language. Indeed, from the plain unadorned nature of the verse, and the native simplicity of the language and sentiment, which runs through these poems, one would judge them to have been composed soon after the conquest of Granada * above mentioned; as the prose narrative in which they are inserted was published about a century after. It should seem, at least, that they were written before the Castellians had formed themselves so generally, as they have done since, on the model of the Tuscan poets, or had imported from Italy that fondness for conceit and refinement, which has for near two centuries past so much infected the Spanish poetry, and rendered it so frequently affected and obscure.

As a specimen of the ancient Spanish manner, which very much resembles that of our old English Bards and Minstrels, the Reader is desired candidly to accept the two following poems. They are given from a small collection of pieces of this kind, which the Editor some years ago translated for his amusement when he was studying the Spanish language. As the first is a pretty close translation, to gratify the curious it is accompanied

* See vol. iii. p. 7. notes

with

with the original. The Metre is the same in all these old Spanish ballads ; it is of the most simple construction, and is still used by the common people in their extemporaneous songs, as we learn from Baretti's Travels. It runs in short stanzas of four lines, of which the second and fourth alone correspond in their terminations ; and in these it is only required that the vowels should be alike, the consonants may be altogether different, as

<i>pone</i>	<i>casa</i>	<i>meten</i>	<i>arcas</i>
<i>noble</i>	<i>cañas</i>	<i>muere</i>	<i>gamo</i>

Yet has this kind of verse a sort of simple harmonious flow, which atones for the imperfect nature of the rhyme, and renders it not unpleasing to the ear. The same flow of numbers has been studied in the following versions. The first of them is given from two different originals, both of which are printed in the *Hist. de las civiles guerras de Granada. Mad. 1694*. One of them hath the rhymes ending in AA, the other in 1A. It is the former of these that is here reprinted. They both of them begin with the same line :

*Rio verde, rio verde *,*

which could not be translated faithfully :

Verdant river, verdant river,

would have given an affected stiffness to the verse ; the great merit of which is easy simplicity ; and therefore a more simple epithet was adopted, though less poetical or expressive.

* Literally, *Green river, green river*. *Rio Verde* is said to be the name of a river in Spain ; which ought to have been attended to by the translator had he known it.

- ‘ Rio verde, rio verde,
‘ Quanto cuerpo en ti se baña
‘ De Christianos y de Moros
‘ Muertos por la dura espada !
- ‘ Y tus ondas cristalinas 8
‘ De roxa sangre se esmaltan :
‘ Entre Moros y Christianos
‘ Muy gran batalla se trava.
- ‘ Murieron Duques y Condes,
‘ Grandes señores de salva : 10
‘ Murio gente de valia
‘ De la nobleza de España.
- ‘ En ti murio don Alonso,
‘ Que de Aguilar se llamaba ;
‘ El valeroso Urdiales, 15
‘ Con don Alonso acababa.
- ‘ Por un ladera arriba
‘ El buen Sayavedra marcha ;
‘ Naturel es de Sevilla,
‘ De la gente mas granada. 20
- ‘ Tras el iba un Renegado,
‘ Desta manera le habla ;
‘ Date, date, Sayavedra,
‘ No huyas de la batalla.
- ‘ Yo

GENTLE river, gentle river,
Lo, thy streams are stain'd with gore,
Many a brave and noble captain
Floats along thy willow'd shore.

All beside thy limpid waters, 5
All beside thy sands so bright,
Moorish Chiefs and Christian Warriors
Join'd in fierce and mortal fight.

Lords, and dukes, and noble princes
On thy fatal banks were slain : 10
Fatal banks that gave to slaughter
All the pride and flower of Spain.

There the hero, brave Alonzo
Full of wounds and glory died :
There the fearless Urdiales 15
Fell a victim by his side.

Lo ! where yonder Don Saavedra
Thro' their squadrons slow retires ;
Proud Seville, his native city,
Proud Seville his worth admires. 20

Close behind a renegado
Loudly shouts with taunting cry ;
Yield thee, yield thee, Don Saavedra,
Dost thou from the battle fly ?

Well

- ‘ Yo te conozco muy bien, 25
‘ Gran tiempo estuve en tu casa ;
‘ Y en la Plaça de Sevilla
‘ Bien te vide jugar cañas.
- ‘ Conozco a tu padre y madre,
‘ Y a tu muger doña Clara ; 30
‘ Siete años fui tu cautivo,
‘ Malamente me tratabas,
- ‘ Y agora lo seras mio,
‘ Si Mahoma me ayudara ;
‘ Y tambien te tratare, 35
‘ Como a mi me tratabas,
- ‘ Sayavedra que lo oyera,
‘ Al Moro bolvio la cara ;
‘ Tirole el Moro una flecha,
‘ Pero nunca le acertaba, 40
- ‘ Hirióle Sayavedra
‘ De una herida muy mala :
‘ Muerto cayo el Renegado.
‘ Sin poder hablar palabra,
- ‘ Sayavedra fue cercado 45
‘ De mucha Mora canalla,
‘ Y al cabo cayo alli muerto
‘ De una muy mala lançada,
- ‘ Don

GENTLE RIVER, GENTLE RIVER.

361

Well I know thee, haughty Christian, **25**
Long I liv'd beneath thy roof ;
Oft I've in the lists of glory
Seen thee win the prize of proof.

Well I know thy aged parents,
Well thy blooming bride I know ; **30**
Seven years I was thy captive,
Seven years of pain and woe.

May our prophet grant my wishes,
Haughty chief, thou shalt be mine ;
Thou shalt drink that cup of sorrow, **35**
Which I drank when I was thine.

Like a lion turns the warrior,
Back he sends an angry glare :
Whizzing came the Moorish javelin,
Vainly whizzing thro' the air. **40**

Back the hero full of fury
Sent a deep and mortal wound :
Instant sunk the Renegado,
Mute and lifeless on the ground.

With a thousand Moors surrounded, **45**
Brave Saavedra stands at bay :
Wearied out but never daunted,
Cold at length the warrior lay.

Near

‘ Don Alonso en este tiempo
‘ Bravamente peleava, 50
‘ Y el cavallo le avian muerto,
‘ Y le tiene por muralla.

‘ Mas cargaron tantos Moros
‘ Que mal le hieren y tratan :
‘ De la sangre, que perdia, 55
‘ Don Alonso se desmaya.

‘ Al fin, al fin cayo muerto
‘ Al pie de un pena alta. —
‘ ——— Muerto queda don Alonso,
‘ Eterna fama ganara.’ 60

* * * * *

Near him fighting great Alonzo
 Stout resists the Paynim bands ; 50
 From his slaughter'd steed dismounted
 Firm intrench'd behind him stands.

Furious press the hostile squadron,
 Furious he repels their rage :
 Loss of blood at length enfeebles : 55
 Who can war with thousands wage !

Where yon rock the plain o'ershadows,
 Close beneath its foot retir'd,
 Fainting sunk the bleeding hero,
 And without a groan expir'd. 60

* * * * *

. In the Spanish original of the foregoing ballad, follow a few more stanzas, but being of inferior merit were not translated.

RENEGADO properly signifies an Apostate ; but it is sometimes used to express an Infidel in general ; as it seems to do above in ver. 21, &c.

The image of the LION, &c. in ver. 37, is taken from the other Spanish copy, the rhymes of which end in *IA*, viz.

*' Sayavedra, que lo oyera,
 ' Como un leon rebolbia.'*

Hope and fear alternate teize him,
 Oft he sighs with heart-felt care.—
 See, fond youth, to yonder window 15
 Softly steps the timorous fair.

Lovely seems the moon's fair lustre
 To the lost benighted swain,
 When all silvery bright she rises,
 Gilding mountain, grove, and plain. 20

Lovely seems the sun's full glory
 To the fainting seaman's eyes,
 When some horrid storm dispersing
 O'er the wave his radiance flies.

But a thousand times more lovely 25
 To her longing lover's sight
 Steals half seen the beauteous maiden
 Thro' the glimmerings of the night.

Tip-toe stands the anxious lover,
 Whispering forth a gentle sigh : 30
 Alla * keep thee, lovely lady ;
 Tell me, am I doom'd to die ?

Is it true the dreadful story,
 Which thy damsel tells my page,
 That seduc'd by sordid riches 35
 Thou wilt sell thy bloom to age ?

* *Alla* is the Mahometan name of God.

An old lord from Antiquera
Thy stern father brings along ;
But canst thou, inconstant Zaida,
Thus consent my love to wrong ? 40

If 'tis true now plainly tell me,
Nor thus trifle with my woes ;
Hide not then from me the secret,
Which the world so clearly knows.

Deeply sigh'd the conscious maiden, 45
While the pearly tears descend :
Ah ! my lord, too true the story ;
Here our tender loves must end.

Our fond friendship is discover'd,
Well are known our mutual vows : 50
All my friends are full of fury ;
Storms of passion shake the house.

Threats, reproaches, fears surround me ;
My stern father breaks my heart :
Alla knows how dear it costs me, 55
Generous youth, from thee to part.

Ancient wounds of hostile fury
Long have rent our house and thine ;
Why then did thy shining merit
Win this tender heart of mine ? 60
Well

Well thou know'st how dear I lov'd thee
 Spite of all their hateful pride,
 Tho' I fear'd my haughty father
 Ne'er would let me be thy bride.

Well thou know'st what cruel chidings 65
 Oft I've from my mother borne ;
 What I've suffer'd here to meet thee
 Still at eve and early morn.

I no longer may resist them ;
 All, to force my hand combine ; 70
 And to-morrow to thy rival
 This weak frame I must resign.

Yet think not thy faithful Zaida
 Can survive so great a wrong ;
 Well my breaking heart assures me 75
 That my woes will not be long.

Farewell then, my dear Alcanzor !
 Farewell too my life with thee !
 Take this scarf a parting token ;
 When thou wear'st it think on me. 80

Soon, lov'd youth, some worthier maiden
 Shall reward thy generous truth ;
 Sometimes tell her how thy Zaida
 Died for thee in prime of youth.

—To him all amaz'd, confounded, 85
 Thus she did her woes impart :
 Deep he sigh'd, then cry'd,—O Zaida !
 Do not, do not break my heart.

Canst thou think I thus will lose thee ?
 Canst thou hold my love so small ? 90
 No ! a thousand times I'll perish !——
 My curst rival too shall fall.

Canst thou, wilt thou yield thus to them ?
 O break forth, and fly to me !
 This fond heart shall bleed to save thee, 95
 These fond arms shall shelter thee.

'Tis in vain, in vain, Alcanzor,
 Spies surround me, bars secure :
 Scarce I steal this last dear moment,
 While my damsel keeps the door. 100

Hark, I hear my father storming !
 Hark, I hear my mother chide !
 I must go : farewell for ever !
 Gracious Alla be thy guide !

THE END OF THE THIRD BOOK.

A GLOS-

A GLOSSARY

OF THE OBSOLETE AND SCOTTISH WORDS

IN

VOLUME THE FIRST.

The Scottish words are denoted by s. French by f. Latin by l. Anglo-Saxon by A. S. Icelandic by Isl. &c. For the etymology of the words in this and the following Volumes, the Reader is referred to JUNII ETYMOLOGI-CUM ANGLICANUM. Edidit ED. LYE, OXON. 1743. fol.

For such words as may not be found here, the reader is desired to consult the Glossaries to the other Volumes.

A.

A, au, s. *all*.
 A Twyde, p. 6, of *Tweed*.
 Abacke, *back*.
 Abone, aboon, s. *above*.
 Abowght, *about*.
 Abraide, p. 176, *abroad*.
 Acton, a kind of armour made of taffaty, or leather quilted, &c. worn under the habergeon, to save the body from bruises.
 f. Hocqueton.
 Aft, s. *oft*.
 Agayne, against.
 Agoe, gone.
 Ain, awin, s. *own*.
 Al gife, although.
 Alate, p. 110, of late.
 An, p. 84, and.
 Ane, s. *one*, an.
 VOL. I.

Ancyent, *standard*.
 Aras, p. 5, arros, p. 9, *arrows*.
 Arcir, p. 84, *archer*.
 Assinde, *assigned*.
 Assoyl'd, assoyled, *absolved*.
 Astate, *estate*; also a great person.
 Astound, astonyed, *stunned*, *astonished*, *confounded*.
 Ath, p. 6, athe, p. 9, o' th', of the.
 Aureat, *golden*.
 Austerne, p. 308, *stern*, *austere*.
 Avoyd, p. 221, *void*, *vacate*.
 Avowe, p. 30, *vow*.
 Axed, *asked*.
 Ayance, p. 298, *against*.

B.

Ba, s. *ball*.
 Bacheleere, p. 45, &c. *knight*.
 Bairne,

- Bairne, *s. child.*
 Baith, *s. bathe, both.*
 Baile, bale, pp. 45, 89, *evil, hurt, mischief, misery.*
 Balys bete, p. 17, *better our bales, i. e. remedy our evils.*
 Band, p. 53, *bond, covenant.*
 Bane, bone.
 Bar, bare.
 Bar hed, *bare-head, or perhaps bared.*
 Barne, p. 7, berne, p. 22, *man, person.*
 Base court, *the lower court of a castle.*
 Basnete, basnite, basnyte, bassonet, bassonette, *helmet.*
 Bauzen's skinne, p. 329, *perhaps, sheep's leather dressed and coloured red, f. bazane, sheep's leather. In Scotland, sheepskin mittens, with the wool on the inside, are called Bauzon-mittens. —Bauson also signifies a badger, in old English; it may therefore signify perhaps badgerskin.*
 Be that, p. 6, *by that time.*
 Bearing arow, p. 186, *an arrow that carries well. —Or, perhaps bearing, or birring, i. e. whirling or whizzing arrow: from Isl. Bir, ventus, or A. S. Bepe, fremilus.*
 Bedight, *bedecked.*
 Bedyls, *beadles.*
 Beheard, *heard.*
 Beete, *did beat.*
 Beforn, *before.*
 Begylde, p. 101, *beguiled, deceived.*
 Behests, *commands, injunctions.*
 Behove, p. 191, *behovf.*
 Belyfe, p. 182, *belive, immediately, by and by, shortly.*
 Bende-bow, *a bent bow, qu.*
 Ben, bene, *been.*
 Bemison, *blessing.*
 Bent, p. 5, bents, p. 46, *(where bents, long coarse grass, &c. grow) the field; fields.*
 Benyngne, p. 105, *benigune, benign, kind.*
 Beste, *beest, art.*
 Bestis, *beasts.*
 Bestrawghted, p. 201, *distracted.*
 Beth, be, are.
 Bickarte, p. 5, *bicker'd, skirmished. (It is also used sometimes in the sense of "swiftly coursed," which seems to be the sense, p. 5. Mr. Lambe)*.*
 Bill, &c. p. 304, *I have delivered a promise in writing, confirmed by an oath.*
 Blane, p. 12, blanne, *did blin, i. e. linger, stop.*
 Blaw, *s. blow.*
 Blaze, *to emblazon, display.*
 Blee, *colour, complexion.*
 Bleid, *s. blede, bleed.*
 Blist, *blessed.*
 Blive, *belive, immediately.*
 Bloomed, p. 328, *beset with bloom.*
 Blude, blood, bluid reid, *s. blood red.*
 Bluid, bluidy, *s. blood, bloody.*
 Blyve, *belive, instantly.*
 Boare, *bare.*
 Bode, p. 100, *abode, stayed.*
 Boltes, *shafts, arrows.*
 Bomen, p. 5, *houmen.*
 Bonny, bonnic, *s. comely.*
 Boone, *a favour, request, petition.*

* Mr. Lambe also interprets "BICKERING," by rattling, e. g.
 And on that slee Ulysses head
 Sad curses down does BICKER.

Translat. of Ovid.

Boot,

- Boot, boote, *advantage, help, assistance.*
 Borrowe, borowe, *pledge, surety.*
 Borowe, p. 168, *to redeem by a pledge.*
 Borrowed, p. 34, *warranted, pledged, was exchanged for.*
 Bot and, s. p. 124. *(It should probably be both and) and also.*
 Bot, *but.*
 Bote, boot, *advantage.*
 Bougill, s. *bugle-horn, hunting-horn.*
 Bounde, bowynd, bownd, *prepared, got ready. The word is also used in the North in the sense of 'went' or 'was going.'*
 Bowndes, bounds.
 Bowne ye, *prepare ye, get ready.*
 Bowne, ready; bownd, *prepared.*
 Bowne to dine, p. 44, *going to dine. Bowne is a common word in the North for 'going,' e.g. Where are you bowne to? Where are you going?*
 Bowre, bower, *habitation: chamber, parlour, perhaps from Isl. bouan, to dwell.*
 Bowre-window, *chamber window.*
 Bowys, bows.
 Braid, s. *broad, large.*
 Brandes, swords.
 Breere, brere, *briar.*
 Bred banner, p. 26, *broad banner.*
 Breech, p. 329, *breeches.*
 Breeden bale, *breed mischief.*
 Breng, bryng, *bring.*
 Brether, *brethren.*
 Broad arrow, *a broad forked-headed arrow, s.*
 Brodinge, *pricking.*
 Brooke, p. 16, *enjoy.*
 Brooke, p. 314, *bear, endure.*
 Browd, *broad.*
 Bryttlynge, p. 6, brytlyng, p. 7, *cutting up, quartering, carving.*
 Bugle, *bugle-horn, hunting horn.*
 Bushment, p. 102, *ambushment, ambush, a snare to bring them into trouble.*
 Buske ye, *dress ye.*
 Busket, buskt; *dressed.*
 Buskt them, p. 102, *prepared themselves, made themselves ready.*
 Busk and boun, p. 127, *i. e. make yourselves ready and go.*
 Boun, *to go (North country.)*
 But if, *unless.*
 Buttes, *butts to shoot at.*
 By thre, p. 160, *of three.*
 Bye, p. 168, *buy, pay for; also, abye, suffer for.*
 Byears, beeres, *biens.*
 Bydys, bides, *abides.*
 Byll, bill, *an ancient kind of halbert, or battle-ax, p. 6.*
 Byn, bine, bin, *been, be, are.*
 Byrche, *birch tree, birch-wood.*
 Byste, beest, *art.*

C.

- Calde, callyd, p. 8, *called.*
 Camscho, s. *stern, grim.*
 Can, cane, pp. 27, 30, *'gan; p. 27, began to cry.*
 Capull hyde, p. 94, *horse-hide.*
 Care-bed, *bed of care.*
 Carpe of care, p. 15, *complain thro' care.*
 Cast, p. 7, *mean, intend.*
 Cawte, *vid. Kawte.*
 Caytiffe, caitif, *slave, despicable wretch, p. 48.*
 Cetywall, p. 328, *setiwall, the herb Valerian: also, Mountain Spikenard. See Gerard's Herbal.*
 Chanteclere, *the cock.*
 Chays, *chase.*
 Check, *to rate at.*

Check,

Check, to stop.

Child, p. 112, knight. Children, p. 47, knights. See Vol. iii. p. 95.

Christentye, christianitè, Christendom.

Churl, one of low birth, a villain, or vassal.

Chyf, chyfe, chief.

Clawde, clawed, tore, scratched; p. 191, figuratively, beat.

Cleaped, cleped, called, named.

Clerke, scholar.

Clim, the contraction of Clement.

Clough, a North-country word for a broken cliff.

Coate, cot, cottage.

Cockers, p. 329, a sort of buskins or short boots fastened with laces or buttons, and often worn by Farmers or Shepherds. In Scotland they are called Cutikins, from Cute, the ankle.—“Cokers: Fishermen’s Boots.” (Littleton’s Diction.)

Collayne, p. 31, Cologne steel.

Comen, commyn, come.

Confetered, confederated, entered into a confederacy.

Cordiwin, p. 329, cordwayne, properly Spanish or Cordovan leather: here it signifies a more vulgar sort.

Corsiare, p. 12, courser, steed.

Cote, cot, cottage. Item, coat.

Coude, cold. Item, could.

Could be, p. 309, was. Could dye, p. 32, died (a phrase).

Countie, p. 323, count, earl.

Coupe, a pen for poultry.

Couth, could.

Coyntrie, p. 329, Coventry.

Crancky, merry, sprightly, exulting.

Credence, belief.

Crevis, crevice, chink.

Cricke, s. properly an ant: but p. 191, means probably any small insect.

Cristes cors, p. 8, Christ’s curse.

Crowch, crutch.

Clowch, clutch, grasp.

Cryance, belief, f. creance.

[Whence recreant.] But in p. 46, &c. it seems to signify ‘fear,’ f. crainte.

Cum, s. come, p. 10, came.

D.

Dampned, p. 168, condemned.

De, dey, dy, pp. 7, 10, 15, dia.

Deepe-fette, deep-fetched.

Deid, s. dede, deed. Item, dead.

Deip, s. depe, deep.

Deir, s. deere, dere, dear.

Dell, deal, part; p. 110, every dell, every part.

Denay, deny (rhythmi gratia.)

Depured, purified, run clear.

Descreeve, describe.

Dight, decked, put on.

Dill, p. 44, dole, grief, pain.—

Dill I drye, p. 45, pain I suffer.—Dill was dight, p. 44, grief was upon him.

Dint, stroke, blow.

Dis, p. 84. this.

Discust, discussed.

Dites, ditties.

Dochter, s. daughter.

Dole, grief.

Doleful dumps, pp. 201, 284, sorrowful gloom; or heaviness of heart.

Dolours, dolorous, mournful.

Doth, dothe, doeth, do.

Doughte, Doughete, Doughetie,

Dowghtye, doughty, formidable.

Doughetie, i. e. doughty men.

Downae,

- Downae**, s. p. 41, *am not able ; properly, cannot take the trouble.*
Doute, *doubt. Item, fear.*
Doutted, *doubted, feared.*
Dois, s. doys, *does.*
Drap, s. drop.
Dre, p. 13. *drie*, p. 125, *suffer.*
Dreid, s. dreede, drede, *dread.*
Dreips, s. drips, *drops.*
Drovyers, drovers, p. 275, *such as drive herds of cattle, deer, &c.*
Dryvars, p. 5, *idem.*
Drye, p. 32, *suffer.*
Dryghnes, *dryness.*
Duble Dyse, *double (false) dice.*
Dughtie, *doughty.*
Dule, s. dole, *grief.*
Dyd, dyde, *did.*
Dyght, p. 12, *dight*, p. 57, *dressed, put on, put.*
Dynte, *dint, blow, stroke.*
Dysgysynge, *disguising, masking.*

E.

Eame, *eme*, p. 26, *uncle.*
Eathe, *easy.*

Ee, s. eie, *eye.* **Ken**, *eyne, eyes.*
Ech, *eche, eiche, elke, each.*
Eih, s. *even.*
Eir, *evir*, s. e'er, *ever.*
Eke, *also. Eike, each.*
Eldern, s. *elder.*
Eldridge *, *Scotticè Elriehe, Elritch, Elrische; wild, hideous, ghostly. Item, lonesome, uninhabited, except by spectres, &c. Gloss. to A. Ramsey. Elritch-laugh, Gen. Shep. a. 5.*
Elke, p. 29, *each.*
Ellumynynge, p. 104, *embellishing. To illumine a book was to ornament it with paintings in miniature.*
Ellyconys, *Helicon's.*
Endyed, *dyrd.*
Enharpid, &c. p. 104, *hooked, or edged with mortal dread.*
Enkankered, *cankered.*
Envie, p. 24, *envye. p. 27, malice, ill-will, injury.*
Erst, s. *heretofore.*
Etermynable, p. 106, *interminable, unlimited.*
Everych-one, *every-one.*

* In the Ballad of SIR CAWLIN, we have 'Eldridge Hill,' p. 45. 'Eldridge Knight,' p. 46, 55. 'Eldridge Sword,' p. 49, 57. — So Gawin Douglas calls the Cyclops, the "ELRICHE BRE-
 "THIR," i. e. brethren (b. ii. p. 91, l. 16.) and in his Prologue to b. vii. (p. 202, l. 3.) he thus describes the Night-Owl.

"Laithely of forme, with crukit cam scho beik,
 "Ugsome to here was his wyld ELRISCHE skriek."

In Bannatyne's MS. Poems, (fol. 135, in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh) is a whimsical Rhapsody of a deceased old woman, travelling in the other world; in which

"Scho wanderit, and zeid by, to an ELRICH well."

In the Glossary to G. Douglas, ELRICHE, &c. is explained by "WILR, hideous: Lat. *Truex, immanis*;" but it seems to imply somewhat more, as in Allan Ramsey's Glossaries.

F. Fa,

F.

Fa, s. *fall*.
 Fach, *feche, fet h*.
 Pain, *fayne, glad, fond*.
 Faine of fighte, *fond of fighting*.
 Faine, *fayne, feign*.
 Fals, *false*. Item, *fulleth*.
 Fare, *pass*.
 Farden, p. 55, *fared, flashed*.
 Farley, *wonder*.
 Faulcone, *faulcon*.
 Fay, *faith*.
 Fayere, p. 26, *fair*.
 Faytors, *deceivers, dissemblers, cheats*.
 Fe, *fee, reward*: also, *brake*. But properly *Fee* is applied to Lands and Tenements, which are held by perpetual right, and by acknowledgment of superiority to a higher Lord. Thus, p. 106, in *fee*, i. e. in *Feudal Service*. l. *Feudum, &c.* (Blount.)
 Feat, *nice, neat*.
 Featously, *neatly, dextrously*.
 Feere, *tere, mate, companion*.
 Feir, s. *tere, fear*.
 Fendys pray, &c. p. 106, *from being the prey of the fiends*.
 Fersly, *fiercely*.
 Fesante, *pheasant*.
 Fette, *felched*.
 Fetteled, *prepared, addressed, made ready*.
 Filde, *field*.
 Finaunce, p. 106, *fine, forfeiture*.
 Fit, p. 9, *fyt, p. 169, fytte, p. 85*. Part or Division of a song.

Hence in p. 76, *fit* is a strain of music. See vol. ii. p. 190, and Glossary.
 Flyte, to contend with words, *scold*.
 Foo, p. 34, *foes*.
 For, on account of.
 Forbode, *commandment*, p. 188, Over God's forbode. [*Præter Dei præceptum sit.*] q. d. God forbid.
 Forefend, *prevent, defend*.
 Formare, *former*.
 Forsede, p. 102, *regarded, heeded*.
 Forst, *forced, compelled*.
 Forthynketh, p. 184, *repenteth, vexeth, troubleth*.
 Fosters of the fe, p. 184, *foresters of the king's demesnes*.
 Fou, *fow, s. full, also, fuddled*.
 Fowarde, *vawarde, the van*.
 Fre-bore, p. 85, *free-born*.
 Freake, *freke, freyke, man, person, human creature*. Also a *whim or maggot*.
 Freckys, p. 10, *persons*.
 Frie, s. *fre, free*.
 Freits, s. *ill omens, ill luck; any old superstitious saw, or impression* *. p. 127.
 Fruward, *forward*.
 Fuyson, *foyson, plenty; also, substance*.
 Fykill, *sickle*.
 Fyll, p. 102, *fell*.
 Fyt, *fire*.

G.

Gair, s. *geer, dress*.
 Gamon, p. 48. To make game,

* An ingenious correspondent in the North thinks *FREIT* is not 'an unlucky omen,' but, "that thing which terrifies;" viz. Terrors will pursue them that look after frightful things. *FRIGHT* is pronounced by the common people in the north, *FREET* p. 127.

- to sport. A. S. *Gamenian*, *jocari*. Hence *Backgamon*.
 Gane, gan, *began*.
 Garde, garred, *made*.
 Ganyde, p. 10, *gained*.
 Gare, gar, s. *make, cause; force, compel*.
 Gargeyld, p. 109, from *Gargouille*, f. the spout of a gutter. The tower was adorned with spouts cut in the figures of greyhounds, lions, &c.
 Garland, p. 91, the ring, within which the prick or mark was set to be shot at.
 Gear, s. *geer, goods*.
 Getinge, what he had got, his plunder, booty.
 Geve, gevend, *give, given*.
 Gi, gie, s. *give*.
 Gife, giff, *if*.
 Gin, s. *an, if*.
 Give owre, s. *surrender*.
 Glede, p. 7. a red-hot coal.
 Glent, p. 5, *glanced*.
 Glose, p. 100, set a false gloss, or colour.
 Gode, *good*.
 Goddess, p. 103, *goddess*.
 Goggling eyen, *goggle eyes*.
 Gone, p. 54, *go*.
 Gowd, s. *gould, gold*.
 Graine, *scarlet*.
 Gramercye, i. e. I thank you. f. Grand-mercie.
 Graunge, p. 317, *granary*; also, a lone country-house.
 Grea-hondes, *grey-hounds*.
 Grece, a step, p. 110, a flight of steps, *grees*.
 Greece, p. 178, *fat, (a fat hart)* from f. *graisse*.
 Grennyng, p. 78, *grinning*.
 Gret, grat, *great*.
 Greves, *groves, bushes*.
 Grysely groned, p. 32, *dreadfully groaned*.
 Groundwa, *groundwall*.
 Growende, *growynd, ground*.
 Gude, guid, geud, s. *good*.

H.

- Ha, hae, s. *have*. Item, *hall*.
 Habergeon, f. a lesser coat of mail.
 Hable, p. 101, *able*.
 Halched, halsed, *saluted, embraced, fell on his neck; from*
 Halse, the neck; throat.
 Halesome, *wholesome, healthy*.
 Handbow, p. 189, the long bow, or common bow, as distinguished from the cross-bow.
 Haried, harried, haryed, harrowed, p. 22, 171, *robbed, pilaged, plundered*. "He harried a bird's nest." Scot.
 Harlocke, p. 328, perhaps *Charlocke*, or *Wild Rape*, which bears a yellow flower, and grows among corn. &c.
 Hartly lust, p. 104, *heartly desire*.
 Hastarddis, p. 99, perhaps 'Hasty rash fellows,' or, 'upstarts.' qu.
 Haviour, *behaviour*.
 Hauld, s. to hold. Item, *hold, strong, bold*.
 Hawberk, a coat of mail, consisting of iron rings, &c.
 Hayil, advantage, profit, (p. 26, for the profit of all England.) A. S. *Hæl, salus*.
 He, p. 5. hee. p. 24. hye, *high*.
 He, p. 179. hye. to hye, or hasten.
 Heal, p. 10, *hail*.
 Hear, p. 11, *here*.
 Heare, heares, *hair, hairs*.
 Hed, hede *head*.
 Heere, p. 96, *hear*.
 Hend, *kind, gentle*.
 Heir, s. *here*, p. 9, *hear*.
 Hest,

- Hest, hast.**
Hest, p. 48, command, injunction.
Hether, hither.
Hewyng, hewing, hewing, hacking.
Hewyne in to, hewn in two.
Hi, hie, p. 84, he.
Hie, hye, he, hee, high.
Hight, p. 50, p. 11, engage, engaged, promised, (p. 160, named, called).
Hillys, hills.
Hinde, hend, gentle.
Hir, s. her.
Hirsel, s. herself.
Hit, p. 11, it.
Hoo, ho, p. 20, an interjection of stopping or desisting: hence stoppage.
Hode, hood, cap.
Hole, whole; holl, Idem.
Holtes, woods, groves, p. 24. In Norfolk a plantation of cherry-tree is called a "cherry-holt." Also sometimes "hills."
Holy, p. 105, wholly. Or perhaps hole, whole.
Hom, hem, them.
Hondridth, hondred, hundred.
Honge, hang, hung.
Hontyng, hunting.
Hoved, p. 109, heaved; or perhaps, hovered, (p. 25,) hung moving. (Gl. Chauc.) Hoved or-hoven means in the North, 'swelled.' But Mr. Lambe thinks it is the same as Houd,
still used in the North, and applied to any light substance heaving to and fro on an undulating surface. The vowel u is often used there for the conson. v.
Hount, hunt.
Hyghte, p. 30, on high, aloud.

I.

- I' feth, in faith.**
I ween, (I think:) verily.
I wys, I wis, (I know:) verily.
I wot, (I know:) verily.
Iclipped, called.
Iff, if.
Jimp, s. slender.
Ild, I'd, I would.
Ile, I'll, I will.
Ilka, s. every.
Im, p. 84, him.
In fere, Ifere, together.
Into, s. in.
Intres, p. 109, entrance, admittance.
Jo, p. 342, sweet-heart, friend.
Jogelers, p. 141, jugglers.
I-tuned, tuned.
Iye, eye.
Is, p. 84, is, his.

K.

- Kall, p. 106, call.**
Kan, p. 103, can.

* **HOLTES** seems evidently to signify **HILLS** in the following passage from Turberville's "Songs and Sonnets," 12mo. 1567, fol. 56.

"Yee that frequent the hilles,
 "And highest **HOLTES** of all;
 "Assist me with your skilfull quilles,
 "And listen when I call."

As also in this other verse of an ancient Poet.

"Underneath the **HOLTES** so hoar."

Karl,

Karls, carls, churls, karlis of kynd, p. 100, *churls by nature.*

Kauld, p. 84, called.

Kawte and keene, p. 26, cautious and active, l. cautus.

Keepe, p. 330, care, heed. So in the old play of Hick Scornor, (in the last leaf but one) "I "keepe not to clymbe so "hye." i. e. I study not; care not, &c.

Kempe, a soldier.

Kemperrye man, p. 74, soldier, warrior, fighting-man. *

Kems, s. combs.

Ken, kenst, know, knowest.

Kepers, &c. p. 192, Sc. those that watch by the corpse, shall tye up my winding sheet.

Kind, nature.

Kit, p. 104, cut.

Kithe or kin, acquaintance nor kindred.

Knave, p. 95, servant.

Knicht, s. knight.

Knights fee, p. 95, such a portion of land as required the possessor to serve with man and horse.

Knowles, knolls, little hills.

Knyled, knelt.

Kowarde, coward.

Kuntrey, p. 105, country.

Kurteis, p. 105, courteous.

Kyrtill, kirtle, petticoat, gown.

L.

Laith, s. loth.

Laithly, s. loathsome, hideous.

Langsome, s: p. 343, long, tedious. Lang, s. long.

Lauch, lauched, s. laugh, laughed.

Launde, p. 178, lawn.

Lay-land, p. 48, land that is not plowed: green-sward.

Lay-lands, p. 56, lands in general.

Layden, laid.

Laye, p. 48, law.

Layne, lain, vid. Leane.

Leane, p. 29, conceal, hide; Item, lye, (query).

Leanyde, leaned.

Learnd, learned, taught.

Lease, p. 179, lying, falsehood. Withouten lease, verily.

Leasyng, lying, falsehood.

Lee, p. 128, Lea, the field.

Leeche, physician.

Leeching, doctoring, medicinal care.

Leer, p. 349, look.

Leeve, London, p. 299, dear London, an old phrase.

Leeveth, believeth.

Lefe, p. 182; leeve, dear.

Lefe, leave; leves, leaves.

* "Germanis *Camp*, Exercitum, aut Locum ubi Exercitus "castrametatur, significat! inde ipsis Vir Castrensis et Militaris "*kemffer*, et *kempher*, et *kemper*, et *kimber*, et *kamper*, pro varietate "dialektorum, vocatur; Vocabulum hoc nostro sermone nondum "penitus exolevit; Norfolcienses enim plebeio et proletario "sermone dicunt "He is a *kemper* old man, i. e. Senex Vegetus "est:" Hinc *Cimbris* suum nomen; "*kimber* enim Homo belli- "cosus, pugil, robustus miles, &c. significat." Sheringham de "Anglor. gentis orig. pag. 57. Rectius autem Lazius [apud eundem, p. 49.] "*Cimbros* a bello quod *kamff*, et Saxonice *kamp* "nuncupatos crediderim: unde bellatores viri *Die Kempffer*, *Die "Kemper*."

Leive,

- Leive, s. *leave*.
 Leman, leaman, leiman, lover, mistress, A. S. leifman.
 Lenger, longer.
 Lere, p. 55, face, complexion, A. S. hleape, facies, vultus.
 Lerved, learned, taught.
 Lesynge, leasing, lying, falsehood.
 Let, p. 4, hinder; p. 73, hindered.
 Lettest, hinderest, detainest.
 Lettyng, hindrance, i. e. without delay.
 Lever, rather.
 Leyre, lere, p. 327, learning, lore.
 Lig, s. lie.
 Lightsome, cheerful, sprightly.
 Liked, p. 329, pleased.
 Lynde, p. 178, the lime tree, or collectively, lime trees; or trees in general.
 Lingell, a thread of hemp rubbed with rosin, &c. used by rustics for mending their shoes.
 Lith, lithe, lythe, p. 161, attend, hearken, listen.
 Lithier, p. 74, idle, worthless, naughty, forward.
 Liver, deliver.
 Liverance, p. 304, deliverance, (money, or a pledge for delivering you up).
 Loke, p. 329, lock of wool.
 Longes, belongs.
 Looset, losed, loosed.
 Lope, leaped.
 Loveth, love, plur. number.
 Lough, p. 176, laugh.
 Louked, looked.
 Loun, s. p. 344, lown, p. 211, loon, rascal, from the Irish liun, slothful, sluggish.
 Louted, lowtede, bowed, did obey-sance.
 Lowe, p. 94, a little hill.
 Lurden, p. 170, lurdeyne, slug-gard, drone.
 Lynde, p. 176, 178, lyne, p. 92. See Linde.
 Lyth, p. 328, lythe, lithsome, pliant, flexible, easy, gentle,

M.

- Mahound, Mahowne, Mahomet.
 Majeste, maist, mayeste, may'st.
 Mair, s. mare, more.
 Makys, maks, mates*.
 Male, p. 10, coat of mail.
 Mane, p. 7, man. Item, moan.
 March perti, pag. 15, in the Parts lying upon the Marches.
 March-pine, p. 327, march-pane, a kind of biscuit.
 Mast, maste, may'st.
 Masterye, p. 91, mayestry, p. 186, a trial of skill, high proof of skill.
 Mauger, maugre, spite of.
 Maun, s. mun, must.
 Maye, p. 29, maid, (rhythmi gratia).
 Mayd, mayde, maid.
 Mayne, p. 58, force, strength, p. 68, horse's mane.
 Meany, retinue, train, company.
 Meed, meede, reward.

* As the words MAKE and MAKE were, in some cases, used promiscuously by ancient writers; so the words CAKE and CATE seem to have been applied with the same indifferency: this will illustrate that common English Proverb "To turn CAT (i. e. "CATE) in pan." A PAN-CAKE is in Northamptonshire still called a PAN-CATE.

- Men of armes, p. 31, *gens d'armes*.
 Meniveere, a species of fur.
 Merches, marches.
 Met, meit, s. mete, meet, fit, proper.
 Meynè, see Meany.
 Mickle, much.
 Minged, p. 47, mentioned.
 Miscreants, unbelievers.
 Misdoubt, p. 321, suspect, doubt.
 Miskén, mistake; also in the Scottish Idiom, "let a thing alone." (Mr. Lambe.)
 Mode, p. 176, mood.
 Monynday, Monday.
 Mores, p. 45, hills, wild downs.
 Morne, s. p. 82, on the morrow.
 Mort, death of the deer.
 Most, must.
 Mought, mot, mote, might.
 Mun, maun, s. must.
 Mure, mures, s. wild downs, heaths, &c.
 Musis, muses.
 Mighttè, mighty.
 Myllan, Milan steel.
 Myne-ye-ple, p. 10, perhaps, many plies, or, folds. Monypyle is still used in this sense in the North (Mr. Lambe).
 Myrry, merry.
 Mysuryd, p. 103, misused, applied to a bad purpose.
- Neir, s. nere, near.
 Nicked him of naye, p. 67, *nicked him with a refusal*.
 Nipt, pinched.
 Noblès, p. 99, nobless, nobleness.
 None, noon.
 Nourice, s. nurse.
 Nye, ny, nigh.

O.

- O gin, s. O if! a phrase.
 On, one; on man, p. 8, one man. One, p. 30, on.
 Onfowghten, unfoughten, unfought.
 Or, ere, p. 20, 24, before.
 Or eir, before ever.
 Orisons, prayers.
 Ost, oste, oost, host.
 Out ower, s. quite over: over.
 Out-horn, the summoning to arms, by the sound of a horn.
 Outrake, p. 309, an out ride; or expedition. To raik, s. is to go fast. Outrake is a common term among Shepherds. When their sheep have a free passage from inclosed pastures into open and airy grounds, they call it a good outrake. (Mr. Lambe.)
 Oware of none, hour of noon.
 Owre, owr, s. o'er.
 Owt, out.

N.

- Na, nae, s. no, none.
 Nams, names.
 Nar, p. 6, nare, nor. It. than.
 Nät, not.
 Nee, ne, nigh.
 Neigh him neare, approach him near.
 Neir, s. nere, ne'er, never.

P.

- Pa, s. the river Po.
 Palle, a robe of state, Purple and pall, i. e. a purple robe or cloak, a phrase.
 Paramour, lover. Hem, a mistress.
 Paregall, equal.
 Parti, party, p. 8, a part.

Paves,

Paves, p. 100, a pavice, a large shield that covered the whole body, f. pavois.

Pavilliane, pavillion, tent.

Pay, liking, satisfaction: hence, well apaid, i. e. pleased, highly satisfied.

Peakish, p. 317.

Peere, pere, peer, equal.

Penon, a banner, or streamer borne at the top of a lance.

Perelous, parlous, perilous; dangerous.

Perfight, perfect.

Perlese, p. 106, peerless.

Perte, part.

Pertyd, parted.

Play-feres, play-fellows.

Plaining, complaining.

Pleasance, pleasure.

Pight, Pyght, pitched.

Pil'd, p. 312, peeled, bald.

Pine, famish, starve.

Pious Chanson, p. 194, a godly song or ballad*.

Pite, Pittye, pyte, pity.

Pompal, p. 252, pompous.

Portres, p. 110, porters.

Popingay, a parrot.

Pow, pou: pow'd, s. pull, pulled.

Pownes, p. 319, pounds, (rhythmi gratia).

Prece, prese, press.

Preced, p. 180, presed, pressed.

Prest, ready.

Prestly, p. 180, prestlye, p. 55, readily, quickly.

Prickes, p. 91, the mark to shoot at.

Pricke-wand, p. 92, a wand set up for a mark.

Pricked, spurred on, hasted.

Prowes, p. 103, prowess.

Prycke, p. 185, the mark: commonly a hazle wand.

Pryme, day-break.

Pulde, pulled.

Q.

Quail, shrink.

Quadrant, p. 109, four-square.

Quarry, p. 276, in Hunting or Hawking, is the slaughtered game, &c. See page 6.

Quere, quire, choir.

Quest, p. 172, inquest.

Quha, s. who.

Quhan, s. when.

Quhar, s. where.

Quhat, s. what.

Quhatten, s. what.

Quhen, s. when.

Quhy, s. why.

Quyrry, p. 6. See Quarry above.

Quyte, p. 16, requited.

R.

Raine, reign.

Rashing seems to be the old hunting term for the stroke made by a wild boar with his fangs. See p. 223.

Rayne, reane, rain.

Raysse, race.

Reachles, careless.

Reas, p. 5, raise.

Reave, bereave.

Reckt, regarded.

* Mr. Rowe's Edit. has "The first Row of the Rubrick;" which has been supposed by Dr. Warburton to refer to the Red-lettered Titles of old Ballads. In the large Collection made by Mr. Pepys, I do not remember to have seen one single Ballad with its title printed in Red Letters.

Reade,

- Reade, p. 23, rede, advise, hit off.
 Read, advice.
 Reek, s. smoke.
 Reid, s. rede, reed, red.
 Reid-roan, s. red-roan, p. 61.
 Rekeles, recklesse, regardless,
 void of care, rash.
 Renish, p. 66, renisht, p. 72,
 perhaps a derivation from re-
 niteo, to shine.
 Renn, run, p. 209.
 Renyed, p. 102, refused.
 Rewth, ruth; Rewe, pity.
 Riall, ryall, royal.
 Richt, s. right.
 Ride, make an inroad.
 Roche, rock.
 Ronne, ran, Roone, p. 25, run.
 Rooede, cross, crucifix.
 Roufe, roof.
 Routhe, ruth, pity.
 Row, rowd, s. roll, rolled.
 Rowght, rout.
 Rowyned, round.
 Rowned, rownyd, *whispered.*
 Rues, ruethe, pitieth.
 Ryde, p. 294, i. e. make an inroad.
 Ryde, in p. 71, (v. 136.)
 should probably be rise.
 Rydere, p. 188, ranger.
 Rynde, p. 29, rent.
- S.
- Sa, sae, s. so.
 Saif, s. safe.
 Sall, s. shall.
 Sar, sair, s. sore.
 Sark, shirt, shift.
 Sat, sete, set.
 Savyde, saved.
 Saw, Say, speech, discourse.
 Say, p. 14, saw. Vol. ii. p. 305.
 Say us no harme, say no ill of us.
 Sayne, say.
- Scathe, hurt, injury.
 Schapped, p. 31, *perhaps swap-*
 ped. Vid. loc.
 Schip, s. ship.
 Scho, p. 40, sche, p. 24, s. she.
 Schone, shone.
 Schoote, shot, let go. .
 Schowte, schowtte, shout.
 Schrill, s. shrill.
 Se, s. p. 103, sea, p. 6, see.
 Seik, s. seke, seek.
 Sene, seen.
 Sertayne, sertenlye, certain, cer-
 tainly.
 Setywall. See Cetywall.
 Shaws, little woods.
 Shear, p. 5, *entirely, (pemitus).*
 Sheele, she'll, she will.
 Sheene, shene, shining.
 Sheits, s. shetes, sheets.
 Shent, disgraced.
 Shimmering, shining by glances.
 Shoke, p. 103, shookest.
 Shold, sholde, should.
 Shoen, s. shoone, p. 264, shoes.
 Shote, shot.
 Shraddes, p. 86, vid. locum.
 Shrift, confession.
 Shroggs, shrubs, thorns, briars,
 G. Doug. scroggis.
 Shulde, should.
 Shyars, shires.
 Sib, kin: akin, related.
 Side, long.
 Sic, sich, sick, s. such.
 Sik, sike, such.
 Sied, s. saw.
 Siker, surely, certainly.
 Sigh-clout, p. 210, (sythe-clout)
 a clout to strain milk through:
 a straining clout.
 Sith, p. 7, since.
 Slade, a breadth of greensward be-
 tween plow-lands or woods, &c.
 Slaw, slew, p. 329. (Sc. Abel.)
 Slean, slone, slain.
 Sle, slee, slay; sleest, slayest.
 Sleip,

- Sleip, s. slepe, *sleep*.
 Slo, p. 100, sloe, *stay*.
 Slode, p. 47, slit, *split*.
 Slone, p. 49, *slain*.
 Sloughe, p. 9, *slew*.
 Smithers, s. *smothers*.
 Soldain, soldan, sowdan, *sultan*.
 Soll, soulle, sowle, *soul*.
 Sort, *company*.
 Soth-Ynglonde. *South England*.
 Soth, sothe, south, southc, *sooth*, *truth*.
 Sould, s. *should*.
 Soudan, soudain, *sultan*.
 Sowden, Sowdain, *sultan*.
 Sowre, *sour*.
 Sowre, soare, *sore*.
 Sowter, p. 79, a *shoemaker*.
 Soy, f. *silk*.
 Spak, spaik, s. *spake*.
 Sped, *speeded*.
 Speik, s. *speak*.
 Spendyd, p. 12, *probably the same as Spanned, grasped*.
 Spere, speere, *spear*.
 Spill, p. 209, spille, p. 59, *spoil, come to harm*.
 Sprente, 10, *spurted, sprung out*.
 Spurn, spurne, a *kick*, p. 17. *See Tear*.
 Spyde, *spied*.
 Spylt, *spoiled, destroyed*.
 Spyt, p. 7, spyte, *spite*.
 Stabille, p. 105, *perhaps, stablish*.
 Stalworthlye, *stoutly*.
 Stane, s. stean, p. 84, *stone*.
 Stark, p. 55, *stiff*, p. 103, *entirely*.
 Steedye, *steady*.
 Steid, s. stede, *stead*.
 Steele, *steel*.
 Sterne, stern : or, *perhaps, stars*.
 Sterris, *stars*.
 Sterte, *start*.
 Sterte, started, *started*.
 Stert, start, p. 338, *started*.
 Steven, p. 95, *voice*.
 Steven, p. 91, *time*.
 Still, *quiet, silent*.
 Stint, *stop, stopped*.
 Stirande stage, p. 22. *A friend interpreted this, "many a stir-
"ring, travelling journey."*
 Stonderes, *standers-by*.
 Stound, Stownde, *time, while*.
 Stour, p. 13, 77, stower, p. 47, stowre, p. 32, 57, *fight, disturbance, &c.* This word is applied in the North to signify dust agitated and put into motion: as by the sweeping of a room.
 Streight, *straight*.
 Strékene, stricken, *struck*.
 Stret, *street*.
 Strick, *strict*.
 Stroke, p. 10, *struck*.
 Stude, s. *stood*.
 Styntyde, stinted, *stayed, stopped*.
 Suar, *sure*.
 Sum, s. *some*.
 Sumpters, p. 323, *horses that carry cloaths, furniture, &c.*
 Swapte, p. 10, swapped, p. 31, swopede, p. 28, *struck violently*.
 Scot. sweap, to *scourge*, (vid. gl. Gaw. Dougl). Or perhaps 'exchanged' sc. blows: so swap or swopp signifies.
 Swat, swatte, swotte, *did sweat*.
 Swear, p. 6, *sware*.
 Sward, *sword*.
 Sweaven, *a dream*.
 Sweit, s. swete, *sweet*.
 Swith, *quickly, instantly*.
 Syd, *side*.
 Syde shear, p. 5, sydis shear, p. 6, *on all sides*.
 Syne, *then, afterwards*.
 Syth, *since*.

T.

- Take, *taken*.
 Talents, p. 68, *perhaps golden ornaments*.

- nements hung from her head, to the value of talents of gold.
 Taine, s. tane, taken.
 Tear, p. 17, this seems to be a proverb, "That tearing or pulling occasioned hisspurnorkick."
 Teenefu', s. full of indignation, wrathful, furious.
 Teir, s. tere, tear.
 Teene, tene, sorrow, indignation, wrath. Properly, injury, affront.
 Termagaunt, the god of the Sarazens. See a memoir on this subject in page 77 *.
 Thair, their. Thair, thare, there.
 Thame, s, them. Than, then.
 The, thee. Thend, the end.
 The, they. The wear, p. 5, they were.
 Thear, p. 23, ther, p. 6, there.
 Thee, thrive; mote he thee, may he thrive.
 Ther, p. 5, their.
 Ther-for, p. 7, therefore.
 Therto, thereto. Thes, these.
 Theyther-ward, thither-ward, towards that place.
 Thie, thy. Thowe, thou.
 Thouse, s. thou art.
 Throw, s. through.
 Thrall, p. 314, captive, p. 117, thraldom, captivity.
 Thrang, s. throng.
 Thre, thrie, s. threë.
 Threape, to argue, to affirm or assert in a positive overbearing manner.
 Thrittè, thirty.
 Throng, p. 170, hastened.
 Till, p. 16, unto, p. 75, entice.
 Tine, p. 44, lose; tint, lost.
 To, too. Item, two.
 Ton, p. 7, tone, the one.
 Tow, s. p. 126, to let down with a rope, &c.
 Tow, towe, two. Twa, s. two.
 Towyn, p. 22, town.
 Treytory, traitory, treachery.
 Tride, tried.
 Trim, exact.
 Trow, think, conceive, know.
 Trowthe, troth. Tru, true.
 Tuik, s. took.
 Tul, s. till, to.
 Turn, p. 323, such turn, such an occasion.
 Twin'd, s. p. 40, parted, separated, vid. G. Douglas.
 U. V.
 Ugsome, s. shocking, horrible.

* The old French Romancers, who had corrupted TERMAGANT into TERVAGANT, couple it with the name of MAHOMET as constantly as ours; thus in the old *Roman de Blanchardin*,

"Cy guerpison tuit Apolin,

"Et Mahomet et TERVAGANT."

Hence Fontaine, with great humour, in his Tale, intituled, *La Fiancée du Roy de Garbe*, says,

"Et veniant Mahom, Jupin, et TERVAGANT,

"Avec maint autre Dieu non moins extravagant."

Mem. de l' Acad. des Inscript. tom. 20, 4to. p. 352.

As TERMAGANT is evidently of Anglo-Saxon derivation and can only be explained from the elements of that language, its being corrupted by the old French Romancers proves that they borrowed some things from ours.

Vices,

Vices, (probably contracted for Devices), p. 109, screws; or perhaps turning pins, swivels. An ingenious friend thinks a vice is rather "a spindle of a press," that goeth by a vice, that seemeth to move of itself.

Vilane, p. 99, rascally.

Undight, undecked, undressed.

Unmacklye, mis-shapen.

Unsett steven, p. 91, unappointed time, unexpectedly.

Unryll, unto, p. 169, against.

Voyded, p. 174, quitted, left the place.

W.

Wad, s. wold, wolde, would.

Wae worth, s. woe betide.

Waltering, weltering.

Wane, p. 11, the same as ane, one: so wone, p. 13, is one*.

War, p. 6, aware.

Warldis, p. 62, s. worlds.

Waryson, p. 29, reward.

Wat, p. 9, wot, know, am aware.

Wat, s. wet.

Wayde, waved.

Wayward, froward, peevish.

Weale, p. 114, happiness, prosperity.

Weal, p. 16, wail.

Wedous, p. 15, widows.

Weedes, clothes.

Wecl, we'll, we will.

Weene, ween'd, think, thought.

Weet, s. wet.

Weil, s. wepe, weep.

Wel-away, an interjection of grief.

Wel of pitè, source of pity.

Weme, womb, belly, hollow.

Wende, p. 178, weened, thought.

Wend, wends, go, goes.

Werke, work.

Westlings, western, or whistling.

While, p. 311, until.

Whoard, hoard.

Whos, p. 102, whoso.

Whyllys, whilst.

Wight, p. 203, person, p. 311, strong, lusty.

Wighty, p. 87, strong, lusty, active, nimble.

Wightlye, p. 45, vigorously.

Will, s. p. 81, shall.

Wilfull, p. 90, wandering, erring.

Windling, s. winding.

Winnæ, p. 39, will not.

Winsome, p. 344, s. agreeable, engaging.

Wiss, p. 299, know, wist, knew.

Withouten, withoughten, without.

Wo, woo, woe.

Woe-begone, p. 54, lost in woe, overwhelmed with grief.

Won'd, p. 327, wonn'd, dwell.

Wone, p. 13, one.

Wondersly, wonderly, p. 111, wonderously.

Wode, wood, mad, wild.

Wonne, dwell.

Woodweele, p. 86, or wodewale; the Golden Ouzle, a bird of the thrush-kind. Gloss. Chauc. The orig. MS. has here woodweete.

Worthè, worthy.

Wot, know, wotes, knows.

Wouche, p. 9, mischief, evil, A.S. pōhȝ i. e. Wohg, malum.

Wright, p. 104, write.

Wrang, s. wrung.

Wreke, wreak, revenge.

* In fol. 355. of Bannatyne's MS. is a short fragment, in which 'wane' is used for 'ane' or 'one,' viz.

"Amongst the Monsters that we find,

"There's wane belovved of woman-keind,

"Renowned for antiquity,

"From Adame drives his pedigree."

Wringe,

e, p. 102, *contended with*
nce.
 e, p. 309, *writhed, twisted.*
 en, *revenged.*
 ge, *wrong.*
 s. *will.*
 t, p. 326, *strong, lusty.*
 tye, p. 185, *the same.*
 p. 5, *wild deer.*
 e, *wende, go.*
 e, *joy.*
 , *knew.*

Y.

ed, *named, called.*
 'd, *taught, instructed.*
 , *together.*
 de, *found.*
 ing, *picking, culling, gat*
ing.
 v, *slain.*
 e, *were.*
 , p. 112, *(I wis,) verily.*
 ight, *wrought.*
 p. 298, *gave.*
 gate.
 yche, *each.*
 eled, *cut with the chisel.*

Ychone, p. 32, *each one.*
 Ydle, *idle.*
 Ye bent, *y-bent, bent.*
 Ye feth, *y-feth, in faith.*
 Yee, p. 29, *eye.*
 Yenoughe, *ynoughe, enough.*
 Yeldyde, *yielded.*
 Yerarrchy, *hierarchy.*
 Yere, *yeere, year, years.*
 Yerle, p. 8, *yerlle, earl.*
 Yerly, p. 5, *early.*
 Yestreen s. *yester-evening.*
 Yf, *if.*
 Ygnorauce, *ignorance.*
 Yngglishe, *Ynglysahe, English.*
 Ynglonde, *England.*
 Yode, *went.*
 Youe, *you.*
 Yt, *it.*
 Yth, p. 6, *in the.*

Z.

Ze, *zea, s. ye.*
 Zeir, *s. year.*
 Zellow, *s. yellow.*
 Zonder, *s. yonder.*
 Zong, *s. young.*
 Zour, *s. your.*

The printers have usually substituted the letter z to express
 character 3. which occurs in old MSS : but we are not to sup-
 that this 3 was ever pronounced as our modern z ; it had
 the force of y (and perhaps of gh) being no other than the
 letter g, which both the Scots and English have in many
 ces changed into y, as *geap'n'd yard, geap year, geong*
, &c.

THE END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

CORRECTION.

Vol. II. p. 14, l. 8-9.

In the former Editions, this Wilhelm Bedwell was supposed to be the same with William Bedell, afterwards Bishop of Kilmore in Ireland: but this has since been discovered to be a mistake. They were very different persons, as may be seen by examining Ware's History of the Irish Bishops, translated and revised by Harris, vol. i. p. 232; 1764, folio.









1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of contacts. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list is organized into two columns, with names on the left and addresses on the right.





